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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCIX.

VOLUME LXIX.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requeſted to be ſent, POST PAID.
And ſold by ELIZABETH NEWBERY,
the Corner *of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate*-Street. 1799.

*** In alluſion to the general practice of ringing in the new year, of which ſee a ſtriking performance in p. 1185, the following lines are addreſſed to SYLVANUS URBAN by a Friend and Correſpondent.

"RING ye the bells, ye young men of the town!"
Ring IN *this* year; and may it ſhower down
Bleſſings unnumber'd on this favour'd Iſle,
Which Heaven's protection ſtill permits to ſmile!
Ring OUT *next* year! The parting Century's knell
Be heard around, and England's glories tell.
Lord of the Main her Sov'reign ſits enthron'd,
By either Hemiſphere his empire own'd.
URBAN, ring on *thy* varied uſeful chime,
Diffuſing Truth thro' every diſtant clime,
Till every Youth in every College
Shall pull the Treble-bob of Knowledge;
Nor Tom of Oxford's deeper throat
Sound deeper tones with deeper note.
URBAN, ring in, thro' ev'ry Seaſon,
Religion, Virtue, Truth, and Reaſon.
Be thou thy Country's grand Alarm,
Protecting her from ev'ry harm;
Rouſing the fire of Britiſh hearts;
Warning from GALLIC CONSULS' *Arts*;
Nor Changes ring till faithleſs Gallia's doom
Be ſeal'd in this year's ſilent tomb:
And, when firm baſe for Peace is found,
Let all the merry bells ring round,
"No war nor battle's ſound
Being heard the world around,"
Predicted Juſtice haſt'ning to command
"An univerſal Peace thro' ſea and land;"
Then the next Century's unfledg'd years
Shall peep upon us free from fears;
And, as they ſtretch their ſtronger wings,
Applaud the better ſtate of things.
"Ring out, ye cryſtal ſpheres," and ſpeed the time,
Melodious meaſure of "your ſilver chime,"
When man with brother man no longer wage
Fierce conteſt of ambition, pride, or rage;
And Heav'n's ſweet harmony to earth deſcending,
Diſcord of ev'ry kind have final ending.

R. G.

PREFACE.

ONCE more we have the pleaſing taſk of the revolving ſeaſon, to return thanks to friends and correſpondents; whoſe indulgent partiality for SIXTY-NINE YEARS has not only alleviated, but rewarded, our exertions for their amuſement and information. Ill indeed ſhould we deſerve the preference ſo long received, did we not acknowledge that the chief merit of our volumes conſiſts in the originality and authenticity of reſources beyond all purchaſe, and ſupplied alone from the voluntary contributions of Learning and of Genius. Theſe have invariably been our firm ſupporters; and if, in the ſecondary rank of Literature, we are the inſtruments of eliciting the talents of others, the ſervice is certainly praiſeworthy.

Not to mention our immortal JOHNSON, or a countleſs hoſt of excellent departed Writers; there are many living Ornaments both of Church and State, who have tried their *Ulyſſes's Bow* in our long-eſtabliſhed Miſcellany. Unfortunately, ſuch is the lot of the human race, ſcarcely a month elapſes without the painful taſk of recording in our faithful Obituary (a portion of the Magazine which we may proudly call unrivalled) the loſs of ſome eſtimable Correſpondent: yet the buſineſs of the world is carried on; and the grandchildren of many of the early coadjutors of Mr. URBAN, are now ſome of his moſt valuable friends.

We are about to enter on the concluding year of a moſt eventful Century; and who can foreſee what it may yet produce? A war which has been carried on by a magnanimous country *pro aris et focis*, though productive of the moſt glorious trophies to the Britiſh name, has not yet produced all the deſired effects. Arbitreſs of the fate of Europe, this Nation has braved the ſtorm with matchleſs intrepidity; and given an effectual check to the ravages of an implacable and deſtructive foe in every quarter of the Globe. May the Tutelary Angel continue to protect our Fleets and Armies againſt this Demon of Diſcord, till a due ſenſe of their enormities ſhall induce the ferocious Republicans to conſult their own happineſs, and that of the whole human race, by a return to ſocial order, to harmony, and peace.

Before the expiration of another year, it is more than probable that the deſirable event of an Union with the Siſter Kingdom may take place; an event which preſents

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the faireſt proſpect of permanent ſecurity, to the whole Empire. Commixing in a friendly phalanx, what foreign power can interrupt our harmony, what mercantile aſſociations can rival our commerce?

Our attachment to a Sovereign who "reigns over a free Nation with the ſole view of rendering it happy;" our reſpect to the Laws and Religion of the Country; and an appeal to the uniform tenor of all our preceding volumes; are a better pledge for future conduct, than the moſt pompous profeſſions. Earneſtly hoping, therefore, that we may have it in our power to congratulate our Readers, at the opening of the Nineteenth Century, on the completion of the important topics of Peace and Union; we aſſure them, that our exertions for the enſuing year ſhall be unremittingly employed in rendering the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE a repoſitory for whatever is moſt valuable in *Belles Lettres* or in Politicks; in recording every ſpecies of uſeful Invention and Improvement; and, what is not leſs material, in ſupporting to our utmoſt the beſt intereſts of Morality and Religion.

The numerous Friends by whom we are daily honoured with communications, will take, it is hoped, in good part the unavoidable poſtponing of communications, *unacknowledged* at the time merely becauſe it is our full intention to inſert them, though thoſe intentions are occaſionally fruſtrated by a preſſure of more temporary articles. It would be endleſs indeed to notice the many letters we receive. They will pardon alſo our ſuggeſting that, *cæteris paribus*, brevity is entitled to preference; and that, if they would kindly keep a copy of their letters (we ſpeak now more eſpecially to our poetical friends), they would now and then prevent the diſagreeable anxiety we cannot but experience, at not being able to return to them ſuch productions as, from a variety of accidents, may not have reached the preſs. To meet the wiſhes, however, of many of our Readers, the Miſcellaneous Department will be printed on a new and larger Type; and, that we may ſtill continue to make room for as many of the favours of our Correſpondents as poſſible, the number of pages in each month will be extended to at leaſt NINETY-SIX; and, occaſionally, a THIRD PLATE will be introduced. To acquit ourſelves, in the mean time, as far as poſſible of many long arrears, the preſent SUPPLEMENT is enlarged to nearly double the uſual limits.

Dec. 31, 1799.

he Gentleman's Magazine;

JANUARY, 1799.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1799.

Meteorological Table for January, 1799.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1799.
Dec.	°		°		
27	15	17	18	29,72	snow
28	14	18	1	,65	fair
29	17	35	35	30,06	cloudy
30	35	37	3	,20	fair
31	32	33	32	,25	cloudy
Jan. 1	31	32	32	,25	cloudy
2	31	31	29	,32	cloudy
3	27	30		,32	cloudy
4	31	33	32	,28	cloudy
5	30	31	30	,22	cloudy
6	30	37	33	,12	fair
7	26	36	36	,22	fair
8	36	38	37	29,94	small rain
9	34	34	3	30,22	foggy
10	31	38	37	,20	fair
11	38	42	34	,13	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1799.
Jan.	°	°	°		
12	28	32	34	30,20	foggy
13	35	9	36	,15	fair
14	35	7	36	,20	cloudy
15	38	4	34	,30	fair
16	30	38	33	,20	fair
17	30	34	32	,25	fair
18	31	42	42	29,88	cloudy
19	42	4	33	,89	fair
20	39	43	42	,80	showery
21	43	45	38	,59	fair
22	37	45	41	,80	fair
23	42	45	37	,23	rain
24	35	43	36	,50	fair
25	38	43	36	,56	foggy
26	36	4	42	,80	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 82, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. faet in.	State of Weather in *December*, 1798.
1	SSW calm	29,50	32	40	14 2.8	heavy rain P. M.
2	SW moderate	13	43	43	.4	showers
3	NW ditto	17	43	44	.5	sun and pleasant
4	SE calm	80	32	35	.8	sun and pleasant
5	S moderate	40	37	39	.7	showers
6	E ditto	52	41	42	.9	gloomy
7	SE ditto	80	41	42	.8	misty
8	SE ditto	30, 7	38	40	.6	misty
9	S ditto	21	41	42	.9	misty
10	E calm	29,95	30	34	3.0	sun and pleasant
11	E ditto	95	31	34	.2	sun breaks out 11 A. M.
12	SE brisk	50	33	34	.2	black clouds, sun at intervals
13	SE ditto	54	33	34	.1	very gloomy
14	E ditto	54	34	35	.1	very gloomy
15	E calm	30	33	34	.0	snow and rain
16	SE ditto	32	38	40	2.8	
17	S moderate	20	42	42	.2	rain
18	NW calm	33	42	43	.2	sun and pleasant, rain at night.
19	NE gentle	64	39	46	.7	delightful day
20	S calm	30,23	31	33	3.0	sun and clear
21	SSE gentle	25	32	33	.0	sleet and rain P. M.
22	W moderate	29,90	44	45	2.2	rain
23	SE calm	30,19	40	41	.9	sun and clear
24	SE gentle	43	29	31	3.1	a nipping air without sun
25	NE calm	33	25	28	.3	gloomy
26	N ditto	3	24	29	.3	little sun
27	SE ditto	29,60	21	26	.2	little sun
28	SW ditto	50	15	19	.4	sun and clear
29	SE ditto	83	28	30	.0	very pleasant
30	SE ditto	30,46	32	32	2.8	delightful day
31	E ditto	44	29	30	3.0	sun and pleasant

4. The buds of the honeysuckle are green and turgid.—13. A most unpleasant day; besides the gustiness of the air, dust rises in eddies.—16. The mildness of this day has raised the redbreast's tone both frequent and strong.—19. The redbreast repeats his song; blades of the snow-drop have broken ground.—23. The primrose flowers.—27. The ice one inch thick in the course of last night: the frost has penetrated five inches into the solid earth.—28. In the course of last night ice 2 inches 4-10ths thick. Looking back to Dec. 1796, the thermometer and the thickness of ice exactly correspond; the ice taken

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
For JANUARY, 1799.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX. PART I.

EVERY one who is anxious for the literary honour and reputation of his country, must observe with regret the extreme depravity of the national taste with regard to dramatic compositions: and view with indignation the meagre and miserable productions which, in consequence of it, are at this day obtruded upon our theatres. Instead of following the dictates of unerring Nature in the portraiture of their characters, the writers of the present age altogether refuse to listen to her; and, satisfied and pleased with the anomalous creations of their own overcharged phantasies, exhibit a race of beings as dissimilar to man, under any modification, as the natives of the South-sea islands are in countenance and colour to the inhabitants of Europe. Neglecting entirely those softened gradations and nice shades of character which imperceptibly blend into each other, they present us with examples either of the most absolute perfection and consummate heroism, uncontaminated with the ordinary frailties of human nature; or of the most hideous deformity, without the least admixture of moral good. And even here, where virtues and vices are dealt out with so liberal and unwithdrawing a hand, and daubed on, as it were, with rough untempered mortar, it is in vain that we look for that common consistency which must of necessity result from habit, either good or bad. The best drawn characters are those of which we know the least; and, I think, it may safely be affirmed, that the Spectre*, in the popular drama brought forward last year at Drury-lane, and performed I know not how many successive nights, with *universal* applause, even though it affords us no information, and though the cause of its introduction has not hitherto been ascertained, is not only the most masterly, correct, and consistent character in that play, without even the exception of the eloquent pair of Negro slaves, but greatly superior to the generality of modern dramatic heroes and heroines, "who strut and fret their hour upon the stage, and then are heard no more." It has indeed by some been invidiously maintained, that the mighty emissaries of Abomelique, those lusty elephants, have in this respect won the palm of superiority from the fair spiritual visitant; but, if we should institute a comparison of their relative merits, there would be little need of apprehension for the successful triumph of the latter, in spite of the pliant agility and graceful movement of the illustrious quadrupeds.

It is in vain also that we expect a conformity to that rule, which since the origin and rise of the drama has required an unity of action. In the motley mixture of comic tragedies and tragic comedies which are designed to improve and entertain the rising generation, it seems to be the prime business

* The mention of this flimsy performance reminds me of the Epilogue to the last Westminster play, which is extremely well-written, and was acted with admirable spirit and humour. If any of Mr. Urban's correspondents could furnish him with an accurate copy of it, it would, I am sure, afford a high gratification to the classical part of his readers. [It shall be given in our next. EDIT.]

ken from the same place both times. The piece of ice brought me was triangular 5 inches each way, and thickness as above stated. A thermometer being put upon the plate whereon the ice lay, stood at 45°: in this temperature, the ice left just one inch in each dimension in the space of 12 hours, and was totally dissolved in 20 hours.—29. Thickness of ice froze last night 1 inch 2-tenths.

J. HOLT.

neſs of the author to throw together a crowd of incidents, diſtinct and unconnected; not ſubordinate to one principal event, but of equal importance and magnitude; and which are *reaſonably* allowed to ſet probability at defiance, provided they extend not beyond the verge of poſſibility. Theſe, it muſt be confeſſed, fail not to ſurprize the mind by the ſtrangeneſs of their colour, and ſometimes to excite aſtoniſhment, inaſmuch as they are frequently effected without the intervention of any known adequate cauſe; an aſtoniſhment not unlike that which the old dramatiſt, whom Horace alludes to, expected to produce, by introducing in his play a witch juſt delivered of a fine child all alive and merry, upon whom but a little before ſhe had made a moſt hearty dinner. Short, however, is the continuance of this emotion; for, the attention is ſo often divided and ſubdivided between plots and counterplots, ſtratagems and diſcoveries, changes and chances, riſes and falls, that little or no intereſt is kept up (whereas, in the caſe of one entire action, artfully and curiouſly drawn out, the effect would be quite the reverſe), and, at length, the hearer, tired, and equally indifferent to the ſucceſs or miſcarriage of the agents in the fable, patiently ſubmits to wander in a labyrinth of perplexity, from which the ingenuity of the poet is unable to extricate him—"Tantùm ſeries juncturaque pollet."

Another obſervation here occurs. If "pleaſurable language" be a neceſſary adjunct to good writing, the dramas of the preſent age, whether they be of a ſerious or comic caſt, are very deficient in this particular. The diction of tragedy ſhould riſe above the ordinary level; and, though ſometimes temperate and eaſy, ſwells occaſionally into a majeſtic ſtyle. But now, verſe is either in part or totally rejected, and in the ſtead thereof is ſubſtituted a kind of hard inflated proſe, not meaſured and numerous, as Lillo's, but without rythm, ill-compacted and inartificial, hollow, and full of empty ſound. The ſtrong energies of the mind are no longer expreſſed by thoſe maſterly ſtrokes and touches which make the heart ſtrings vibrate; but the poet, when he finds himſelf at a loſs, has immediate recourſe to his never-failing aſſiſtants, ſtrained hyperboles, violent exclamations, and unmeaning and indecent rantings; unmea
becauſe the omiſſion of them w
tend to the improvement of the ſe
and indecent, becauſe they
abound with appeals to that E
and with repetitions of that
Name, which ſhould never be i
duced on light and trivial occa
This ſtyle and diction nev rther
tolerated and even countenance
thoſe who faſtidiouſly decry ſom
our beſt plays as dull and declam
Yet in Shakeſpeare there is muc
clamation, not inefficient indeed
full of truth and Nature; and i
well obſerved, I think by the lat
Maſon, that "if that great Bar
not written many paſſages,
pleaſe in the cloſet as well as upo
ſtage, he would not have ſoared t
height of reputation which he
maintains." That there are paſſa
this deſcription in the dramatic
of late date, no one will affirm
one will contend that *they* ca
through the ordeal of juſt criticiſi
injured or unconſumed, for, it i
dent that, when that powerful
ſtage-effect is once removed, all
to the ground. And in comed
which elegance and eaſe ſhould
characteriſticks, who are we pe
ally ſtunned with quaint artificia
rounded periods? Truly, becau
ture is baniſhed from the ſcene
the poet finds that, by the uſe
certain figure in rhetoric, called
ſenſe, he can amuſe his audience
by preſcribing an opiate doſe of
jokes and pantomimical buff
make them forget the want of g
wit and humour.

The Engliſh nation can, indeed
ultingly look back to a ſplendid
Bards, thoſe mighty maſters
drama, "teachers beſt of morals
dence," whoſe immortal work
live, and will for ever flouriſh
memories of all. But this rem
tion muſt, at the ſame time,
vate the ſhame, and ſharpen t
grace, which we cannot but feel
low and degraded ſtate to whi
noble ſpecies of compoſition is re
Is there not ſufficient matter f
proach, when we reflect that a co
which has given birth to a Shake
an Otway, and a Rowe, with
others of exalted reputation, b
their tragic and comic vein,
now vouchſafe, through the ſtra
a proſe tranſlation, to retail to

pleading audience the effuſions of German extravagance and German immorality; that the celebrated works of our own poets, though ſet off by the rare talents of a Siddons and a Kemble, ſhould paſs unadmired, nay unregarded, while numbers are eagerly collected to gape and ſtare at the moſt paltry conceptions, aſſiſted by ſtage-trick and low mimicry. R. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 14.

SIR *Henry Gifford*, of Burſtall, co. Leiceſter, was created a baronet, Nov. 21, 1660. His ſon, Sir *John* Gifford, was a Roman-catholick; and following the fortunes of King James II. was living in France in 1695.—Qu. When did he die? and is the title extinct? He had three ſiſters, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth.

You will gratify many of your readers by preſenting to them the portrait of ROBERT HERRICK, a celebrated poet of the laſt century; of whom ſome authentic particulars have been given in vol. LXVI. p. 461; LXVII. p. 102 (*See Plate I.*) J. N.

Mr URBAN, *Alton, Jan.* 18.

I HAVE not been inattentive to the controverſy relative to poetic pronunciation, in your late Magazines; from which I have derived conſiderable pleaſure. Your readers are indebted to you, ſir, for the publication of ſome ingenious and entertaining eſſays, which you have admitted with great impartiality on both ſides; yet, I confeſs, I am not more pleaſed with the arguments of your learned correſpondents upon the ſubject, than I am ſurpriſed that the teſt of poetical pronunciation, as Auſonius has ſtated it in his firſt letter, ſhould ever have been objected to.

Nothing but the wantonneſs of literary leiſure, which induces men to make a paradox of every thing, could have raiſed up any difficulty to a queſtion ſo plain: for, if we conſider poetry, and proſe, as written criterions of pronunciation, aſſuredly there can be no doubt, to which to give the preference: rhyme, number, and metre, will afford a clue to direct our taſte, which we ſhall in vain look for in proſe. At college, if we had any diſpute amongſt ourſelves about the pronunciation of any Engliſh word, we uſed generally to refer to Shakeſpeare, Milton, Pope, or ſome poet of diſtinction, and if we could quote a verſe from their works, containing the word in queſtion, we had the complaiſance to ſubmit to their authority, as a teſt of pronunciation. We thought (and we conceived not improperly) that theſe great maſters, who were intimately concerned in ſound, and the effects which it ſhould produce upon the ear, would but ill have underſtood their art, if they had employed vulgar or uncouth ſounds to expreſs their ideas. From the manner in which your correſpondent Telonicus, in his firſt letter, expreſſed himſelf upon this ſubject, I ſhrewdly *ſuſpected*, that he was but little acquainted with our Engliſh poets; and from the nature of his obſervations on Latin *verſification*, I was *perſuaded* that he knew nothing of that accompliſhment. Verſification, he informs us, is not a good rule of pronunciation in the Latin language. And wherefore is it not? Why, truly, becauſe it will not point out the preciſe tones of the voice in ſpeaking. But every thing that written characters can do, to tranſmit the ſounds annexed to particular combinations of letters, verſification does; and more than this, no *reaſonable* man will require.—Verſification, however, even goes farther than mere expreſſion; for in many caſes it becomes repreſentative, as might be proved in a thouſand inſtances, were I not unwilling to ſwell this letter with quotations and authorities *; which are all, I obſerve, on the part of poetry already. At preſent, if a ſchool-boy, in reading the claſſics, pronounces a word wrong, what courſe does his maſter purſue? I preſume, he either bids him ſcan the line, or ſends him to his Gradus for inſtruction: and his Gradus, after giving him the quantity, refers him to ſome verſe of poetry, in which the word is included. And yet Telonicus aſſerts, that verſification is not the beſt criterion of pronunciation in Latin. *O lepidum caput!* In the next place, your correſpondent Telonicus, not ſatisfied with putting a conſtruction in your laſt Magazine, upon the words contained in his firſt letter, that the natural obvious meaning cannot poſſibly admit, without a previous definition, proceeds a ſtep farther; he puts the words of your correſpondent Pedagogus to the rack

* One good authority may ſerve, *inter legionem*. I ſcarcely think a more ſatisfactory authority can be produced than that quoted by Auſonius from Johnſon's Preface to his Dictionary, in vol. LXVIII. p. 831.

to extort a confeſſion favourable to his wiſhes. Pythagoras, who writes ſo forcibly, and as I think ſo judiciouſly, againſt the reaſoning of Telonicus, is, it ſeems, nothing leſs than a writer on his ſide the queſtion. And, to crown all by one bold ſtroke of wit, he miſtakes the plaintiff for the defendant, confounding verſification and proſe; not diſtinguiſhing the one from the other. Pythagoras had charged him with recommending a vicious pronunciation, with reſpect to the monoſyllables—*in, the, to*; and, in ſupport of his charge, appealed to certain dramatic verſes, and to the manner in which the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſpeakers on the ſtage would pronounce thoſe verſes; which, he obſerved, were reſolvable into feet, conſiſting of pyrrics, ſpondees, choriambics, &c. Hear now, how ſagely Telonicus reaſons upon this paſſage in your Magazine for December. "His obſervations (*i. e.* thoſe of Pythagoras) ſeem, on the contrary, clearly to ſhew that proſe, as pronounced by the beſt and moſt faſhionable ſpeakers of the day, ſhould give the law to poetry in this reſpect." After a miſtake ſo groſs, can it be neceſſary to add any thing more, than that I am,

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

THE many ſudden deaths which have lately occurred cannot but render any endeavour to defeat the Grim Tyrant, if poſſible, in his inſidious ravages, at leaſt a laudable attempt. The following caſe appearing a fair precedent for ſuch an attempt, has induced the author of this to relate it at length, that it may, through the medium of your Magazine, be the means to rouſe up the dormant energy of ſcientific men; and thus a trial may at leaſt be made, whether we have it not in our power, more than we perhaps imagine, to improve the therapeutic art. The caſe is this—A Mr. H. of Glouceſter, on ſitting down to dinner apparently in perfect health, dropped ſuddenly from his chair, at the moment of turning round, as was ſuppoſed, to ſpeak to the ſervant. The circumſtance, as will be ſuppoſed, was alarming; here they were peculiarly ſo. Mr. H. was a man of ten thouſand. I can ſpeak feelingly to his worth, for he was my friend; and happily for me, for an affectionate wife, for his little lovely family, happily for us all, he ſtill exiſts. Glouceſter may be proud to boaſt ſhe has within her a ſon of Galen; and it is to him we owe the life of our friend; one who makes the ſtudy of medicine ſubſervient to humanity alone; who does not diſcourage a thought merely becauſe it is not an old-faſhioned one, but thinks himſelf juſtified in attempting any rational experiment, where every thing hitherto has failed. There being moſtly reaſon to ſuſpect, where theſe deaths had happened, that they were cauſed by a ſudden turgeſcence of the veſſels in the brain, however brought about, the rational method of recovery was of courſe to relieve that turgeſcence. How was this to be done? Certainly not by taking blood from the arm, even ſuppoſing it might be procured under ſuch circumſtances; but, one would think, rather by taking it immediately from the head; to which purpoſe the jugular veins naturally preſent themſelves. Mr. ——, the medical gentleman who was called upon this occaſion, had often recollected with pain inſtances where he had known even this moſt rational method fail, from his not having been able to procure any blood. He had thought that if, on ſuch occaſions, a common ſyringe only was introduced into the jugular vein (for the purpoſe of holding which tight to the pipe the vein might in ſome degree be diſſected from the circumjacent parts), that he ſhould by this means be able to exhauſt the part of the vein leading to the head, and thus ſolicit the efflux of the blood. On his being called to Mr. H. his thoughts upon this ſubject recurred to him, and he took a ſyringe in his pocket. To make ſhort of an account which, I am afraid, will be thought tedious, he put his ideas into practice; a bleeding by the vein was procured, and was followed by a return to life, and to his grateful friends. The hope that this hint might be uſeful to his fellow-creatures, has induced the writer to make it public. And if any future trials ſhould be the conſequence, by communicating them ſuch perſon will greatly oblige the world.

Although other methods of ſtimulating the veſſels into action, ſuch as rubbing with brandy, ſalt, &c. or placing the patient in a warm bath, are not mentioned; yet the plan here laid down certainly need not hinder

the making uſe of all thoſe methods, if thought proper. BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 15.

IT is well known that Dr. Johnſon ſometimes viſited Lichfield (his native place) after he was ſettled at London; and my informant tells me, that when *he* was a boy, one day he was aware of the Doctor paſſing along the ſtreet, and not then knowing him, and his external appearance being ſingular, he followed him; and, in going along a ſtreet, a little girl ſtood at a door, who was ſtruck at the odd figure of Dr. Johnſon, and called her mother from the fire-place, ſaying, "Mammy, mammy, come here;" which when her mother did, the girl pointed with her finger, and ſaid, "Look, yonder goes a fool," loud enough for the Doctor to hear it; upon which he turned round, took off his hat, made a bow, and ſaid, "Thank you!" and ſo went on. He then ſauntered to the famous large willow-tree by the ſide of Stow-pool, and took a ſtring out of his pocket, in order to meaſure the girth; but, wanting ſome aſſiſtance, he called to my author, who was at his heels, to hold one end of the ſtring; and, having meaſured the tree, he coolly put the ſtring in his pocket again, and gave half a crown to the boy for his trouble.

Yours, &c. JAMES GEE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 16.

AS I do not recollect any particular account of the family of the celebrated author of an Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding, any illuſtration of the ſubject will probably be acceptable.

Mr. Collinſon, in his Hiſtory of Somerſetſhire, tells us, that his mother was delivered of him in a mean cottage near the church at Wrington, Somerſetſhire, as ſhe was on a journey: two circumſtances which ſeem to ſhew a moderate degree of fortune.

All I can add is, that there were at that time ſeveral Lockes at Pool, in that county; were chiefly commanders of merchant-ſhips, and had landed property near Saliſbury and Hindon: that in particular Robert Locke was one of this family, and gave preciſely the ſame arms as Mr. *J. Locke*; this Robert was, I believe, of no profeſſion, certainly of no trade; he lived at Berwick St. Leonard's, and Dinton, Wilts (this laſt village was the birth-place of Lord Clarendon); he died in 1716, and was buried at Dinton. How nearly he was related to Mr. Locke is not known exactly, but is probable.

Similar information is requeſted as to William Colmore, eſq. and Elizabeth Waring his wife, as to the place of their reſidence, time and place of burial *; which latter event probably took place in 1730, or a few years later; their epitaphs, if any, &c. &c. I have often heard at the time, that they lived at Guy's Cliff, near Warwick; but, on diligent ſearch being made, no traces of this appear; and I am told that there was no houſe fit for a gentleman there, before —— Greathead, eſq. M. P. built there. Nor does Dr. Thomas, who deſcribes the place in his edition of Dugdale's Warwickſhire in 1730, make mention of any ſuch perſon. Indeed, the name of Colmore, though of note and fortune (as the perſons enquired after certainly were), rarely occurs in that Hiſtory, which has been carefully examined, but gives no ſatisfaction.

When, and on what occaſion, did Lord Tyrone, or one of his noble anceſtors, exchange the family arms, which are preſumed to have been thoſe of Beresford, for the preſent bearing? How were the original arms blazoned? Lodge, II. p. 222, 1754, is ſilent.

Some years ago, a gentleman deſired to have explained *Theodolite* †, *Jury-maſts*, &c. perhaps the laſt may mean *injury*, or *injured maſts*. A. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Jan.* 12.

MUCH has been ſaid in your valuable Magazine, and in various publications, reſpecting the condition of the inferior Clergy. As this is a ſubject in which every well-wiſher to the Eſtabliſhed Church muſt feel himſelf in ſome meaſure intereſted, I truſt, you will not think the following ſhort and haſty remarks unworthy the attention of ſome of your readers.

It was reaſonably expected, after the interference of Parliament, and the exertions of the Right Reverend Bench in behalf of Curates, that their ſituation would be rendered more comfortable and reſpectable. The Curates Bill held forth a pleaſing hope, which has been by no means realized. The ſtipends of Curates, in ſome parts of the Weſt of England, remain the ſame as at the beginning of the preſent cen-

* See vol. LXVIII. pp. 550, 747. EDIT.

† Ibid. p. 1110. EDIT.

tury.

tury; no material alteration has taken place in consequence of that bill. Though the value of livings, since the reign of Queen Anne, has been greatly improved, the expence of every necessary of life increased in a wonderful degree, and the accumulation of taxes enormous, *twenty pounds per annum* is still the usual salary paid to a Curate for single duty in some of the Western counties. Can this sum, which is much less than the wages of a very indifferent man servant, or even the hire of a common day-labourer, be a fit compensation to a gentleman of liberal education for the discharge of the important duty of a Parish Priest, and for risking the loss of health, by exposing himself in all weather, and at all seasons of the year? And it frequently happens, that even of this small pittance a considerable portion is deducted. Many Curates, if married, for the convenience and accommodation of their families, are under the necessity of residing at the distance of a few miles from their parishes; the expence of keeping, or even of hiring a horse, will, in this case, be a very heavy tax upon a small Curacy—at the most moderate calculation, little less than 8*l. per annum*.

The present tax upon income will also be very severely felt by the inferior Clergy. No body of men in the kingdom, I believe, more sincerely detest the revolutionary ideas of the age, or more heartily contribute, to the utmost of their abilities, to the support of government; but a Curate can very ill afford the deduction of two pounds from a stipend of twenty (even supposing no other deduction), when, perhaps, his whole annual income may barely exceed the sum of 200.

It has been said, that the Curates Bill holds forth the means of redress, by obliging every incumbent to make an ample allowance to his Curate, proportioned to the value of his living. But, I fear, it is seldom in the power of a Curate to obtain this relief without the interference of his Diocesan. Most Rectors or Vicars will be disposed to employ that person who will be willing to officiate in their churches for the smallest stipend. An application to the Bishop for a licence, or to the Rector or Vicar for an increase of salary, would, in many instances, be followed by an immediate discharge from the curacy.

Such, Mr. Urban, is, I believe, the unpleasant condition of many Curates, in different parts of the kingdom; and such it is likely to remain, unless every Curate is required and enjoined by the Bishop not to officiate without a licence. Having been many years a Curate, I have briefly stated difficulties, which I have known and felt. If you think the subject worthy the attention of any of the readers of your widely-circulated Miscellany, the insertion of the above remarks will oblige one of your constant readers,

A Country Curate.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 19.

Though I cannot refer your correspondent D. N. (LXVIII. 818.) to a copy of the sermon preached at the funeral of Mary Queen of Scots, which he enquires after; it may, perhaps, be not unacceptible to know that a very good portrait remains of that Prelate, in the possession of his lineal descendant, W. Wickham, esq. under-secretary of state in the home department.

If I were not aware that Holbein died in 1554, and that Bp. W. was not translated from Lincoln to Winchester till 1595, I should have concluded the picture to be of his hand. The Bishop is habited as Prelate of the order of the Garter.

I know not to whom to attribute the portrait, unless to Marc Garrard, who came to England in 1580, and who, 15 years afterwards, was at the summit of his fame. Palæophilus.

*** The Editor has the authority of Governor Pownall and Mr. Coxe to correct the statement in vol. LXVIII. 1070, that there is an inaccuracy in Mr. Coxe's Preface to the Walpole Papers. The late Lord Orford mentioned to Mr. Coxe an ingenious Essay on the Character of Sir Robert Walpole, which deserved to be given to the publick; and advised him to apply for it. Mr. Coxe soon afterwards, meeting Gov. Pownall at Bath, requested the communication. Gov. P. replied, that it was written in 1783, and he had no copy of it; that the original was in the hands of Lord Orford, and a copy had been given to Dr. Kippis for his Biographia Britannica; but that, if Dr. Kippis did not want it, it was much at Mr. C's service. In consequence of this permission, Mr. C. applied to Dr. Kippis, to whom Lord Orford had sent both the original and the copy; who, not wanting the Essay for his Work, gave it to Mr. Coxe, who inserted it, as an interesting composition, among the original papers.

Memoirs

Stephan Hales. Robert Herrick

MEMOIRS OF DR. STEPH. HALES. *Extracted from Mr.* Butler's Memoirs of Bp. Hildesley *and illustrated by an Engraving from an original Portrait; and a Fac-simile of his Hand-writing.*

THIS justly-celebrated philosopher and divine, born in 1677, was grandson of Sir Robert, and brother of Sir Thomas Hales *, bart. of Beaksbourn, in the county of Kent. He entered as a pensioner at Bene't college, Cambridge, in 1696; was admitted a fellow in 1703; appointed to the cure of Teddington in 1706; and there constantly resided till his decease. In 1718 being much noticed in the philosophical world, he was elected F. R. S.; and presented with a diploma degree, by the University of Oxford, in 1733 †.

Dr. Hales was much esteemed by Frederick prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty; who took great pleasure in frequently surprising him with a visit in his laboratory. After his Royal Highness's death, his great merit did not pass unnoticed in his retirement at Teddington, her Royal Highness the Princess dowager of Wales having been pleased unsolicited to appoint him to be her clerk of the closet, very wisely considering him as a valuable acquisition to any Court; and he had in consequence a share in the education of our Sovereign. Soon after, he was nominated for a canonry of Windsor; but, declining to accept it, he immediately waited upon his royal patroness, and prevailed on her to waive the honour so kindly intended him; preferring his retirement at Teddington to any other situation, as being more favourable for his philosophical pursuits. "His circumstances, he said, were such as entirely satisfied his desires, and an ampler income would be only a greater incumbrance."

Besides his excellent Treatises on Staticks, in two volumes, 8vo and his book on Ventilators, he also wrote several valuable pieces; consisting of Philosophical Researches; Experiments on Medicines for dissolving the Stone; a Treatise on Tar Water; Considerations on the Causes of Earthquakes: and a Variety of Memoirs, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. He had ever some plan or other in view, which might tend to the benefit of his fellow-creatures; devising means to stop, in all possible cases, the progress of infection, from foulness of air; and to render gaols, hospitals, mines, ships, and other close or crowded places, more wholesome; analysing mineral waters; and, from the pure love of truth and humanity, detecting the impositions of those, who would have recommended common water to the afflicted, as a specifick for all disorders. This he particularly exemplified in the Glastonbury waters; in those of a spring not far from Godstone in Surrey, called the Iron-pear-tree Water; and in another rival spring near it; which were all very much extolled in the newspapers of the time for their great virtues, but clearly shewn by Dr Hales to possess no other properties than those of common spring-water. In 1736 he published the second edition of a Tract, intituled, "Distilled Spirituous Liquors the Bane of the Nation;" 8vo. A new edition some time afterwards appeared, with additions, and an Appendix; which was called "Friendly Admonition to the Drinkers of Gin, Brandy, and other Spirituous Liquors, which are so destructive to the Industry, Morals, Health, and Lives of the People; by Stephen Hales, D. D." This is referred to in his letter to Bp. Hildesley; and it is included in the catalogue of books distributed by the very liberal Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

In 1741, he communicated to the world his admirable invention of ventilators, which it was the constant study of his life to improve; and which, after much uncandid opposition, was at last universally adopted. About six or seven years after, one of those

* To whom, and his brother John Hales, the father of Bp. Hildesley owed his presentation to the rectory of Murston, in Kent. Hence originated that intimate acquaintance and friendship between Dr. Hales and the Bishop, which subsisted through life, and was cherished and kept up by a regular correspondence; of which, however, an unlucky accident has swept away all other traces than a single letter of Dr. Hales preserved by the Biographer of the Bishop.

† He was also a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. EDIT.

thoſe machines was put up in the Savoy priſon, the benefits of which were ſoon experienced, and publicly acknowledged. It is aſſerted, upon the moſt reſpectable authority, that, previous to this important diſcovery, between fifty and a hundred priſoners confined in that place had died annually of the gaol-diſtemper; but that, after the machine was erected, four perſons only died in two years, although the number in confinement often exceeded two hundred! And hence the uſe of ventilators became general, in the king's ſhips, and various other places; and will be a laſting memorial what ſervices even one man, in private life, may render to the community. In a letter to Dr. Swithen Adee, of Oxford, dated Auguſt 22, 1757, Dr. Hales expreſſes great pleaſure, that, by ſeveral preſſing letters to the Continent, he had at length ſucceeded in cauſing the ſame means to be adopted, for ſecuring the health of Engliſh priſoners in France, as had been practiſed for nearly two years in England, to the great benefit of French priſoners here. On which happy occaſion the venerable patriarch of Teddington was heard merrily to ſay, "he hoped nobody *would inform againſt him*, for *correſponding with the enemy*."

In another letter, dated Dec. 14, 1760, about a fortnight only before his death, he ſpeaks of an intention to publiſh a new edition of his book on ventilators; mentions ſome experiments that he had lately been making on the different degrees of ſaltneſs in the ſea-water brought from different latitudes; and refers to a paper, which he had communicated to the Royal Society, *on the benefits to be derived from wetting the body with ſalt-water*. "If the trial, ſays he, were made in twenty tents, to wet the ſoldiers' bodies with ſalt-water in very cold weather, it would probably give ſome light into the matter: but I know, by much experience, that the *vis inertiæ*, that ſtrong power of indolence in mankind, is too great, to attempt uſeful diſcoveries by proper trials; and without them uſeful diſcoveries cannot be made." Experience, however, from extreme trial, has fortunately come in aid, upon this very intereſting ſubject; and has fully confirmed, by mere accident and ſharp neceſſity, the truth of our good Doctor's hypotheſis. Amidſt the peculiar difficulties and diſtreſs which Captain William Bligh and his eighteen officers and men ſuffered, in April, May, and June, 1789, during their eſcape from his mutinous crew of the *Bounty*, in a ſmall open boat*, the wringing of their clothes through the ſea-water, after being drenched with continual rains, and then putting them on wet, was found not only a great refreſhment, but their beſt preſerva-

* Nineteen men, for ſix and forty days (April 28 to June 14); crowded together in a boat only 23 feet long, 6 feet 9 inches wide, 2 feet 9 inches deep!—Extracts from Captain Bligh's Narrative. "1789. May 10. We were miſerably wet, with very ſqually weather, and ſuffered great cold in the night. 11. Our limbs ſo cramped that we could ſcarce move them. 12. Every one had almoſt loſt the uſe of his limbs. The wet weather continued; and in the afternoon, as there was no proſpect of getting our clothes dried, I recommended to every man to ſtrip, and wring them through the ſalt-water; by which means they received a warmth, that, while wet with rain, they could not have. 17. Our ſituation was miſerable; always wet, and ſuffering extreme cold in the night, without the leaſt ſhelter from the weather. Before we began to eat, every perſon ſtripped; and, having wrung their clothes through the ſea-water, found much warmth and refreſhment. 18. In the morning the rain abated; when we ſtripped, and wrung our clothes through the ſea-water, as uſual, which refreſhed us greatly. 19, 20. Conſtant rain; at times a deluge. At dawn of day, ſome of my people ſeemed half dead: our appearances were horrible. Extreme hunger was now too evident; but none ſuffered from thirſt; nor had we much inclination to drink, that deſire, perhaps, being ſatisfied through the ſkin. The little ſleep we got was in the midſt of water, and we conſtantly awoke with ſevere cramps and pains in our bones; ſo covered with rain and ſalt-water that we could ſcarcely ſee. We ſuffered extreme cold, and every one dreaded the approach of night. 21. At two in the morning, overwhelmed with a deluge of rain. 23. Served an allowance of two tea-ſpoonfuls of rum; after drinking which, having wrung our clothes, and taken our breakfaſt of bread and water, we became a little refreſhed. 24. The firſt time, for 15 days paſt, that we experienced comfort from the warmth of the ſun; ſtripped, and hung our clothes up to dry; which were by this time become ſo threadbare, that they would not keep out either wet or cold."

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tive alſo againſt the mortal effect of colds and rheumatiſm.

This is ſtrikingly evinced in Captain Bligh's moſt pathetick narrative (publiſhed in 1792, 4to.), which he thus concludes:

"With reſpect to the preſervation of our health, during a courſe of ſixteen days of heavy and almoſt continual rain, I would recommend to every one, in a ſimilar ſituation, the method we practiſed; which is, to dip their clothes in the ſalt-water, and wring them out, as often as they become filled with rain. It was the only reſource we had, and I believe was of the greateſt ſervice to us; for it felt more like a change of dry clothes than could well be imagined. We had occaſion to do this ſo often that at length all our clothes were wrung to pieces; for, excepting the few days we paſſed on the coaſt of Holland, we were continually wet, either with rain or ſea."

In a poſthumous treatiſe, printed about the year 1764, "Upon the diſtilling of ſea-water, and the uſe of Ventilators," ſpeaking of diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, Dr. Hales obſerves:

"How much, therefore, does it behove all, who have any concern for the honour and dignity of their own *kindred* ſpecies, any indignation at its being thus debaſed and degraded, any bowels of pity for the vaſt multitudes,—not leſs perhaps than a Million! that are yearly deſtroyed all over the world, by the *moral*, as well as *natural*, and therefore the *worſt* of all evils that ever befel unhappy man;—to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to deliver mankind from the Peſt! But, notwithſtanding this aſtoniſhing ravage and deſtruction of the human ſpecies, yet the unrelenting nations of the world ſeem as unconcerned about it, as if only ſo many thouſands or millions of caterpillars or locuſts were deſtroyed thereby! Was there ever a more important occaſion to rouſe the indignation of mankind? Can we be calm and undiſturbed, when this Mighty Deſtroyer rears up its envenomed head?" "The moſt zealous advocates for drams,"—concludes this true philanthropiſt, "even the unhappy befotted dramiſts themſelves, the prolonging of whoſe lives, and whoſe real welfare, both here and hereafter, is hereby ſincerely intended,—cannot find fault with this well-meant remonſtrance, in defence of them, and of all mankind, againſt this univerſal deſtroyer,—from *one*, who has long been labouring, and that not without ſucceſs, in finding means to preſerve multitudes of lives, by various methods."

In a word, Dr. Hales deſerved, as much as any man ever did, the title of a Chriſtian Philoſopher. In all his projects, and in all his ſtudies and reſearches into nature, he diſplayed a truly beneficent ſpirit. They all tended to one important point: *Conſervare quamplurimos* was the indelible motto of his heart; and with a vigour and alacrity which toil could not damp, nor age diminiſh, he delighted to promote the honour of his God, by advancing the beſt welfare of mankind. In this employment, bleſſed with ſerenity of temper, and with an excellent conſtitution, he calmly met death, as an acquaintance long familiariſed to his mind, after a very ſlight illneſs! and ſeemed only, by an eaſy tranſition, to exchange his ſeries of peace on earth for endleſs tranquillity in Heaven!

Immediately after his death this good Divine was thus characterized.

"If any man might ever be ſaid to have devoted his life to the public good of mankind, it was Dr. Hales. He poſſeſſed a native innocence and ſimplicity of manners, which the characters of other men, and the cuſtoms of the world, could never alter; and though he often met with many unworthy objects of his kind and charitable offices, yet they never once leſſened his natural and unwearied diſpoſition of doing good and relieving diſtreſs. His temper, as well as the powers of his underſtanding, were happily fitted for the improvement of Natural Philoſophy, poſſeſſing, as he did, in an uncommon degree, that *induſtry and patient thinking*, which Sir Iſaac Newton uſed modeſtly to declare was his own only ſecret by which he was enabled ſo fortunately to trace the wonderful analyſis of Nature. Dr. Hales began his enquiries into Natural knowledge very early in life, and he continued it uniformly as his darling amuſement, being engaged in experiments till within a few weeks of his death. His induſtry had likewiſe this farther excellence, that it was always pointed at the general good of his fellow creatures, agreeable to the unlimited benevolence of his heart; and being animated with the ſucceſs of ſome of his more uſeful diſcoveries, his knowledge appeared to every body near him to feed his mind with a nouriſhment which gave him, in decline of life, and even in its laſt ſtages, that vigour and ſerenity of underſtanding, and clearneſs of ideas, which ſo few poſſeſs, even in the flower of manhood; and which he uſed often to ſay, he valued as the moſt perfect of all human pleaſures.

"There

"There were two things in his character, which particularly diſtinguiſhed him from almoſt every other man: the firſt was, that his mind was ſo habitually bent on acquiring knowledge, that, having what he thought an abundant income, he was ſolicitous to avoid any farther preferment in the church, leſt his time and attention might thereby be diverted from his other favourite and uſeful occupations.

"The other feature of his character was no leſs ſingular: he could look even upon wicked men, and thoſe who did him unkind offices, without any emotion of particular indignation; not from want of diſcernment or ſenſibility; but he uſed to conſider them only like thoſe experiments which, upon trial, he found could never be applied to any uſeful purpoſe, and which he therefore calmly and diſpaſſionately laid aſide."

His tomb is placed in the veſtry of Teddington church, under the tower which he had erected at his own expence; and bears the following inſcription:

"Here is interred the body of
STEPHEN HALES, D. D.
clark of the cloſet to
the Princeſs of Wales,
and miniſter of this pariſh fifty-one years.
He died the 4th of January, 1761:
in the eighty-fourth year of his age."

A monument to his memory was alſo erected at the expence of his royal patroneſs, in Weſtminſter Abbey, with the eulogium.

"STEPHANO HALES, S. T. P.
Auguſta, Georgii Tertii regis optimi mater, P.
Quæ, viventem, ut ſibi in ſacris miniſtraret elegit,
mortuum, Prid. Non. Jan. M,DCC,LXI,
octogeſimum quartum agentem annum,
hoc marmore ornavit.
HALESE ad tumulum nitido quem ſurgere ſaxo
Auguſta, et meritum juſſit habere decus,
Et Pietas, et cana Fides, et maxima Virtus
Perpetuas fundant, ſacra cohors, lachrymas:
At ſupra extinctum Sapientia, dia prophetа,
Prædicat, "Ille, hominum doctus adeſſe malis,
Ille, ſpera indagare Dei, nec ſera vetuſtas
Laudem, Halæſe, tuam, nec titulos minuet:
Anglia te primis inſertum jactat alumnis,
Anglia, Newtono, terra ſuperba, ſuo."

To the pen of Dr. Jortin, the friend of literary and moral excellence, though he himſelf enjoyed ſo little of its temporal rewards, beyond the conſciouſneſs of deſerving them, we are indebted for the following:

EPITAPHIUM STEPHANI HALESII *.

Candida ſimplicitas, generoſi pectoris index,
Et bene moratus religionis amor;
Ingenium ſollers, cui publica commoda curæ,
Auxilium miſeris ferre parata manus;
Hæ tibi erant dotes: Teſtes Plebs, Aula, Senatus;
Et quæ vox Populi, vox fuit ipſa Dei.
J. J.

Thus Engliſhed:

Candour, ſweet inmate of the generous breaſt;
Virtue, ſound morals, truth, religious zeal;
A hand, moſt prompt to ſuccour the diſtreſt,
A head, inventive for the publick weal;
Theſe gifts were thine, the court's, the ſenate's voice and rod;
Applauds the long career thou well haſt run;
A nation's panegyrick crowns their choice:
Chriſtian! anticipate the praiſe of God!
WM. BUTLER, Jun.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan* 2.

A CHALK PIT in which lime is burnt, about 100 yards diſtance from the turnpike-road, leading from Newmarket to Bury, and on the North ſide of it, and about the ſame diſtance from Carmerow bridge, affords many foſſil remains of marine animals, moſtly, as may be expected, what are commonly found elſewhere, ſuch as fiſhes' teeth, globular *echini* without ſpines in abundance, many ſhells of the ſize of a large ſea-ear, but not that ſhell. The only remarkable one for its ſingularity is that here figured (*Pl. I. a. b.*), and another ſimilar in ſhape and ſize, beſides four pieces of ſtem about an inch long each. Both the more perfect ones were broken, the figured one in three pieces, the other in two. If the other bits belong to either of the animals, they muſt have formed ſome other part, as they do not readily join. Some reſemblance between them and the Aſteropedium figured in Hill's foſſils and Cyclopædia foſſils may be obſerved; but in all not the leaſt appearance of wires, branches, or *appendicula*, is diſcernible, the backs being perfectly ſmooth, without the leaſt appearance of joint, or power of flexibility. Though the pieces are ſo many, the ſubſtance does not break into little thin plates like the *Entrochites*; which is owing to the violent manner neceſſa-

* See vol. I. p. 30, of Jortin's Tracts, digeſted for publication by Mr. Butler.

rily

rily employed in getting the chalk out of the bed to be burnt into lime. The chalk is dug down, or beat down, from the perpendicular ſides of the pit in large maſſes, and theſe are broken into lumps the ſize of a turkey's egg, ſo that nothing of any ſize can be expected to eſcape whole. The ſingularity of this foſſil is the longitudinal groove, regularly croſs grooved, as if it had adhered to or incloſed a necklace of ſmall beads, or back-bone of a ſprat; but nothing remains to juſtify the ſuſpicion that it took its ſhape from this cauſe, or that there was a ſimilar proceſs on the other ſide to incloſe any thing of this kind, as marrow or pith in bones, or the *alyſpi* in *belemnites*.

As theſe ſpecimens ſeem to afford ſome little addition to our ſmall knowledge of the *Encrinites*, Sea-palms, &c. of which there is ſo fine an engraving in Rozier's Journal, Feb. 1785, p. 113, from a ſlate found at Dudley, in Warwickſhire (noted for a foſſil bearing its name), and from Mr. Ellis's perfect engraving of a recent one in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, it is hoped that this repreſentation and deſcription might prove agreeable. The ſpecimen in Rozier ſeems formed throughout of round beads, but too big to form the grooves in ours; and Mr. Ellis's repreſentation of the recent fish is not within my reach; ſo cannot ſay what reſemblance they may bear.

If the ſingularity of this foſſil ſhould engage the curious to communicate their thoughts on the ſubject, it might diſpoſe me to ſubmit a few more ſuch, in my poſſeſſion, to them. G. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

YOUR claſſical friends will be, doubtleſs, much gratified by your preſenting to them the following very elegant inſcriptions from the church of Eaſtham, in Suſſex.

1. On a monument bearing the arms of *Hayley* and *Yates*:

"Juxta hoc marmor requieſcit cum filio infante
THOMAS HAYLEY, armiger,
vir liberalis admodum et benevolus
his, quos in vitâ ſuiſſimè colebat.
In ſepulchro iterum adjuncta eſt
MARIA HAYLEY,
uxor inculpabilis, parens amantiſſima.
Hoc qualicunque monumentum
patri,
quem parvulus amiſit,
et matri,
quæ vidua
infantibus ſolicita ſemper invigilans,
patriuſque parentis officio fungebatur,
filius conſecravit,
filius, quem ſolum illa ſuperſtitem
viſceribus totis animoque amplexa fovebat,
1775."

2. On a grave-ſtone in the churchyard:

"To WILLIAM BRYANT, clerk of this pariſh, aged 91, and ANNE, his wife, aged 92, this ſtone was raiſed by the contribution of their children and grand children, 1779.

By ſportive youth and buſy manhood bleſt,
Here thou, meek father of our village, reſt.
If length of days in toilſome duties ſpent,
With cheerful honeſty and mild content;
If age endur'd with firm and patient mind;
If life with willing piety reſign'd;
If theſe are certain proofs of human worth,
Which, dear to Heaven, demands the praiſe of earth;
Ev'n pride ſhall venerate this humble ſod,
That holds a Chriſtian worthy of his God."

3. On a grave-ſtone:

"In memory of MARY, late wife of John Bayley, who died July 24, 1772, aged 30 years.

A pale conſumption gave the fatal blow;
The ſtroke was certain, but th' effect was ſlow. [oppreſs'd,
With waſting pain Death found me long
Pity'd my ſighs, and kindly brought me reſt."

4. On a grave ſtone:

"FRANCES KENT, died October 28, 1777, aged 19.

Here youthful innocence, of humble birth,
Is ſunk untimely into ſilent earth.
This quiet hamlet knew no gentler mind;
In ſickneſs patient, and in death reſign'd.
Thou peaceful villager, whoe'er thou art,
Now bending o'er her grave with feeling heart, [the date,
Learn from her blameleſs life, tho' ſhort
Each modeſt virtue that becomes thy ſtate."

The church conſiſts of a ſmall nave and North aiſles, uncieled, and a chancel very neatly fitted up, and cieled by Mr. Hayley, whoſe gardens join the church-yard. The entrance is by a Saxon arch, ſupported on each ſide by a pillar of antient maſonry. In a ſmall wooden turret are three bells.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

THE following extract is from the MSS. of Dr. John Bargrave, ſon of Dr. B. dean of Canterbury, a great traveller.

"I have been often at Lucca, a ſtrong neate

neate little citty. The cheife reuenue of the territory is your Lucca olliues, ſmall, and in branches. The citty is very ancient, C. Sempronius retiring hither when Hannibal had rowted him at Trebbia and Piacenza; this being not onely a colony, but a municipal citty of the Romans, Julius Cæſar wintring here, together with whome Pompey and Craſſus made the firſt triumvirat in this citty. The Volto Santo, that is, Our Saviour's face on a linnen cloath, ſtandeth with magnificence in the cathedrall. In the church S^ti Fridianis is the tomb of one of our Engliſh kings, being one of the Richards, as the epitaph rudely ſpeaketh thus:

'Hic rex Richardus requieſcit ſceptifer alRex fuit Anglorum,' &c. [mus,

When I went one time to Lucca this epitaph was ſo couered with the ornaments of the alter that I cold not finde it, neither cold they tell vs of any ſuch king buried there whoe ſhewed vs the church; but I, being confident it ſhold be theare, cauſed ſome of the obſtacles to be remoued, and ſo found out the epitaph which I had formerly reade; and I deſired them to take eare that that king's memory might not be forgotten amongſt them. Dr. John Bargraue, canon of X^t ch. Canterb.

"J. Todd."

Laffels, in 1670, ſays, "in the church of St. Frediano, belonging to the canons regulars, in a chappel on the left hand, is the tombe of *St. Richard, king of England*, who dyed here in his pilgrimage to Rome." Travels, Part I. p. 227.

Miſſon, who was in Italy about 1688, deſcribes, in the middle of the church of St. Fredian, a flat tomb, inſcribed, *Hic iacet corpus Sancti Ricardi regis Angliæ*; whom he cannot make out; Richard I. being, as he obſerves, buried at Font Evraud, Richard II. at Weſtminſter, and Richard III. at Leiceſter; and there was no king of that name under the Heptarchy. (Nouv. Voy. d'Italie, II. 312, 323, ed. a la Haye, 1702, 12mo). He has engraved the *Volto Santo*.

Mr. Wright, who ſaw this tomb about 1719-20, ſays, p. 389, that this Richard, "a king of England unknown to our Chronicles, was father to St. Valburga, to St. Villebald, and St. Vinebald, as ſome monkiſh verſes there ſet forth, which he forbears troubling the reader with."

Mr. Breval ſays, I. 140, "The ſuppoſed Engliſh king, who lies buried in one of theſe churches, and has puzzled moſt of our travellers, is no other than the ſon of a Kentiſh Saxon monarch, whom the calamities of his houſe forced into a monaſtic ſtate, the *dernier reſort*, in that ſuperſtitious age, of unfortunate princes. The ignorance of the Lucqueſe themſelves in this point has kept travellers in the dark with regard to this pretended king of England, who was no other than the ſon of Lothaire, king of Kent, joined in the government of that branch of the Heptarchy with his father. Both of them being diſpoſſeſſed by their couſin Edric, Richard fled over ſeas to Mentz, where there was an Engliſh biſhop, by whoſe intereſt he is ſaid to have obtained the crown of Suabia. He retired from the world at laſt, and came and ended his days at Lucca, where they ſhew his ſtone coffin under the great altar at the *Canonici regolari*. This happened in the 8th century."

This monument ſeems to have attracted the attention of our countrymen only; for, I have not found it in deſcriptions of Italy by foreigners.

Lothaire uſurped the crown of Kent from his nephew Edric, 673, and aſſociated with him this his ſon Richard; but, after holding it 12 years, being defeated by his nephew aſſiſted by Adelwalch, king of Suſſex, he died of his wounds 685, and his ſon fled into Germany, where he married a daughter of Boniface, archbiſhop of Mentz, became king of Suabia, and died and was buried at Lucca. His mother was daughter of Siger, king of Eſſex, and ſiſter to Offa. Haſted, I. xxxiv. v. *et autores ibi citati.* R. G.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 4.

As you have lately favoured your readers with ſome account of places and families in Berkſhire, *viz.* Ockwells farm, and the families of *Day* and *Pewſey*; and, in ſome former Magazines, the late Rev. Dr. Berkeley, his ſon, and widow, and, I think, the Cherrys and Vanſittart family form a part of your entertaining Miſcellany; if ſome account could be given of a neighbouring pariſh, ſuch as Cookham or Bray, in that county, of which Dr. Berkeley was vicar, at different periods, and ſo on, from time to time, an account of other pariſhes in the ſame county, with ſome particulars of the reſpective churches and families, or houſes, and monumental inſcriptions, it would be an additional entertainment, tend to revive in many

of

of your readers a good recollection of those whom they know, or have been acquainted with, and serve in some respects as a County History, which seems much wanted.

I believe Mr. Burningham, mentioned in your account of Ockwells farm, is a great nephew, and not great grandson, of Sir Thomas Day. He is lately married, and lives in some part of the great metropolis.

A Constant Reader, a Friend to old Acquaintance, and a Freeholder of Berkshire.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 7.

YOUR correspondent, who enquires after Bishop Wickham, will not, perhaps, be displeased with a copy of an inscription on a mural monument on the South side of the church at Easton, co. Hants.

THE RIGHTEOUS SHALL BE HAD IN EUERLASTING REMEMBRAAINCE.
AGATHA BARLOW WIDOW DAVGHTER OF HVMFREY WELSBORNE
LATE WIFE OF WILLIAM BARLOW BISHOP OF CHICHESTER
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 13 OF AVGVSTE ANNO DOM'I 1568
AND LIETHE BVRIED IN THE CATHEDRAIL CHVRCHE OF CHICHESTER
BY WHOME SHE HAD SEVEN CHILDREN THAT CAME VNTO MEN
AND WEMENS STATE TOO SVNNES AND FIVE DAVGHTERS THE
SVNNES WILLIAM AND IOHN THE DAVGHTERS MARGARITE WIFE
VNTO WILLIAM OVERTON BISHOP OF COVENTRI AND LITCHEFILD
ANNE WIFE VNTO HERBERT WESTFAYLING BISHOP OF
HEREFORDE ELIZABETH DIED ANNO WIFE VNTO
WILLIAM DAY NOW BISHOP OF WINCHESTER FRANCES WIFE
VNTO TOBY MATHEW BISHOP OF DURHAM ANTONINE
LATE WIFE VNTO WILLIAM WICKAM DISCEASED BISHOP OF WIN-
[CHESTER SHE
BEING A WOMAN GODLY WISE AND DISCREETE FROM HER YOVTHE
MOSTE FAYTHEVIL VNTO HER HVSBAND BOTHE IN PROSPERITE AND
[ADVE-
RSITE AND A COMPANIONE WITH HIM IN BANISHMENTE FOR THE
[GOSPEIL
SAKE MOSTE KIND AND LOVING VNTO ALL HER CHILDREN AND
[DEARLY
BELOVED OF THEM ALL FOR HER ABILITY OF A LIBERAIL MYNDE AND
PITIFVL VNTO THE POORE SHEE HAVEING LIVED ABOVTE LXXXX
YEARES DIED IN THE LORDE WHOM SHEE DAYLY SERVED THE XIII
ON IVNE ANNO DOMINI 1595 IN THE HOWSE OF HER SVNNE WILLIAM
BEING THEN PERSON OF THIS CHVRCHE AND PREBENDARY OF
WINCHESTER. ROGATV ET SVMPTIBVS, FILIÆ DILECTÆ,
FRANCISCÆ MATHEW.

Over all, a shield of arms between the date 1595. J. LATHAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

ANY particulars relating to the private lives of eminent persons, who have distinguished themselves in antient or modern times, are always perused with pleasure. The late Dr. Zimmerman, in his account of the last illness of that great hero, Frederick, late king of Prussia, has fully evidenced that he was as great a glutton as he was a warrior, had an appetite truly Apician, and was as much skilled in the culinary art as in most military tactics. I was very much amused in perusing an anecdote of that furious, bigoted, and misguided prelate, Bp. Bonner, as related by Dr. Burnet, in his History of the Reformation, from an extract in that valuable Work of a private letter sent by the Bishop to a confidential friend. It appears that he was as fond of pears and puddings as he was of committing obstinate heretics to the flames. As the passage may prove amusing to some of your readers I will transcribe it. The letter is addressed to his cousin, Richard Lechmere, esq.

"The pears were so well accepted, that I intend, by God's grace, to send your frail again, to have an eching either of more pears or else of puddings. But if amongst you I have *no puddings*, then must I say, as Messer, our priest of the hospital, said to his mad horse, *al diavolo, al diavolo, a i tutti diavoli*, "to the devil, to the devil, and to all the devils."

In another letter to the same gentleman:

"Commend me to your bedfellow, and remember

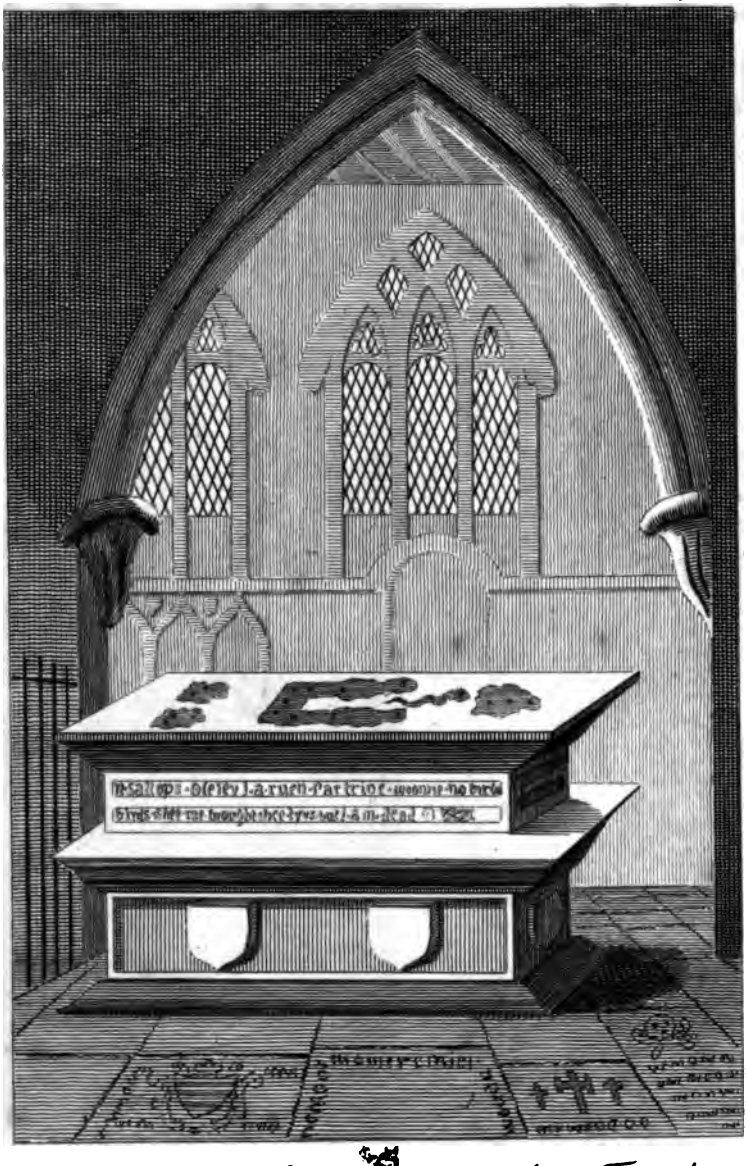
remember the *liquor* that I wrote for: the bearer ſhall declare the reſt, and alſo put you in remembrance for *beeves* and *mutton* for my houſe fare."—See Records, at the end of Burnet, vol. II. p. 248.

It is well known that, at his primary Viſitation, Bonner fell into a great rage becauſe he found the Clergy unprepared for his reception. In his wrath he accidentally ſtruck Sir Thomas Jocelyn, which blow was intended for the rector of Hadley; upon which Biſhop Burnet archly obſerves, "that the rector, knowing a *good dinner* was the beſt way to pacify him, prepared one for him at his houſe." It is ſingular that the Biographers of Bp. Bonner have none of them noticed this prevailing trait in his character: they have marked his cruelty, but not his epicurianiſm. I ſhould be obliged to any of your learned correſpondents who could inform me whether any collateral branches of his family are exiſting. Pray, Mr Urban, has not his palace at Bethnal-green been deſtroyed? Are there any veſtiges of it remaining? CRITO.

HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

LETTER XIV.

ANOTHER perſon, that Baptiſta Porta ſpecifies by name, beſides Plato, in the firſt chapter of his ſecond book, is Vitellius Cæſar, under the article of the *vaſtum caput*; and his overgrown head is compared to that of an owl. And the author quotes Ariſtotle, Polemon, and Adamantius, to prove that ſuch heads contain very little intellect. Attend, Mr. Urban, to his own words; "*capitis magnitudo materiæ potius abundantiam, quam virtutis excellentiam indicat.*" And the engraved head that Porta has given exhibits a kind of ſolemn ſtupidity; no bad emblem of a Roman emperor in the decline of the Roman empire. But I perceive the likeneſs of the owl chiefly in the forehead and in the general magnitude of the head of Imperial Cæſar. And Porta farther illuſtrates the ſame truth from the large head of an aſs. I never remember to have ſeen the head of an owl diſſected, and therefore cannot ſpeak with any anatomical propriety concerning the quantity of brains that it poſſeſſes; but ſuſpect it not to be great. We all know that the head of an aſs, though larger in proportion to his body than that of an horſe, contains leſs brains. Reſpecting brains, Mr. Urban, I continue to hold my former opinion (expreſſed at large in my former letters), that, as ſenſibility, ſenſe, and intellect, depend upon the perfection of the nervous ſyſtem, that perfection, in its turn, muſt proceed from the greater quantity of brains, or from their finer organization, or from both. But, as the delicate ſtructure of brain cannot be duly aſcertained, the only general method of judging muſt be from its magnitude; and I believe that, *cæteris paribus*, all animals, having the largeſt quantity of brains in proportion to their bodies, poſſeſs likewiſe the greateſt degree of ſagacity. And I am more and more perſuaded that the *cerebrum*, or great brain, is the ſeat of intellect, and the *cerebellum*, or little brain, is the ſeat of the living principle. And by your indulgence, Mr. Urban, I once more beg your particular attention, and that of your readers, to the conſideration of a diſcovery that, I think, I have made concerning the brains of men and of brutes. We all know that man has the greateſt quantity of brains for his ſize of any one animal whatever. I have, Mr. Urban, of late years been much more converſant with comparative than with human anatomy. And I humbly conceive that I have at laſt diſcovered that many, and indeed moſt, ſtrong and long-lived animals have rather a larger quantity and a firmer ſtructure of the *cerebellum*, in proportion to the *cerebrum*, than the human ſpecies. And this I apprehend to be one, and perhaps the principal cauſe, why many brutes (if they poſſeſs not the faculty of reaſon) have more comparative ſtrength and corporeal powers than man, the lord of the creation. And for the truth of my obſervation I appeal, with due deference and reſpect, to all the anatomiſts in the kingdom; and refer them to the lion and the ſtag among quadrupeds; and, among birds, to the raven, to all the *genus corvinum*, to the fighting-cock (or, as it is commonly called, the game-cock), and to the eagle. I never ſaw the head of an eagle diſſected; but, from the form of the hind part, I ſhould ſuſpect it to contain, comparatively, a large *cerebellum*. But, in all the others that I have ſpecified, I flatter myſelf that the accurate comparative anatomiſt will find that my remarks are not the reſult of fancy, but,



Monument of the Cuseley Family at Courten hall Northamptonshire

but, in a great meaſure, founded in fact. But as this diſcovery is, I believe, almoſt entirely my own, it is ſubmitted to the publick with all that diffidence which ſhould ever accompany novelty of ſentiment. But to return from this digreſſion. Baptiſta Porta, in his ſecond book (which is now before me), treats chiefly on the compariſon of different heads of animals with thoſe of men. And I obſerve, in his engraved copper-plates, that the likeneſs is generally confined to one part of the head, or to one feature of the face: but, in a human countenance that he has exhibited (whether from the life, or a fancied portrait), there is almoſt a general likeneſs between the man's face and that of the lion. And Porta ſeems to triumph ſo much in this one general likeneſs, that he has given ſeven different views of it in ſo many different engravings; and in all of them proves a pretty general likeneſs in the form of the face, and in the features, except in the wide mouth of the lion, and in the ſhape and ſituation of his ears; in the latter in particular, in which there is no ſort of ſimilitude with the ears of the man. But the author aſſerts, that ſuch a lion like man as he has exhibited muſt be, in his own words, "*audacem et magnanimum*," bold and magnanimous.

Yours, &c. T——R.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Jan* 9.

THE annexed engraving (*Pl. II.*) repreſents the monument erected in the church of Courtenhall, Northamptonſhire, by Sir John Ouſeley, knt. in memory of his father Richard, who was lord of the manor* in the year 1571, and died, according to the Pariſh Regiſter, Feb. 10, 1598. The monument is, as Mr. Bridges deſcribes it, of freeſtone, covered with a thick plank of black marble. It is 4 feet high, and 5 feet 6 inches long. The inſcription, which runs round the tomb in Gothic letters, is very neatly executed in relief. This Richard Oſeley, or Ouſeley, came originally from Shropſhire, as appears from a manuſcript pedigree, and from the epitaph; which being in general obſcure, and containing one word (*ruen*) of which I have not yet ſeen any ſatisfactory explanation, I ſhall here inſert it, from a copy taken on the ſpot, and more accurate than that given by Mr. Bridges.

"A Sallop's Oſeley I
A ruen Partrige woonne,
No birds I had her by:
Such work with her was doonne.
Shee dead, I turtle fought,
A Wake, in Salſie bred:
Twiſe ſix birds ſhee me brought.
Shee lyvs, but I am dead.
But when ninth yeare was come
I ſleapt that was a-*wake*.
So, yielding to Death's doome,
Did here my lodging take."

The beginning of this epitaph alludes to the firſt wife of Richard Oſeley, who was, according to Mr. Bridges, the MS pedigree, and other papers, Jane, the daughter of —— Arden, of Kent, and widow of Sir Miles *Partrige**. Her having no birds, or children, induces me to think that the word *ruen*, in the ſecond line, means *barren*. The idea of birds being ſtill kept up, the fifth line alludes to his ſeeking another wife in the vicinity of Salſey, or Sacey foreſt. This was Magdalen, daughter of John Wake, of Hartwell, according to Mr. Bridges, or of Piddington, according to an original pedigree annexed to one of the Wake family. This John was grandſon to Roger, ſurnamed the *Great Wake*, of Bliſworth. It appears, both from the epitaph and the Pariſh Regiſter, that this lady made Richard Ouſeley ample amends for the ſterility of his firſt wife. There was another matrimonial alliance of theſe families: Jaſper O. of Hartwell (ſon of this Richard), married Sibylla Wake, his own couſin-german. He was interred at Courtenhall, according to the Regiſter, in 1624. The word *dead* cloſes the ſpeech of the huſband; after which are neatly carved the holly-leaf of the Ouſeley arms and the true-lover's knot, the Wakes' creſt, as may be ſeen in the plate. The laſt four lines are ſuppoſed to be uttered by the lady, who ſurvived her huſband nine years, and plays on her name of *Wake*. She was interred Sept. 10, 1607.

Theſe remarks will ſerve to explain the epitaph, except perhaps the word *ruen*,

* Bridges's Hiſt. Northamp. I. 352, &c.

* See Harl. MSS. Viſitat. anno 1618 & 1619, Nos. 1353, 1467, & 1187.

ruen, of which I have ſtill ſome doubts.

Richard Ouſeley, it appears from Mr. Bridges, received the manor of Courtenhall as a reward from the Crown; yet he complains in his will, preſerved in Doctors Commons, that it was no adequate recompence for 50 years ſervices.

His ſon, John Ouſeley, was knighted by King James, July 23, 1603, according to a Harleian MS.* He was for the moſt part employed in military expeditions; and is mentioned by Fynes Moriſon, Stafford †, and other hiſtorians, as a captain of 100 men during the wars of Queen Elizabeth in 1601, &c. He married Martha, daughter of Barth. Tate, of Delaprè, in Northamptonſhire. She is interred at Courtenhall, and mentioned in the Regiſter as "Martha Ouſely, the lady, buried Jan. 24, 1641."

It appears from a MS pedigree of the Wake family, that Sir John Ouſeley died at the ſiege of Breda, in the Netherlands, having a command under Robert Earl of Eſſex. He is mentioned as a captain on this unſucceſsful expedition, 1624, by Ruſhworth ‡. It was probably this gentleman who was the Capt. Ouſeley ſent as envoy from Liſbon to the Emperor of Morocco, by the Earl of Eſſex and other generals, 1589, as Purchas records in his *Pilgrims* §. With ſome original letters and papers, annexed to the pedigree before quoted, a portrait of Sir John Ouſeley is preſerved, drawn on paper, of which the face and hands only ſeem to have been finiſhed, or touched with colours. There is a date in one corner (1605), with a ſhield of arms, and his name; but the drawing is much faded, from damp.

Richard, the ſon of Sir John, married, according to the pedigree given by Mr. Bridges, and Harl. MS. 1553, Mary, daughter of Mark Parker, eſq. of Olney, in Buckinghamſhire, according to the family pedigree of *Underwood*, in that county. He was a major in the king's ſervice; and it appears that he was compelled to ſell his manor of Courtenhall by Cromwell. It was purchaſed by Sir Samuel Jones*; from whom it has deſcended to the Wakes.

The monument was originally ornamented with braſs figures of the firſt Richard Ouſeley, and his wife, Magdalen Wake, with their children, arms, &c. Theſe figures were gone, Mr. Bridges ſays, before his time; and the MS pedigree, among other family traditions, ſays, that Cromwell's people tore off the braſſes, the motto, and ſhield, and defaced the arms which were *curiouſly painted* on the eſcutcheons. Theſe are now blank. Theſe arms, however, were the ſame as may be found in the pedigree of the family, in the MSS. before quoted, in the Harleian library, and others in the Heralds' office. The family papers mention alliances, which theſe MSS. confirm, with the Conways, Brays, Staffords, Saluſburys, Norwoods, and other antient families, previous to their intermarriages with the Wakes in Queen Elizabeth's time. The manor-houſe was ſituated near the eminence in which the church ſtands. Part of it, according to Mr. Bridges, was built by Richard Ouſeley, about the year 1580, as a ſtone with that date, and the initials of his name and that of his wife M. W. was placed over the porch. Whether the remains of any religious edifice (for the manor was church land) remained till that time, I cannot learn. The houſe was called the *Hall-houſe*, from a very ſpacious hall, which was decorated with a cornice of ſolid oak, neatly carved with truelovers' knots (the Wakes' creſt), and the initial letters of Richard Ouſeley's name placed within the bows of the knot. When this venerable pile was modernized by the late Sir William Wake, the cornice was pulled down; but a piece of it, with the knot and initials, is ſtill preſerved as found as when firſt carved above 220 years ago. The arms of Queen Elizabeth, which alſo ornamented this hall, were removed ſome time ago to the neighbouring church of Bliſworth †; and the antient

* Britiſh Muſeum, No. 6063.
† Pac. Hib.
‡ Hiſtor. Collect. 22 of James I.
§ Vol. IV. p. 1925.

* Bridges's Hiſt. Northamp. p. 352.
† In this church is interred, under a curious monument with braſs figures and inſcriptions, Roger Wake, beforementioned, called the Great Wake, deſcended from the lords of that name, and a long line of moſt illuſtrious anceſtry. He was the

tient manſion has, within five or ſix years, been taken altogether down.

The family-pedigree traces its origin to conſiderable antiquity, and boaſts of deſcent from the celebrated Sir Reginald Bray, the noble families of Staffford, Conway, &c.; which the quarterings in the MSS. before quoted (in the Brit. Muſ. and Heralds' office) confirm. Some original letters (from 1620 to 1660) ſeem to prove that Sir John Ouſeley did not think his military ſervices ſufficiently rewarded by the honour of knighthood; he aſpired to the dignity of baronet: and it appears that his ſon Richard had a promiſe of ſuch a mark of diſtinction from Government, in conſideration of his father's having died in the ſervice, his grandfather's 50 years *worthy and zealous* exertions for the honour of the Crown, and the good ſervices performed by himſelf and others of his family*. But the martyrdom of his royal maſter prevented this acquiſition of honours, and obliged him to abandon for a ſmall conſideration his paternal inheritance. The modern elegant manſion built by the preſent lord of the manor, Sir Will. Wake, bart. is at a little diſtance from the ſpot on which the old hall ſtood. In the church is a handſome monument of Sir Samuel Jones, knt.; and the windows contain ſome ſtained glaſs. One figure is repreſented with the antient *mauncbe*, or ſleeve, and the long-peaked ſhoes.

Of the Ouſeley family (the lineal repreſentative of which is Ralph Ouſeley, eſq. father of Major Ouſeley, the Orientaliſt) the arms are, as given by Edmondſon from a MS Viſitation in the Heralds'-office, and in the old pedigrees, Or, a chevron Sable, between three holly-leaves Vert, chief Sable. Creſt, a wolf's head eraſed Sable, out of a ducal coronet, holding in his mouth a bleeding hand, Gules†.

Yours, &c. SALOPIENSIS.

the maternal great grandfather of Sir John Ouſeley, of Courtenhall, and the paternal anceſtor of the preſent Sir William Wake, bart. lord of that manor.

* One of them, Nicholas Ouſeley, was employed by Government in Spain and Portugal. He is particularly mentioned in theſe letters: and ſome of his correſpondence with Sir Francis Walſingham, one of Queen Elizabeth's Miniſters, in the year 1588, may be ſeen in a MS.—Harl. Lib. Brit. Muſ. No. 295, p. 182.

† On the ſubject of this creſt, the ſtory mentioned in the family-pedigree is too romantic and abſurd to be given here. It ſeems, however, though found in Edmondſon and the MS Viſitation books, to be rather falſe in point of Heraldry. Perhaps ſome of the ingenious readers of the Gentleman's Magazine can determine whether a beaſt's head *eraſed out* of a coronet is correct blazonry.—On this, and the ſignification of the word *ruen*, any elucidation will be acceptable.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, Dec.* 10.

IT has generally been admitted, I think, that man was not made for ſolitude*; and yet nothing is more evident, than that ſome of his ſineſt feelings are derived from that ſource. As this life is neceſſarily a fluctuating ſcene, it ſeems wiſely ordained by Providence, that our pleaſures ſhould bear ſome proportion to the nature of our condition; and that what we cannot fix, we ſhould be not only ready, but even pleaſed, to exchange. This diſpoſition to variety, which, at firſt, appears ſo hoſtile to ſolitude, is, in truth, the direct road to the enjoyment of it. Having, in vain, ſolicited the world for real gratification, we next explore the pleaſures of retirement. Dr. Zimmermann has elaborately deſcribed the effects of ſolitude; but, with all ſubmiſſion, I think, he has exhauſted the ſubject; for the mind will not bear to dwell too long on abſtract propoſitions, and a frequent recurrence of the ſame ideas. Even ſolitude itſelf, with all its charms, would ſhortly ceaſe to pleaſe, were not our attention occaſionally arreſted by the *various* beauties of Nature and of Art, by which we are every where ſurrounded, in civilized countries. The rude uncultivated foreſt—the opening boſſom—the verdant field, intermingled with monuments of human art—are requiſite to delight the mind in ſolitude.

"Towers and battlements it ſees
Boſom'd high in tufted trees." L'Allegro.

It has been well obſerved that none but cultivated and liberal minds, that have previouſly enjoyed the advantages of ſociety, are capable of taſting the pleaſures of occaſional retirement from it. Deprive an American ſavage of the chace, though you better his condition; or an European peaſant of his manual occupation; and with

* "It is not good that the man ſhould be alone" &c. Gen. ii. 18.

them

them you convert the moſt delicious ſolitude, into a frightful deſart.

They, who to a cultivated and elegant underſtanding add a juſt reliſh for retirement, poſſeſs a conſtant ſource of rational delight, of which it is not in the power of others to deprive them.—Such a condition of mind confers a kind of honourable independance, in the midſt of the narroweſt circumſtances of fortune.—But of all the enjoyments of ſolitude, thoſe which have for their object the contemplation of nature and of intellect, are the moſt durable and ſincere; ſince they enlarge the ſoul, at the ſame time that they delight it; and, while they teach it to admire the harmony of this world, they raiſe it to the expectation of a better.

Reflexion is an operation of the mind almoſt inſeparable from ſolitude. As contemplation enables us to enjoy the pleaſures of futurity *in advance*, ſo does reflexion thoſe of paſt days, by a kind of renovation of delight. There is, indeed, ſomething bewitchingly captivating in the retroſpect of paſt ſcenes of pleaſure, where they are aſſociated with ideas of innocence, and chearful ſpirits. If the principal actors in ſuch ſcenes have been endeared to us by friendſhip, conſanguinity, or early habits, and are now *no more*, the recollection comes tinctured with a ſoft, ſoothing melancholy; a mixture of pleaſure and pain, that I ſhould in vain endeavour to deſcribe. Nearly allied to theſe feelings, are the ſenſations we experience in the remembrance of our native country; from which we have been long *eſtranged* without any immediate proſpect of return. The Pſalmiſt deſcribes, with touching ſimplicity, the effect of this recollection on the children of Iſrael, groaning in a diſtant land: "By the waters of Babylon we ſat down, and *wept*, when we remembered thee, O Sion!"

But of the various ſubjects of contemplation which the ſoul, when it turns its powers in upon itſelf, is enabled to purſue, there are none more congenial to its nature, or more exquiſitely delicate, than thoſe which relate to religion, and a future ſtate. This ſpecies of inveſtigation gives a fine temperament to the mind, conſiſting of fortitude and tenderneſs. I have always conſidered it as a very affecting ſcene deſcribed in the twentieth chapter of the Acts of the Apoſtles, where Paul, after having preached to the Militians, knelt down, and prayed with them; is accompanied to the ſhip by the whole body of his auditors, "*weeping*, and hanging upon his neck, and ſorrowing moſt of all for the words which he ſpake, that they ſhould ſee his face no more." To the ſame religious origin muſt alſo be attributed the pleaſure the mind receives from the inſpection of epitaphs or tomb-ſtones; or a ſolitary ramble in a gloomy cathedral,

"Where awful arches make a noon-day night,"
And the dim windows ſhed a ſolemn light."
POPE.

We here learn to contemplate with reverence the termination of all earthly grandeur. It occurs to us, that the tenants of theſe awful manſions were once men with "like paſſions" as ourſelves; that they were agitated with the ſame hopes, and fears; purſued the ſame deſigns, and experienced the ſame reſult. For my own ſhare, I derive no inconſiderable pleaſure from the expreſſions ſo common in the epitaphs of antiquity, —"Sit terra levis."—"Violas aſpærge viator."—"Qui ſies talia, nil fleas viator." &c. Although the cuſtoms to which they allude may not be in ſtrict conformity with the rites of Chriſtian ſepulture; yet there is ſomething affectionate, and claſſically elegant, in the ideas they excite. How dignified and tender is this ſentiment of Ovid, uttered in his baniſhment! though coming from the mouth of an Heathen poet, it would *not diſgrace* a Chriſtian martyr,

"Si quid habent igitur vatum præſagia veri;
Protinus ut moriar, non ero, terra, tuus."

Religion is ſo grateful to the human breaſt, that we are pleaſed even with the weak parts of it. An abbey, or religious houſe in ruins, an oratory or a well famous for the miracles of ſome departed ſaint, infuſe a pleaſing train of reflexions: and, though we regret the errors of the founder, we cannot but admire his liberality. Where ſhall we ſee this ſplendid ſuperſtition more forcibly diſplayed, than in Mr. Pope's Eloiſa? or where ſhall we experience more tender and ſublime ideas than the concluſion of that charming work is calculated to inſpire?

inſpire? How beautifully does Eloiſa deſcribe her unfortunate paſſion for Abelard, the founder of the oratory! How feelingly does ſhe ſpeculate with reſpect to its probable conſequences upon the minds of future lovers! Indeed, ſo brilliant is the painting of the Poet, that we may almoſt fancy we behold the mouldering walls of Paraclete in the fertile province of Champagne, ſtill venerable for the paſſion of theſe illuſtrious characters.

"If ever chance two wand'ring lovers brings [ſprings,
To Paraclete's white walls and ſilver
O'er the pale marble ſhall they join their heads, [ſheds;
And drink the falling tear each other
Then ſadly ſay, with mutual pity mov'd,
O! may we never love, as theſe have lov'd."

And, immediately after deſcribing the awful effects of religious worſhip combined with the appropriate powers of muſick, the Poet adds,

"Amid that ſcene if ſome relenting eye
Glance on the ſtone where our cold relics lie," &c.

I think, Mr. Urban, that this is the *ne plus ultra* of eloquence. Words cannot do more to excite the feelings of the ſoul. In the language of another celebrated bard, the Poet here

"Keeps the paſſions with the ſound in play,
And the ſoul trembles with the trembling key." CHAT.

WENMAN LANGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

VOLUMINOUS as the topick has already proved, and exhauſted as it appears of intereſting matter, ſtill the indulgence of a page or two in your Miſcellany may, not inaptly, be dedicated to the neglected CHATTERTON. Neglected in his lifetime as the Foundling of Genius; as an author neglected now! The baſeleſs pyramids of oratory, the fallacious hypotheſes of Fancy, ſimple facts have at length overturned; and if, riſe with controverſy, the remnant of Rowleians remain, yet, we may confidently aſſert, doing that juſtice to the "Boy of Briſtol" which his manes are certainly entitled to would receive ample ſupport from every friend of Literature.

Few that have peruſed Chatterton's Miſcellanies, Rowleian Poems, and the wild of controverſy publiſhed concerning them (all out of print, and ſome of the tracts extremely ſcarce), but regret the want of an editor to judiciouſly ſift the grain from the huſks; to give the world a complete edition of his Works, with ſelect Notes and copious Appendix of imitations, letters, &c. &c. Preſuming part of theſe premiſes remain in the tenure of their reſpective authors, or publiſhers, will they ſuffer by renovation? From the ſpace of time elapſed, the lucrative point of publiſhing muſt have expended itſelf, and their performances now inconſiderately ſeem conſigned to oblivion. Upon the controverſy much curious reſearch was expended on both ſides, and the ſubject handled too well to neglectedly ſwell the lumber of ephemerical pamphlets; and much acute information may be gleaned as well on the poetry of the preſent as of the fifteenth century. A preſervation, therefore, on a more enlarged ſcale than conciſely ſurveying arguments *pro* and *con*, and crudely drawing the matter into a diminutive focus for diſintereſted readers, is certainly to be wiſhed. Convinced a work of this deſcription would be ſufficiently patronized, the following hints on ſeveral incidental heads are ſubmitted, as tending to advance ſuch an undertaking, rather than refanning the embers of perplexity, and almoſt extinguiſhed ſparks of controverſy, into a flame.

Chatterton's biographer, Dr. Gregory, and, following the ſame track, Dr. Anderſon, in his edition of the Poets *, have availed themſelves of a mutilated quotation from "Love and Madneſs" to convey to the world the unfortunate cataſtrophe of his death. Abridged to the materiality of ſwallowing arſenick, they have omitted the ſubſequent obſervation of Mr. Croft, "that he ſhould have been driven to it by *abſolute want*, though I do not ſay it was *not* ſo, is not very poſſible; ſince he never indulged himſelf in meat, and drank nothing

* Would not prefixing to the Lives of the Poets, now on the eve of being republiſhed by Dr. A. a general ſcale of poetical writers of eminence, after the manner adopted by Headly in his Introduction to "Select Beauties," arranging them by claſſes according to centuries or reigns, be a valuable and ingenuous addition?

but

but water." Coupling the ſtatement as given in his Life with the Preface to the *Rowleian* Poems, where the paſſage ſtands thus, "that he was ſoon reduced to *real indigence*, from which he was relieved by death, in what manner is not certainly known," it may be naturally inferred *immediate want* was the cauſe of ſelf-deſtruction. His biographers quote from "Love and Madneſs," as having peruſed it, where this circumſtance is expreſſly noticed, commenting on the above extract from Tyrrwhit's Preface. Surely ſomething ſhould be adduced as a palliative for inattention that leaves a void for miſrepreſentation? Was there more authority required in this inſtance than in others, where the ſame Work has been tranſcribed from *verbatim* as concluſive evidence? Suppoſing ſuch the caſe, it might have been found. The pages of the Critical Review were never conſulted, or the following paſſage could not, with propriety, obtain only contemptuous ſilence:

"*We* can only ſay, with confidence, *that he did not die for want.* He ſent, we believe, the day before the fatal termination of his exiſtence, to a very reſpectable friend for ſome money, and pledged his honour that he would return an equivalent in a few days. *The money was ſent, with an aſſurance that he might have more* if he wanted it; but two or three days afterwards his friend was informed that he was dead and buried." Review of Love and Madneſs, June, 1782, p. 423.

An article penned with ſuch ſtrong aſſertion, united with the credibility of the Work, was ſufficient title to arreſt attention. The ſeatbleneſs of the ſtatement renders the aſcertaining the fact more neceſſary; and, while deviating materially from preceding accounts, requires inconteſtable proofs. Such authentication through the medium of your pages may be eaſily brought forward by the conductor (or his aſſociates) of that work at the period above cited.

Suicide is an act that ſhould ever be ſtript of the gloſſy tatters of ill-placed humanity. The Divine may quote Scripture, the Hiſtorian uſeleſsly lament and moralize; ſelf-deſtruction is the warp of internal biaſs, an ungovernable propenſity; and, while the preſent creates the event, the future too ſeldom hath power ſufficiently energie to fetter phrenzy and delirium. Example is more likely to convince a dubious mind, that the ſtoop of Fortune may yet burſt the barrier of difficulty, than theologic labours and ſubtleſt reaſoning. Chatterton was neither madman nor fool; and deſpondency will find few objects more fitting contemplation than him. Who can divine the events of life? Who can unveil the proceeds of the morrow? Had he withſtood his fate ſome few, ſome fleeting days, the nouriſhing wing of patronage was, through the means of Dr. Fry, then extending itſelf to preſerve him.

Chatterton's Drawings.—On this head ſome definitive explanation is certainly requiſite before the towering genius of Chatterton can be permitted quietly to quarter the pencil in his many-gifted ſhield. To his Miſcellanies is prefixed, without any authentication, a print of the ſtatue of Beckford. His Biographers notice it as "a ſpecimen of C's abilities in the arts of drawing and deſign." Mr. Croft ſays,

"That he had a turn for drawing, you will ſee by the figure of a warrior (perhaps Ælla) preſenting a church on his knees. It was one of his firſt attempts. There are, I believe, better ſpecimens of his ingenuity in this art. That he improved is evident, from his ſketch for Beckford's ſtatue," &c.

Revert again to the Critical Review, p. 422:

"His drawings are cold and inſipid, *little ſuperior to the ſcrawlings of a ſchool-boy.* From Chatterton we expected more, particularly as he is the *reputed* author of the ſketch for Beckford's ſtatue in the Town and Country Magazine; but we have good authority for aſſerting, that that plate was *deſigned* and engraved by Mr. Iſaac Taylor; and the article in explanation of it was *not* the work of Chatterton, though printed in his Miſcellanies. We have now before us two drawings by Chatterton; the one of a church, which is very indifferently executed; the other is the head of Wickliff, ſaid to be drawn from an original wooden cut, in the reign of Edw. VI. This, we believe to be a copy. It is executed with a pen and ink in a ſuperior ſtyle; but, from many circumſtances, we believe it *not* to be the head of Wickliff, or a copy from a wooden cut."

Comment is unneceſſary; the reputation of this laſt work is already at iſſue.

issue *. The Editor of the Miscellanies, to accompany the description, might have published a plate of the Saxon Atchievements as a specimen of his art in coining heraldic curiosities. *Not a doubt can be entertained of their being genuine.*

Chatterton's Posthumous Works.—The destruction of Time, and inevitable strokes of Chance, are so severely felt, so frequently lamented in the annals of Literature, that it excites wonder. Opulence apparently patronizing merit, instead of stimulating the mind with ushering the productions of genius into the world, damps the ardour of imagination by converting them into mere cabinet curiosities, probably without a duplicate existing to repair any unexpected loss that may eventually happen. Numerous are the productions of Chatterton withheld from the world; destined, perhaps, ever to remain incitements to curiosity, and some few years the fastidious exhibition of pride, or vain trophy of a fortunate Collector. Of those that have posthumously appeared, one (amongst other pieces communicated at the same time to the European Magazine for 1791), written in 1768, and styled "Clifton," deserves notice on account of the following lines, which conclude it:

"No more at Clifton's scenes my strains o'erflow,
For the Muse, drooping at thistale of woe†,
Slackens the strings of her enamour'd lyre;
The flood of gushing grief puts out her fire;
Else would she sing of deeds of other times,
Of saints and heroes SUNG IN MONKISH RHIMES;
Else would her soaring fancy burn to stray,
And thro' the cloister'd aisle would take her way,
Where sleep (ah! mingling with the common dust)
The sacred bodies of the brave and just.
But vain th' attempt to scan that HOLY LORE;
These soft'ning sighs forbid the Muse to soar.
So, treading back the steps I just now trod,
Mournful and sad I seek my lone abode."

These lines are evidently anti-Rowleian. C's lyre was never strung "to deeds of other times" but when pregnant with the "monkish rhimes" of Rowley.

In 1795, Mr. King, of King-street, Covent-garden, bookseller and auctioneer, published "The Revenge, a burletta, acted at Marybone Gardens, 1770; with additional Songs by Thomas Chatterton;" thin 8vo, without any prefatory address, or noticing where the MS. was obtained. Supposing the pieces to be genuine, the Revenge must have been among the latest of his compositions. The famous Grosvenor cause was tried July 5, 1770 (whereon certain letters made a conspicuous appearance); from which date in little more than six weeks C. was a corpse; and the following apt allusion evidently derives its source from the town-talk of that period:

"See here's the letter:
Could DUKES *spell worse*, whose tutors spelt no better? [*Anon.*"
You know false spelling now is much the fa-

A quibbling air in this piece seems a trite attempt after the manner, but wants the keenness of satire, of the Beggar's Opera.

"The man that has no friend at court
Must make the laws confine his sport;
But he that has, by dint of flaws,
May make his sport confine the laws."

Little internal evidence appears to stamp these pieces as the legitimate offspring of their alledged sire. If the hand of C, it was when he wrote for food, not for fame. From his letters in Love and Madness the following may elucidate the subject.

May 14, 1770, he says,

"Last week, being in the pit of Drury-lane theatre, I contracted an immediate acquaintance (which you know is no hard task for me) with a young gentleman in Cheapside, partner in a musick shop, the greatest in the city. Hearing I could write, he desired me to write a few songs for him. This I did the same night, and conveyed them to him the next morning. These he showed to a Doctor in musick; and I am invited *to treat with this Doctor* on the footing of a Composer for Ranelagh and the *Gardens* *.

11th July following:

"As to the songs, I have waited this week for them, and have not had time to copy one perfectly; when the season's over you will have them all in print."

In this letter he particularly enumerates various concerns he was engaged

* Has not the same plate served for both publications? The writer has the one published in the Magazine; but his Miscellanies wants the print.

† Death of Holland, the performer.

* Gregory's Life, p. 84: "He speaks of a connexion which he has formed with a Doctor in musick to write songs for Ranelagh, Vauxhall," &c Qu. Why convert the Gardens into Vauxhall?

gaged in, without noticing Marybone Gardens.

20th July, his laſt letter *, begins,

"I am now about an oratorio; which, when finiſhed, will furniſh you a gown."

We cannot ſuppoſe him guilty of ſo palpable a blunder as naming a burleſque ſing-ſong burletta an oratorio. The evidence reſts then ſimply on being invited to treat as a Compoſer. Will the following couplet enable any of your readers to eſtabliſh or condemn its authenticity, thereby explaining the perſonal alluſion?

"Here are the lovers all at clapper-clawing;
A very pretty ſcene for Collett's drawing."

Dr. Gregory, in his Life, p. 47, ſays,

"I have not been able to trace any thing of Chatterton's in the Town and Country Magazine (with which he appears to have firſt correſponded) before Feb. 1769; but, in the acknowledgements to correſpondents for Nov. 1768, we find, 'D. B. of Briſtol's favour will be gladly received."

The fact is, the Town and Country Magazine was not publiſhed until 1769, and the notice of D. B. &c. was in the December of that year. From C's laſt letter to his ſiſter, Dr. G. ſtates almoſt the whole of the Town and Country Magazine, for July, 1770, was by him. That he had provided ſufficient is evident from the pieces publiſhed ſubſequent to his death; but in that month's Magazine appeared only the Oddity, No. 3; the beginning of the Memoirs of a Sad Dog; and a trifle, hitherto unnoticed by his commentators, ſtyled, "The Polite Advertiſer, by Sir Butterfly Feather †."

Dr. Anderſon ſtates having re-publiſhed the Miſcellanies from the edition 1778, and of the Supplement of 1786‡, although not an article appears in addition to the Miſcellanies but what have been publiſhed by Mr. Croft and Dr. G.; nor are the Miſcellanies completed. That volume originally omitted "The Hirlas" in the Town and Country Magazine, 1769, p. 575. Croft pointed out this error. The pieces above noticed appear likewiſe to have eſcaped Dr. A's attention.

Imitations, if ſufficiently harſh, is certainly a word inadequate to expreſs C's glaring plagiariſms. His age never extended to a date that might plead fancy and ſtores of memory, aſſimilated ſentiments of preceding authors, without conviction. Conſiderable are the addition of paſſages borrowed to thoſe prefixed to his Miſcellanies. The plot of the "Myſterious Mother *" is recited in "The Account of William Canning by Thomas Rowlie;" a circumſtance Warton does not ſeem to have been aware of.

Wherever might have been the point delicacy ſtinged, in the late Lord Orford's life-time, to keep back matter reſpecting the application of C. to him, although unavailingly dared by him to bring ſuch matter forward with the true port of innocence, there can now no longer be a bar to the diſcovery, if the diſcovery is ever to be made. From what is already before the curtain, thoſe who would ſtigmatize Lord Orford ſhould firſt duplicate Chatterton's letters, ſend them to *their* Mæcenases of the age, and reſt convinced there exiſts not a ſecond Walpole. Genius and ignorance combined is ſometimes favoured by chance, ſeldom nurtured by fortune, or aided in the wandering path of undirected ſtudy by the friendly finger of a literary traveller. Silence may at times maſk the want of knowledge, but it is too often uſed by the poſſeſſors of it without the ſullen plea of diffidence. A ſlight ſmattering creates the companion boon for the bottle, or happy coxcomb for women; while he whoſe ideas lead to the reſearches of Literature, ardent for knowledge, neither ſought after by the one or countenanced by the other, and contemned by the man of

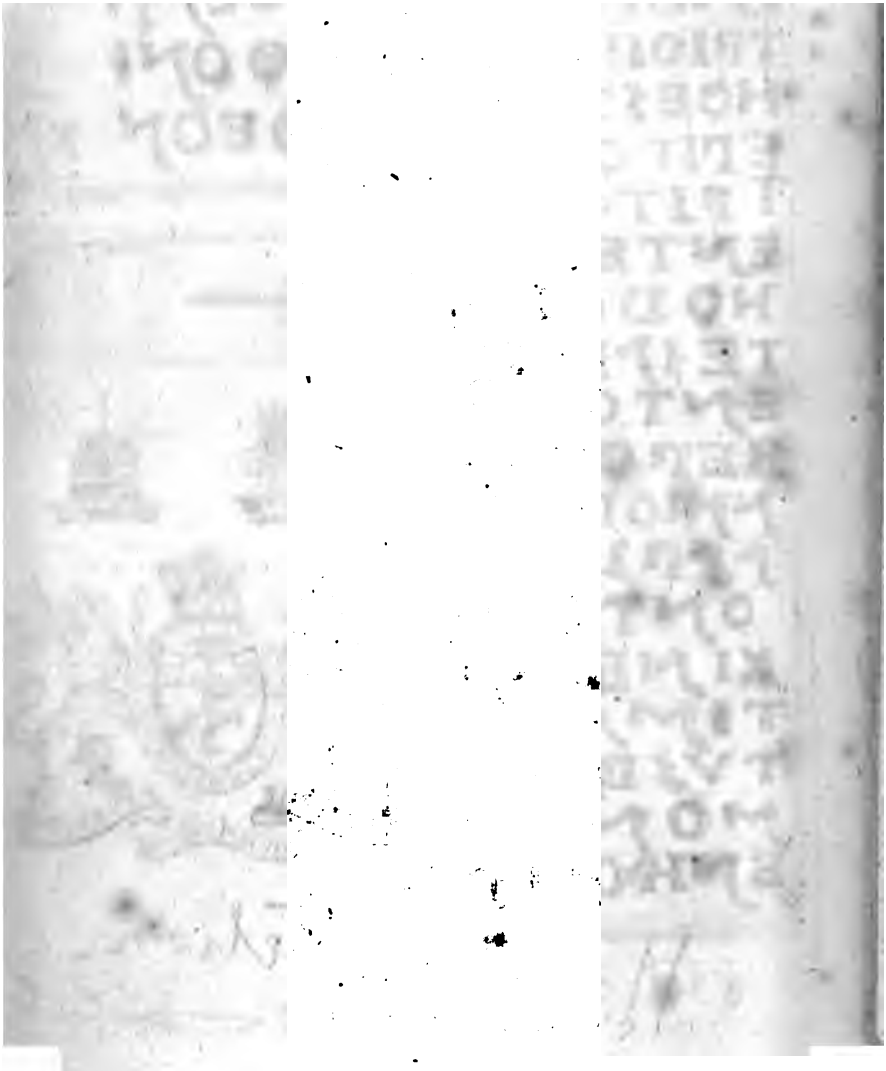
* A letter, dated Aug. 12, 1770, to Mr. Catcott, appeared in the European Magazine, April, 1792, p. 265.

† Firſt advertiſement. "Whereas a young fellow, whom I have great reaſon to imagine either a linen-draper or haberdaſher, has had the aſſurance to tie himſelf to an unconſcionable long ſword, thought by HORATIO OTRANTO, *the great Antiquary*, to be three inches longer than the ever-memorable one of the famous Earl of Saliſbury; this is," &c.

‡ This tract is extremely ſcarce.

* By your vol. LXVIII. p. 259, this appears to have been firſt printed at Strawberry-hill in 1768, and only 50 copies diſtributed among the author's friends. "H. I. T. informs us, that the plot of the *Myſterious Mother* is related almoſt *verbatim* in the *ninth volume of the Spectator*, No. 543 a book now ſcarce, and almoſt forgotten [12mo, 1715]. The caſuiſt conſulted was Mr. *Perkins*, in James the Firſt's reign." Brit. Crit. Dec. 1798, p. 692. To which ſhall we attribute the ſource of C's information?

letters,

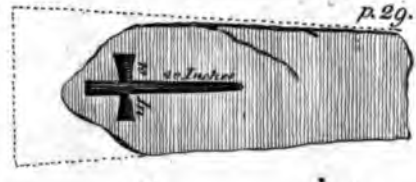


PRIOR COLUMNA.

ODENI
OEMI
TONME
TAKINE
SMIEKTO
TRIOITIO
HOESTIN
EITO
TRITO
ENTEI
HODOI
TEIXITIA
ENTOI
HEIRODO
SSROIO
SSRLOI
ONTOI
KINESAN
TIMAR
TVSDAI
MON
ENHODIS

ALTERA COLUMNA.

KAIHOIKIO
NESDEMETROS
KAIKORES
ANAOEMA
KAITOONI
ONOEON KAI



Horatio Nelson

letters, from not having drunk deep of the "Pierian stream," congenial as his spirits may be to an intercourse with mankind, finds a melancholy solitude amidst a crowded metropolis.

Accident probably fixed for Chatterton the basis of Antiquity to rear his pyramid of fame; and, with a mind neither vitiated by an intercourse with the world, or clogged with the fears of the morrow, aided by leisure*, and a resistless spirit of research, can we wonder at the steps he created to reach the summit of his visionary fabrick, and why temeriously attempt to pale the imagination of any age, or fetter the efforts of genius to soar above mediocrity, without the tinsel of Folly's sportive dash of scandal, or period tingling with a libel?

What Dr. Johnson said of Milton's Lycidas may be applied to C's Works; that, "such is the power of reputation justly required, that its blaze drives away the eye from nice examination," and sufficient plea for annexing his minor pieces as Chatterton to his sterling as Rowley, forming the complete edition; for the furtherance of which you receive this from your occasional correspondent, AGUECHEEK.

P. S. Simple as Mr. Badcock's part in the detection may appear, his quoting Bailey, Kersey, &c. was certainly the efficient weapon that probed the Achillean heel of Rowley; and such has been the confusion of "major and of minor criticks, of single and of double pinks †," the reviewers of the controversy have not discerned.

"He flash'd around intolerable day."

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 20.

THE engraved fac-simile herewith sent, of the inscription (*Pl. III.*) on the Farnese pillars, came into my hands a few years ago. By whom it was copied, and whether it was illustrated at the time mentioned in the written title, "1737," I do not know; nor, at a distance from libraries, have opportunity to enquire. It is well known that this singularly-curious inscription has often been the subject of learned disquisition. An Italian work upon it was reviewed in the British Critic, Jan. 1797, p. 94. Perhaps some of your readers may be pleased with the following observations on the same subject. Mr. Wagstaff, the author of them, was Protestant chaplain to the Pretender's household at Rome; and died there, I think, about twelve years ago. Whether the MS copy of the inscription prefixed to these observations was transcribed from Mr. Wagstaff's papers, or from the pillars themselves, does not appear. It perfectly agrees with the fac-simile.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Inscriptio columnarum Herodis Attici, quæ in ædibus Farnesianis Romæ asservantur (à viris clariss. Bernardo de Montfaucon, Grutero, aliisque haud nimis accuratè olim edita), ex ipsis denuo columnis emendatius exposita. A. A. 1737.

(*See Plate III.*)

Eadem literis hodiernis.

Οὐδενὶ θεμιτὸν μετακινῆσαι ἐκ τοῦ τριοπίου, ὅ ἐστιν ἐπὶ τοῦ
τρίτου ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ τῇ Ἀππίᾳ ἐν τῷ Ἡρώδου ἀγρῷ· οὐ γὰρ
λωϊὸν τῷ κινήσαντι· μάρτυς δαίμων Ἐνοδία, καὶ οἱ κίονες
Δημητρος καὶ Κόρης ἀνάθημα, καὶ χθονίων θεῶν καὶ

Versio Latina.

Nemini licet transferre è Triopio, quod est ad tertium
ab urbe [lapidem] in viâ Appiâ in agro Herodis. Non enim
benè cedet ei qui moverit. Testis Dea Hecate, et columnæ
Cereris et Proserpinæ donarium, et inferorum deorum et

"The two pillars of Herodes Atticus in the Farnese palace at Rome, generally called by writers *Columnæ Farnesianæ*, lie upon the ground in a ground room at the foot of the stairs, in the corner of the great court, on the left-hand, when you enter the palace from the *Piazza Farnese*.

"It is remarkable that the Sigean inscription, supposed to be the oldest Greek inscription now in being, contains all the letters of Herodes Atticus' pillars, and wants all that they want excepting the Φ; and that the make and shape of the former is, for the most part, the same with the make and shape of the latter. In both the H is used only for an aspirate; in both E serves to express the long and short *e*; in both the O stands for O, Ω, and OU. The form of the Sigean E, Θ, and K, is very little different from that of the same letters in Herodes' Atticus' inscription. And, perhaps, the whole difference of the K arises only from the inaccuracy of the person who engraved the inscription from Mr. Chishull's

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* During the time he served as an apprentice. † Pursuits of Literature.

Chishull's copy; as I collect from the figure of this letter in the Sigean alphabet, which Mr. Chishull has given us apart from the inscription, where it is described in a manner more nearly resembling the form of the Farnese K than in the inscription itself.

"The H, I, A, M, N, I, Π, Σ, T, Υ, and X, are the same in the Sigean and Farnese inscriptions, unless the V in Πρυτανειον is a mistake of Mr. Chishull's engraver for Υ; which may possibly be the case, considering that this latter figure occurs twice, and the other but once, in the inscription, and that the alphabet drawn from the inscription takes no notice of any other Upsilon.

"I put the Sigma among these letters that are the same in both inscriptions, notwithstanding the Sigean Σ is really the Farnese Ϛ inverted, because this is probably the mistake of the original stone-cutter, who cannot be excused from error in regard to this letter, which he always describes in one uniform manner; whereas the Βουστροφηδὸν way of writing necessarily requires that, whatever shape it bears in the lines that run from right to left, it should appear retrograde, or inverted in those that run from left to right, which is the case of all the other letters. And, therefore, if the inscription had been accurately done, we had certainly found the exact form of the Farnesian Σ either in the 2d, 6th, and 10th, or in the 3d, 5th, 7th, and 9th, lines of the Sigean inscription; of which the former being retrograde to the latter, if the Sigma had been described one way there, it must have been represented reversed here, and *vice versâ*. It is true, the Sigean inscription has also the Sigma described in the form of the Latin S; but this figure of that letter occurs only four times, whereas the other occurs eight. However, as if this letter was condemned to be misrepresented in all forms, the S as well as the Z is always described retrograde, not only upon the return of the lines, but in the regular course and position of the letters. The α, γ, δ, and ρ, are the only characters whose shape seems absolutely foreign to the shape of the same letters in the Farnese inscription; and yet, if the first and last line of the α were drawn out, the first a great deal, and the last a small matter longer, there would be very little difference between this letter in both inscriptions. And, though the Sigean $\frac{\Gamma}{\gamma}$ appears sometimes with both lines equal, yet at others it is described with the first line rather longer than the other, which wants only a little more tail to be exactly the Gamma of the Farnese pillars. Upon the whole, these two monuments serve admirably to confirm each other; and, though the Sigean stone be an original, and vastly older than Herodes's time, yet, as he had doubtless many documents that are since lost, and probably copied from better originals than the Sigean inscription, perhaps his pillars are more to be depended on than that for the true exact form of the antient Greek letters.

The reason why the Sigean inscription wants the B and Ξ is, I suppose, because these letters had no share in the words of which that inscription is formed; but they seem to have been omitted, together with the Φ, in Herodes Atticus's inscription, on a very different account; his view, in all probability, was to leave posterity a copy of the most antient Greek characters, as they appeared before the alphabet was enlarged by Simonides; in consequence of which, it is to be presumed, he would make choice of such words as contained all those characters. Thus he uses the Θ and X, which had no place among the Cadmean letters, but were invented by Palamedes about the time of the Trojan war; and he neither uses the Eta or Omega, nor the Zeta or Psi, because they were invented by Simonides 650 years after; not that Simonides really invented the H, which must have been in use even before the time of Palamedes, in as much as, before he invented the Θ, Φ, and X, it was joined with the T, Π, and K, to express those letters thus, TH, ΠH, KH; and it is also used for an aspirate, but not for the Eta, or long E, in this very inscription of Herodes Atticus. But Simonides is called the inventor of it, because he first converted it from an aspirate into a letter. However, Herodes has omitted the B, Φ, and Ξ, all which had their station in the Greek alphabet before Simonides's time; notwithstanding he might easily have contrived his inscription so as to insert every one of them in it. His reason, I imagine, was, because the antient figure of these three letters was still retained in common use, having been conveyed down, without any alteration, from Palamedes's age to his own. For, his idea being only to perpetuate the idea of all those Palamedean characters whose figure was then become obsolete, he made use of no other except the ι, ι, ο, and τ, which were necessary to form the words he had a mind to express. I differ here from the learned Mr. Chishull, in making the Z Simonides's invention, because, as that letter was antiently formed in a very different manner from what it was afterwards, at least by the Iones (thus Ⅱ), I do not see any other plausible reason for the omission of it by Herodes, than that of its being introduced after the æra of the Palamedean characters.

"See some account of Herodes Atticus in Aulus Gellius, I. c. 2; IX. c. 2; and XIX. c. 12; and his Life in Philostratus."

Transcribed from Mr. Wagstaff's observations

vations on Herodes Atticus's inſcription, Jan. 11th, N. S. 1743-4.

*** Salmaſius firſt publiſhed this inſcription in a ſeparate tract; and, after him, Gruter, in his Theſ. Inſcr. p. 27; from which laſt, with two Latin tranſlations, literal and poetical, Chiſhull copied it in his Antiquitates Aſiaticæ, p. 11. It is alſo in Monfaucon's Palæographia, p. 141.

Herodes Atticus was a great grammatical Antiquary in the reign of the Antonines, and inſcribed theſe two pillars, which he erected at his country-houſe, three miles out of Rome on the Appian Way, with letters of the oldeſt Greek cut. Mr. Chiſhull obſerves, that the appearance of the Roman D, L, and R, among the Greek here, confirms Pliny's obſervation, Nat. Hiſt. VII. c. 57, 58, that the inſcription on the Delphic table ſhewed that the antient Greek letters were nearly the ſame with the Latin ones of his time; and Tacitus, Annal. XI. 14; and that the original form of the χ was, as here given, +, not, as read by Monfaucon, KATAXθονιον. It was a pleaſant miſtake of Scaliger, that theſe forms of Greek letters continued in uſe to the time of the Antonines.

The inſcription is repeated on each pillar; and the phraſe *triopium*, for a *temple*, is in ſtrict conformity to the Cnidian dialect; and Philoſtratus, in his Life of Herodes, tells us Theagenes of Cnidos aſſiſted him in his critical ſtudies. R. G.

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. VI.

OUR anceſtors, from their conſtant attendance to the religious ceremonies celebrated in our cathedrals and other churches, from their witneſſing the ſplendour of the various objects which they preſented of ſuperb monumental chapels and tombs; ſtatues, baſſo-relievos, paintings on glaſs, board, and on the walls; the rich embroidery of tapeſtry; the ſhining pavement of high-wrought grave-ſtones and braſſes; the infinity of burning tapers; from their liſtening to the melting ſounds of the harmonious minſtrels; from thus, by turns, having every noble and divine paſſion of the ſoul raiſed to the higheſt pitch of rapture; it was no wonder that thoſe, who had paſſed their lives in courts and camps, ſhould ſeek the cloiſter, there to end their bright career. We find that moſt, if not all, our monumental chapels and tombs were erected by the very perſons, in their life-time, whoſe memory they were intended to commemorate after death; and we likewiſe know, that they uſed to paſs much of their time in theſe chapels in prayer and devout meditation.

Our anceſtors, thus ſo delightfully attached to this laſt object of all their worldly happineſs, and ever witneſſing the profound veneration and reſpect paid to theſe repoſitories of mortality, became ſo familiarized to the name of death, that they met the awful hour with fortitude and reſignation. So much did this holy ſervour poſſeſs their ſouls, that we find many noble and royal perſonages, in their dying moments, deſired as their laſt requeſt to be carried into the church, where, before the high altar, and during the office of divine worſhip, they breathed their laſt ſigh amid heavenly ſounds and pious prayers.

Whatever terms may now be affixed to the cuſtoms and manners of former times, they cannot do away this conviction, and which the heart of every one muſt own, that to "*depart in peace*" from this world is the conſtant attendant wiſh of all. But theſe ideas cannot be brought about by contemplating at this day our neglected religious ſtructures and their cemeteries. We there (too often) hear the ſervice mumbled over in a haſty and careleſs manner; we notice in many inſtances the veſtments of the Clergy in a condition, that creates the mirth and pity of the congregation: the churches themſelves we find, in general, are unaired, covered with duſt and rubbiſh, the weather ſuffered to invade their ſacred walls at all points; that thouſands, I believe, from an opinion that militates againſt the healthfulneſs of the ſtructures, are prevented from attending to their duty. We behold the monuments defiled, mutilated, and uſed for the moſt ignoble purpoſes; the graves violated; and we are informed that the bodies are taken up and uſed in a way Nature ſhudders to think on. And do we not continually hear of ſome ſacrilegious act or other committed on the nobleſt works of our antient architecture, to make way for an innovating

novating falſe taſte obtruded on their ruins? a falſe and barbarous taſte, which theſe eſſays have dared to drag before the publick for their diſcountenance and abhorrence.

If ſuch be the change of ſentiment at this day for religious memorials, my countrymen, no doubt, have armed themſelves againſt the thought of what may become of their earthly remains, the immortal part claiming all their care; a holy and upright life aſſuring them of greater felicity in another ſtate than the periſhable things of this world.

Theſe reflexions induce me to bring before the reader's attention the collegiate church of

HOWDEN, Yorkſhire. [1790]

This church is of the firſt claſs of enriched work of our antient pointed arched ſtyle of architecture; and thoſe parts which remain in a kind of perfect ſtate are the nave (uſed as a pariſh church) and the great tower, dividing it from the choir. This choir is now a ruin; its exterior walls are partly ſtanding, and its Eaſtern end preſents one of the moſt regular and beautiful deſigns that this kingdom has to boaſt of. It is filled with enriched buttreſſes, windows, groundſ, niches, ſtatues, compartments, pinſels, &c.; and which are ſo happily diſpoſed, that the mind is at a loſs which to admire moſt, the ſkill of the architect, or that noble patron, whoſe diſcernment gave him the opportunity of ſhewing the power of his enlightened genius!

Muſt I ſay this eminent example of antient ſkill is left unprotected, left to fall, when a few trifling repairs would inſure its exiſtence for many years! The chapter-houſe is alſo a ruin, though great part of its walls are remaining; and an inhabitant informed me, that in his memory this chapter-houſe was in a very perfect ſtate.

I here muſt own that, although I have ſeen moſt of our celebrated chapter-houſes which have hitherto eſcaped the iron hand of Architectural Innovation, I cannot but poſitively aſſert, that the chapter houſe of Howden, when perfect, muſt have been the very eſſence of them all; and, notwithſtanding the inexhauſtible diſplay of antient art which is introduced over the intire face of the deſign, as well on the outer parts as on thoſe within, yet they are arranged in ſo judicious a manner, and varied with that magic ſkill, that no deſcription can do its extraordinary merits juſtice, nor can any deſcription convey ſufficient marks of cenſure againſt thoſe who have ſo inſenſibly left this charming object to periſh.

In the ruins of the South aile of the choir are ſome veſtiges of a chapel belonging to the Saltmarſſes. Here, among rubbiſh and weeds, are yet to be noticed one monument and two tombs belonging to the anceſtors of this family. On the tombs are ſome remarkable ſtatues, finely ſculptured; two of them are knights armed and croſs-legged; and a third, a female in the ſame attitude.

From commenting on theſe ſcenes, my foregoing ſtrictures are but too well warranted; and the more ſo, as it may be obſerved, that deſcendants of the Saltmarſſes are ſtill living; and living in this part of the country in affluence. It was but a very ſhort time before I witneſſed this unhallowed ſpot, that a relative had been interred without any mark or memorial to point out the awful repoſitory. In ſhort, the whole appeared a ſhocking example of modern inattention, and neglect to the ſacred remains of mortality! AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Leiceſter, Jan.* 11.

ALLOW me to remark a miſtake in the Obituary, vol. LXVIII. p. 1084. In the biographical account of Theobald Wolfe Tone, who has lately excited the public curioſity by his daring outrages againſt the peace of ſociety, and by his unhappy death, that perſon is mentioned as the author of a piece, which contains ſome pleaſant raillery on the wild and childiſh vagaries of romance-writers: it is called "The wonderful Hiſtory of Prince Fanferedin." According to the ſame account, Mr. Wolfe Tone was born about the year 1764. I am in poſſeſſion of a French copy of the above-mentioned work (in which language I ſhould ſuppoſe it was originally written), dated 1735. The full title of my copy, of which I have publiſhed a tranſlation, is as follows: "Voyage merveilleux du Prince Fan-Féredin dans la Romancie; contenant pluſieurs Obſervations hiſtoriques, géographiques,

géographiques, phyſiques, critiques, & morales. A Amſterdam, chez Wetſtein & Smith.

If the author of the account of Mr. Tone will be ſo kind as to inform me, through the channel of your moſt valuable Magazine, whence he drew his knowledge of Mr. Tone's literary attempts, I ſhall feel myſelf peculiarly obliged by his politeneſs. If any of your correſpondents, who are fond of literary reſearch, can afford a hint which might lead to the diſcovery of the real author of the lively and laughable publication in queſtion, he will likewiſe highly gratify

Yours, &c. SUSANNA WATTS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

THE annexed ſketch (*Plate III.*) repreſents what is called Owen Glyndwr's ſword, on the South ſide of Corwen church, co. Merioneth. The ſtone, in its preſent ſtate, is 4 feet 8 inches long. Probably it was originally 6 feet long, if we ſuppoſe it lengthened to the dotted lines. It exactly anſwers to the form of a coffin-lid or grave-ſtone. But, as Owen Glyndwr was buried in Monnington church-yard, this ſtone may have covered the remains of ſome monaſtic. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

YOUR readers in general will be highly gratified by an engraving of the arms of the brave Lord Nelſon, as deſcribed in vol. LXVIII. p. 991, and with a *fac-ſimile* of his admirable left-handed writing; both which are here accurately annexed. (*See Pl. III.*)

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

DR. JOHNSON, in explaining the word "hitch," ſays, "to hitch, v. n. to catch, to move by jerks." I know not where it is uſed but in the following paſſage; nor here know well what it means:

"Whoe'er offends, at ſome unlucky time
Slides in a verſe, or hitches into rhyme."

Pope, Im. of Hor. b. II. Sat. I.

Mr. Wakefield, in a critique on this, ſays, that "the word in queſtion is uſed in the Northern counties for getting into a place ſide-ways, with difficulty and contrivance. The proper term, I apprehend, is *edge*; ſo that the diſtich would be correctly written,

"Whoe'er offends, at ſome unlucky time
Slides into verſe, and *edges into* rhyme."

With great deference to two ſuch reſpectable authorities, I differ from them both. Without being able to refer to a printed authority, I can ſpeak of the uſage of the word as being quite familiar to me in the ſenſe of a hindrance, an interruption; the buſineſs *bitches*—it does not go on ſmoothly, there is ſome *hitch* in the way. This ſeems to me to give the meaning of Pope; that one who has offended him is ſure to be brought into a verſe, though the doing ſo ſhould be difficult, and make a hitch in the rhyme.

I wiſh ſome one of your Northern friends would let you know whether the word uſed by them in the ſenſe given by Mr. Wakefield is *bitch*, or *edge*. The latter certainly means getting into a place by your own effort, but with difficulty and contrivance; the former implies a difficulty put in the way by another perſon. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11.

JOHNSON makes the following criticiſm upon Gray's Ode on Eton College:

"His ſupplication to Father Thames, to tell him who drives the hoop or toſſes the ball, is uſeleſs and puerile. Father Thames has no better means of knowing than himſelf."

The faireſt mode of anſwering this captious objection is by the following extract from his own Raſſelas:

"Nekayah and her brother Raſſelas commonly met in the evening in a private ſummer-houſe on the bank of the Nile, and related to each other the occurrences of the day. As they were ſetting together, the Princeſs caſt her eyes upon the river that flowed before her. 'Anſwer,' ſaid ſhe, 'great Father of Waters, thou that rolleſt thy floods eighty nations, to the invocations of the daughter of thy native king. Tell me if thou watereſt, through all thy courſe, a ſingle habitation from which thou doſt not hear the murmurs of complaint." F. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

THE following letter (from the Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV.) may perhaps be thought a curioſity. I ſhould be glad to know who the lady was, and where her Nunnery?

"After all dew comendacyons had unto youre good mayſterſhyp, w^t my moſt umble thankes for the greate coſt mayd on me and my pore madyn at my laſt beynge w^t yowre mayſterſhyp (forthermore pleaſyth

ſyth yt yow to underſtonde that yowre vyſytors hath bene here of late, who hath dyſcharged iij of my ſyſters) the one ys dame Katheryn, the other ij is the yonge women that were laſt profeſſyd, whyche ys not a lyttyll to my dyſcomforte, nevertheleſs I muſt be co'tent w^t the kynges pleſure; but now, as . . . . . my nowne parte, I moſt umbly beſeche yow to be ſo ſpecyall good mayſter unto me yowre poor bedewoman, as to geve me yowre beſt adv'tyſment and counſeyle what waye ſhal be beſt for me to take, ſeynge there ſhal be none left here but myſelfe and thys pore maydyn; and yf yt wyl pleaſe yowre goodnes to take thys pore howſe into yowre owne hondes, ether for yowreſelfe, or for my nowne n . . . . yowre ſonne. I woyld be glad w^t all my hart to geve yt into yowre mayſterſhype's hondes w^t that ye wyll co'maunde me to do therin; truſtynge, and nothynge dowptynge in yowr goodnes, that ye wyll ſo provyd for us that we ſhall have ſuch oneſt lyvynge, that we ſhall not be dryvyn be neceſſyte nether to begge nor to fall to no other unco'venyence. And thus I offer myſelfe and all myne unto yowre moſt hygh and prudent wyſdome, as unto him that ys my onely refuge and comfort in this world, beſechynge God of his goodnes to put in yow hys holy ſprete that ye maye do all thynge to hys lawde and glory. By yowre owne aſſured bedewoman, MARGARET VERNON."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

THE following epitaph is copied from a monument erected in the pariſh-church of Engleſield, in the county of Berks, to the memory of three grand-children of Sir Nathan Wrighte, knt. Lord keeper of the great ſeal in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne.

"Sacred to the memory of
FRANCIS WRIGHTE, eſq.
who died Nov. 1, 1751, aged 31;
ANNE WRIGHTE, who died the 3d of
Oct. 1770, aged 55 years;
and particularly of NATHAN WRIGHTE, eſq.
who died the 7th of June, 1789,
aged 73 years;
grand-children of the Right Hon.
Sir Nathan Wrighte, knt.
lord keeper of the great ſeal, and
great grand-children, by the mother's ſide,
of the moſt noble and renowned
John Powlett, Marquis of Winchester.
Elizabeth, widow of Nathan Wrighte, eſq.
hath erected this monument."

Nathan, *third* * ſon of Sir Nathan Wrighte, entered into holy orders. He left four children by his wife Anne, ſole daughter and heireſs of Lord Francis Powlett, of Engleſield-houſe, one of the ſons of John Marquis of Winchester, by his ſecond wife, Lady Honora, daughter of the Earl of Clanrickard. Powlett, the eldeſt ſon of the Reverend Nathan Wrighte, married Mary, daughter of Richard Tyſſen, of Hackney; by whom he left an only ſon, Powlett, but nine months old at the time of his deceaſe. Anne and Francis died unmarried. Nathan, upon the death of his nephew, Powlett Wrighte the younger, July 22, 1779, ſucceeded to the eſtates at Engleſield, &c. He married, firſt, Elizabeth Dowle, of Cricklade, co. Wilts; and, 2dly, Elizabeth Frewen, widow of the Rev. John Frewen, rector of Tortworth, co. Glouceſter. By the deceaſe of Nathan *, June 7, 1789, without iſſue, the family of Sir Nathan Wrighte's ſecond ſon became extinct, and the Engleſield eſtates devolved, according to the direction of the laſt Powlett Wrighte, to his half-brother, Richard Benyon, eſq. of Gidea-hall, ſon of Governor Benyon, by Mary, the widow of the firſt Powlett Wrighte, elder brother of the perſons to whom the above mentioned monument has been erected.

A ſimilar monument has been erected by Mrs. Wrighte, to the memory of her firſt huſband, in the church of Tortworth, co. Glouceſter. Mr. Frewen was alſo the younger ſon of a reſpectable Leiceſterſhire family, which has taken the name of Turner, and has been ſeated at Cold Orton, in that county, and at Northiam, co. Suſſex. He died 1767, aged 35, leaving Selina, his only child, who married, 1794, to the Rev. James Knight Moor, under-maſter in King Edward the VIth's ſchool at Sherborne, co. Dorſet.

Engleſield houſe is ſituated about a mile from the Weſt end of the village of Theale. Some of Mr. Urban's correſpondents may, perhaps, be able to ſay at what period it was erected; and whether it was ever the reſidence of the illuſtrious Marquis of Winchester,

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* George, the lord keeper's eldeſt ſon, was many years clerk of the crown, and died March 6, 1724-5; and William, the fifth ſon, was recorder of Leiceſter 1729—1763. We ſhould be glad to receive any memoirs of the family of either. EDIT.

* Another Nathan Wrighte died Dec. 7, 1793, aged 86. Whoſe ſon was he?

who

who ſo nobly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the defence of the royal cauſe during the civil wars. S. M. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 8.

I SHOULD be much obliged to your correſpondent R. G. if he would inform me how I can procure a print of the Old Peterborough houſe at Parſon's green, which is now pulled down. I have made every enquiry poſſible. I have ſearched the *Vitruvius Britannicus*, and cannot find any account there. I ſhould farther be obliged to him to inform me by what means it came into the Peterborough family, as I cannot trace any account in the hiſtory of the family and their poſſeſſions, publiſhed by Lord Peterborough: and the title-deeds are deficient in that reſpect, notwithſtanding the account by Mr. Lyſons. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 9.

LOOKING over a parcel of old pamphlets, I found two old maps of London and Weſtminſter, manifeſtly made at different times, though ſo well drawn as to join very exactly at the River and at Temple bar; but that of Weſtminſter evidently the older. It contains but few ſtreets North of the Strand, none beyond Warwick houſe, King's Gate, and Bloomſbury. Farther on ſtands St. Gyles's church, with about a dozen houſes. From thence, Weſtward, an open road by Military-yard and Gaming-houſe to Pecadilly hall, with a few ſmall buildings near it. From thence nothing for a conſiderable diſtance to the South-weſt till you come to a large houſe nearly oppoſite to St. Jameſes, with a large garden behind it, apparently larger than St. Jameſes. What houſe was that? From Charing-croſs are a few houſes on both ſides of Cockſpur-ſtreet. At the North-eaſt corner of Pell mell two houſes; thence nothing but a row of trees; nothing at all on the South ſide to St. Jameſes. From what I take to be Spring-garden few houſes to King's ſtreet. On the South ſide of the Strand there is a row of houſes from Temple bar to Whitehall; behind theſe all the ſpace down to the river is occupied by Noblemen's houſes and gardens, with the Savoy. About Weſtminſter abbey and Old Pallas-yard the buildings are more numerous to Tuttle church, which ends the map.

The map of London more neatly executed, I ſuppoſe from the royal arms which decorate it, as well as thoſe of the cittie, to be of James or Charles the Firſt's time. It confines that proud town within much narrower bounds than it now boaſts. Iſlington church ſtands quite detached at a diſtance beyond Clerkenwell; nothing beyond Gray's Inn lane or the Charter-houſe; and the buildings beyond Houndſditch and the Minories quite downe to the Tower and St. Catherine's, are inconſiderable. On the South ſide of the river, behind St. Toolie's ſtreete, it is much the ſame. On the Weſt ſide of the Borough, in the middle of which ſtands ſomething that looks like a conduit, is a kind of ſquare, at the North corner of which, near St. Mary Overy's church, appears a conſiderable building. On the Bank-ſide, near the river, is a row of houſes beginning nearly oppoſite to Paule's Wharfe, and reaching over againſt White Friars; behind theſe is another row, beginning oppoſite to the Steelyard, and extending nearly as far as the other. From the ſquare beforementioned, except a ſhort row of houſes juſt by it, there is not a building quite to Lambeth, but one at a little diſtance from the outer Bank-ſide row, and nearly oppoſite to Queen-hithe. It ſeems of an octagonal form, and has the appearance of a fort with a large flag flying. Can you, or any of your correſpondents, inform me of the deſign and uſe of it? Many places in this map are numbered; but there are no marginal references. You will obſerve, I have retained all the old ſpellings. R. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

AS you often admit Hebrew criticiſms in your learned Magazine, I ſhall make no apology for troubling you with the following remarks. I obſerve then, Sir, that Dr. Blaney, in his very maſterly Diſſertation on Dan. ix. 20, to the end, Oxford, 1775, has, upon the joint authority of the verſions of the Seventy, Aquila, and the Arabic, reſtored the genuine reading of the text, thus tranſlated, ver. 26, in our Bibles, "and after threeſcore and two weeks," and rendered it, "and after the times ſeventy ſeven, and

threeſcore and two;" then follows in our verſion, "ſhall Meſſiah be cut off, but not for himſelf; and the people of the prince that ſhall come ſhall deſtroy the city and the ſanctuary;" which Dr. Blaney* tranſlates thus: "Meſſiah ſhall cut off from belonging to him both the city and the ſanctuary; the prince that ſhall come ſhall deſtroy the people." The firſt clauſe of which is not a tranſlation, but a paraphraſe; and, as the words may be rendered literally, and the grammatical conſtruction preſerved, I ſee no reaſon for altering the firſt words, "Meſſiah ſhall be cut off," into "ſhall cut off," when, by ſo doing, you endanger the natural order of the ſentence. For inſtance, literally, Meſſiah ſhall cut off, and neither the city nor the ſanctuary ſhall be to him, or ſhall be his. Here we naturally aſk, cut off what? For, there is nothing to cut off. But tranſlate, Meſſiah ſhall be cut off, or ſeparated, more properly, and neither the city nor the ſanctuary ſhall belong to him, and you have two regular propoſitions grammatically expreſſed. It is too well known to need any obſervation, that the future active of the Hebrew verb is formed from the præterite, by inſerting *vau* before the laſt letter of the radical; and, when this *vau* is wanting, which it frequently is found to be, that there is no other diſtinction of the paſſive future from the active but the *exigentia loci*; and, indeed, grammarians ſay poſitively, "ab eo ſola loci exigentia diſtinguitur." Hence it follows, that יִכָּרֵת, *yikkareth*, may be rendered actively or paſſively, and, by a judicious tranſlation of *ſeparated*, inſtead of *cut off*, excite no idea of an anachroniſm, or occaſion any error in the computation of time, by which we may for a moment be induced to ſuppoſe that the ſacrifice of Chriſt is meant to be propheſied, and not the rejection of the Jews from being the people of the Meſſiah.

The latter half of the 27th verſe runs thus in our tranſlation:

"And for the overſpreading of abominations he ſhall make it deſolate, even until the conſummation, and that determined ſhall be poured upon the deſolate."

Tranſlate *ad verbum*, "And upon the wing ſhall be the abominations of deſolation:" and explain with Michaelis and Dr. Blaney, that the wing means the portico that joined the temple to the tower Antonia. Now, Joſephus ſays, that it was foretold that the city and temple ſhould be deſtroyed whenever the latter was made quadrangular, which it would be by the deſtruction of its communication with Antonia by this wing. Here the Jewiſh oracle is fulfilled, and the words of Chriſt, "abomination of deſolation," found in Daniel. But the Vulgate reads for וְעַל כָּנָף, "and upon the wing," *et erit in templo*, &c.; which has been curiouſly identified in a Hebrew MS. in the king's library at Paris, and is nothing more or leſs than the ſupplement of two words that are wanting to complete the ſenſe of the original text. This we fortunately can ſhow to be highly probable from the higheſt authority, the authorities of St. Matthew and St. Luke, who both uſe the words, ἐπὶ τὸ ἱερόν τοῦ ἱεροῦ; from which this place of Daniel may be reſtored. הֵיכַל יְהוָה וְעַל כָּנָף.* "And the abomination of deſolation ſhall be upon the pinnacle of the temple;" that is, in the higheſt place, on the ſummit, ſhall be erected the Roman ſtandard. This is our Saviour's expreſſion in Matthew and Luke; "When ye, therefore, ſhall ſee the abomination of deſolation, ſpoken of by Daniel the prophet, ſtand in the holy place, where it ought not to be, c. xxiv. 15; xiii. 14. The two different MSS. in this caſe mutually aid one another, and what this wants that ſupplies, and *vice verſâ*, ſo as to make both perfect.

The Roman eagles were the abominations of deſolation, as idols of Heathen worſhip; and were fixed on the Jewiſh temple, like the tri-coloured flag on a Turkiſh moſque on the taking of Alexandria by the French.

Verſe 27, laſt clauſe:

"Even until the conſummation, and that determined, ſhall be poured upon the deſolate."

Tranſlate, "And the abomination of deſolation ſhall be upon the wing of the temple, and (ſhall remain there) until

* Now Regius Profeſſor of Divinity at Chriſt-church, Oxford.

* By admitting the words found in the Hebrew MSS. in the king's library at Paris, the paſſage will be, "And upon the pinnacle, and in the temple, ſhall be the abomination of deſolation, that is within, in the holy place, and without." Quod Romanis ſolenne.

until the full conſummation, and determined accompliſhment, ſhall be poured out upon the deſolate."

The words כלה ונחרצה occur twice in Iſaiah. See Bp. Bagot's tranſlation of them in Lowth's Notes, c. x. v. 22, 23; c. xxviii. v. 22.

The word נחרצה means the adjuſtment or ſettling of an account by tallies; as in Latin, "decidis, ſtatuiſque quid iis ad denarium ſolveretur." Cicero.

"Conturbabit Atlas, et non erit uncia tota,
Decidat tecum qua pater ipſe Deûm."
Martial, ix. 4.

Yours, &c. S. WESTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Jan.* 2.

THE inſertion of a few notes on Mr. Brand's Popular Antiquities will much oblige E. H.

P. 211. Childermaſs. cyldamæſſe-dæg, Sax. Childirmas-dai, in Wickliffe's time. Childery-maſſe, Rob. Glouc.

P. 269. Rogation-week, ȝanȝ pucu (Sax. Goſp.) ȝanȝ-dazar (Leg. Athelſt. & Alfredi).—Qu. When and where this kind of proceſſion firſt began, and upon what occaſion? Might it not ariſe from the *terminalia* or *rubigalia?* It is certainly with us as old as King Alfred. (Alf. Leg. c. 5, A. D. 877).

P. 270. Aſcenſion-day; emphatically called Holy Thurſday with us, as antiently, by our Saxon anceſtors (Alf. Leg. c. 5, p. 36), on ðone halzan þunneſdæȝ.

P. 365. Lammaſs-day, in the Saliſbury Manualis is called *benedictio novorum fructuum*; in the Red Book of Derby, hlaſmæſſe-dæſ; ſee alſo *Oroſ. Interp.* l. 6, c. 19. But in the Sax. Chron. p. 138, A.D. 1009, it is hlam-mæſſe: again, p. 187, A. D. 1086, Lam-mæſſe. Maſs was a word for feſtival; hence our way of naming the feſtivals of Chriſtmaſs, Candlemaſs, Martinmaſs, &c. Inſtead, therefore, of Lammaſs, *quaſi Lamb* maſſe, from the offering of the tenants of York; may we not rather ſuppoſe the ſ to have been left out in courſe of time from general uſe, and *la*-maſs, or hla-mæſſe, will appear.

In the note on "latter Lammaſs," as ſynonymous with the "*ad Græcas kalendas*" of the Latins, it would hardly be deemed improper to introduce the celebrated extempore hexameter of Queen Elizabeth, from Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors,

"*Ad Græcas* bone rex, fiant manſiata, *kalendas.*"

P. 386. To the obſervations on dreams may be added theſe curious rhymes from Harl. MS. 541, fol. 228, b:

"Upon my ryght ſyde y may leye, bleſſid lady to the y pʳy
Ffor the teres that ye lete, upon yowr ſwete ſonnys feete
Sende me grace for to ſlepe, and good dremys for to mete
Slepyng wakyng til morowe daye bee
Owre lorde is the freute, oure ladye is the tree [the.
Bleſſid be the bloſſom' that ſprange lady of In no'i'e patris & filii & ſp's ſ'c'i amen."

The four firſt of the above remarks are copied from the MS notes of the learned Dr. Waterland, in his copy of Wheatley on the Common Prayer (fo.), now preſerved in the library of St. John's college, Oxford, to which it was preſented by Mr. Wheatley.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

IN one of your late Reviews, if I am not miſtaken, at leaſt in a ſimilar publication, I met with a critique on a ſermon, preached on ſome public occaſion, for the text of which the author had ſelected a verſe out of *the Second Book of Maccabees.* As this very extraordinary innovation, of having recourſe to an apocryphal book, paſſed without any reprehenſion, I thought it right to enter a proteſt againſt it, which will not loſe any of its force from being anonymous, the ſubject being ſo important. Theſe are not days, Mr. Urban, in which any diſreſpect ſhewn to the inſpired Word of God, or any attempt to conſider it as of no more value than the apocryphal legends, ought to be unnoticed by the real friends to Chriſtianity. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

Nunquam homini ſatis
Cautum eſt in horas. HOR.

SEVERAL men being employed round the Serpentine river, during the late froſt, who in the moſt reſpectful manner addreſſed the company nearly in the following words; "The managers of the Humane Society requeſt that you will *not venture on certain*

main parts of the ice, as the attempt may be attended with extreme danger;" an advice ſo *ſalutary* induced the writer of this letter and ſome of his friends to take a view of the *receiving houſe*, as we were informed that his Majeſty, in order to preſerve the lives of his ſubjects, had granted a *plot of ground* for the Society to erect a convenient building. On our entrance we were highly gratified with the following inſcription on marble:

"A. D. MDCC XCII.
Erected by the Royal Humane Society,
with the gracious permiſſion of
His Majeſty,
Patron."

We then had the pleaſure of viewing a *large electrical apparatus*, *couchette*, *warm bath*, a *diſpenſary*, and every thing eſſentially neceſſary for the reſtoration of life. A large fire, warm blankets, &c. were kept in conſtant readineſs during the inclement ſeaſon; and the ſeveral *unfortunate perſons* taken from under the ice were conveyed to the receiving-houſe, and reſtored to their friends. It appeared to us, that a plan of ſuch extenſive benevolence muſt be attended with immenſe expence; and that an inſtitution, conducted upon the broadeſt baſis of philanthropy and patriotiſm, ought to be countenanced and ſupported by thoſe who feel for the diſtreſſes incident to their fellow-creatures. As we were viewing the reſuſcitative apparatus, a Clergyman joined us, and ſpoke in the higheſt terms of the Managers of the Humane Society. He obſerved, that a conſiderable daily expence muſt be incurred by their unremitting attention during the froſt; that their exertions, at all times of the year, were *equally active* for the preſervation of life; and that many hundreds had been reſtored, as well as Humane Societies eſtabliſhed, in various parts of the kingdom.

At a period like the preſent, when the philanthropic efforts of this Inſtitution are extended with ſuch ſingular ſucceſs in the reſtoration of human life, when its ſalutary effects are diffuſed both at home and abroad; it is exceedingly to be regretted that an informality in a will ſhould have deprived the Society of ſeveral hundred pounds, and defeated the grand and benevolent deſign of the teſtator.

As the Managers are at a conſiderable expence in paying the rewards in ſucceſsful and unſucceſsful caſes, in the gratuitous diſtribution of the reſuſcitative proceſs, and, laſtly, in the preſentation of their apparatus to the Faculty; this Inſtitution peculiarly ſtands in need of the encouragement and ſupport

"Of thoſe who feel the glorious means to bleſs, [impreſs."
Whoſe kindred hearts Heaven's pureſt rays

And we cannot but indulge the pleaſing hope that the *unfortunate diſappointment* experienced by the Society will animate others to forward its enlarged views, by exciting the attention of the opulent to an Inſtitution, which has for its object the deliverance of the whole human race from thoſe calamities, from which no ſtation, however dignified, is exempt. Deeply anxious for the permanent proſperity of the Humane Society, now univerſally allowed to be erected on the ſolid baſis of benevolence, and truſting that it will acquire additional luſtre by every diſplay of its intrinſic merits; I will only add, upon a ſubject ſo highly intereſting and important—*Eſto perpetua!* A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

THE following obſervations of a learned and pious divine, now with God, appear to me ſo deciſive and unanſwerable, on the ſubject of what is called *rational Chriſtianity*, that I have great pleaſure in giving them more diffuſive circulation, than they could obtain from the controverſial pamphlet in which the greater part of them appeared, ſeveral years ſince, during the life-time of their author. If I am fortunate enough to procure their inſertion in your Magazine, they will form an admirable ſequel to ſome late remarks on a ſubject, than which none can arreſt the mind more forcibly. According to this excellent writer, the religion which has uſurped the name of *rational Chriſtianity* is one which has eſtabliſhed a criterion of the Deity within itſelf, arguing from principles of its own aſſuming, as if from the plenitude of incontrovertible truth. *Rational* Chriſtianity, Mr. Urban! I thought our Chriſtianity had a higher title—I thought it had been a REVEALED Chriſtianity. The world never yet heard of the promulgation of any other Chriſtianity. Whither, then, is the philoſopher gone aſtray? Or what is it that he means when he makes

makes uſe of the word Chriſtianity? Does he mean that ſyſtem of religion which is derived to us from revelation in the Goſpel? If ſo, what occaſion is there for the epithet *rational*, ſo ſtudiouſly, ſo invidiouſly applied? Surely there cannot be two ſpecies of Chriſtianity—the one rational, the other abſurd and irrational. There cannot be a *rational revealed* Chriſtianity and an *irrational revealed* Chriſtianity. Why then is it neceſſary to harp ſo inceſſantly on the words "rational Chriſtianity?" Why expreſs a wiſh to ſee Chriſtianity ſettled on a rational foundation, "that it may be worthy of God?" Is not then Chriſtianity built on a rational foundation in the Goſpel? Will it not be worthy of God, until it ſhall have been pruned and ameliorated by philoſophical exertions? Deſcend, thou child of pride, deſcend from thoſe towering heights to which ſelf-conceit, and the wiſdom of thine own imagination, hath exalted thee! ΑΚΟΥΣΟΝ, ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΕ.

We are all of us, though ſettled upon this lower earth, connected with the inviſible world, the world of ſpirits. Of this we neither do know, nor can know, any thing, while we are in the body, otherwiſe than by *information*. The utmoſt ſtretch of the human mind will not reach to the throne of God; neither is the world of ſpirits ſubject to our ſenſible perceptions. Whatever knowledge, therefore, we may have of them, it muſt be all derived to us from information; and, if this information be fully authenticated to us to come from God and the inviſible world, what can we, what ſhall we, dare to urge againſt its truth? What ſignify all the workings and contortions of our minds, when exerted againſt that information which is authenticated to us to come from Heaven? Are our minds the efficients of a revelation, or does it depend upon *them?* Muſt God and the inviſible world be peculiarly ſuch as our minds appoint them to be? How involved in the darkneſs of philoſophical error is he, who dares maintain that God can only be ſuch as an ill-informed mind *chuſes* to determine he *ſhould* be! If God and the world of ſpirits exiſted only as the creation of our minds, no ideas of them would be admiſſible but ſuch as our minds ſhould adjudge to them. But ſo entirely is the contrary poſition true, that they have their exiſtence without us, and antecedently to any idea that we may have of them. When, therefore, the knowledge of them is communicated to us; on the certain grounds of an undoubted revelation from Heaven, our minds are altogether unoperative, and are only the receptacles of that information which Revelation communicates to us; and, therefore, we have nothing to do but to acquieſce implicitly, being incompetent to determine any thing but with regard to the reality of the revelation. The mind has no employment for itſelf on ſuch ſubjects but what conſiſts in the acknowledgement of the truth—beyond this, the mind hath no powers whereby to determine. Powers it has, ſufficient to determine whether the communication is from Heaven or not; but the thing communicated lies all beyond its reach. What may be the conſtitution of things ſpiritual, otherwiſe than as we are informed, we know not: but concerning ourſelves we can pronounce determinately. We can determine phyſically, that it is impoſſible for us to tread the air, as if we were upon a ſolid. We can pronounce with certainty, that through a ſolid we cannot paſs without being impeded. We know that we are limited in reſpect of place, and that we cannot be in more than one, at one and the ſame time. Theſe, with many other things, we can determine with infallible certainty and aſſurance, becauſe we know the nature of man. But, when we are told any thing concerning the exiſting nature of God and heaven, we can determine nothing beyond what we are told—all beyond this is involved in clouds and darkneſs. To pronounce, therefore, with regard to what we are told on the authority of Revelation, that it is irrational or impoſſible, muſt ſurely be the ſuggeſtion of infanity, not of philoſophy. We have no Chriſtianity, no Chriſtian religion, but what is derived to us from the ſacred Scriptures; and a religion derived from any other ſource is not Chriſtianity. While the promoters, therefore, Mr. Urban, of what is called rational Chriſtianity, are planning themſelves on the derivation of their religion from rational principles independent of Revelation, they are convicting themſelves of abſurdity and folly; for, the Holy Goſpel is not founded on the wiſdom of man, but on the wiſdom of God. G. E.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

A VERY incorrect and imperfect ſketch of naval, military, legal, and commercial Peerages, conferred within the laſt 50 years, having been ſent to you by ACIS (LXVIII. 1035); I hope you will inſert an amended catalogue, with the addition of two more claſſes, diplomatic and Indian peers. By the laſt, I do not confine myſelf to the great ones of the *Eaſtern* world. O. R.

NAVAL.	Brodrick B.
Howe E.	Clare E.
Mount Edgcumbe E.	Clonmell E.
St. Vincent E.	Lifford V.
Hood V.	Pery V.
Duncan V.	Donoughmore V.
Hawke B.	Carleton V
Rodney B.	Harrowby B.
Bridport B.	Kilwarden B.
Nelſon B.	COMMERCIAL.
Graves B.	Radnor E.
Keith B.	Carrington B.
Hotham B.	Milton E.
MILITARY.	Melbourne V.
Rawdon B.	Cremorne V.
Dorcheſter B.	Bandon V.
Heathfield B.	Caledon V.
Amherſt B.	Cloncurry B.
Tyrconnel E.	Eardley B.
Tyrawley B.	Huntingfield B.
Monck B.	DIPLOMATIC.
Kilconnel B.	Grantham B.
LEGAL.	Malmeſbury B.
Hardwicke E.	Grenville B.
Bathurſt E.	Auckland B.
Camden E.	Macartney B.
Thurlow B.	Minto B.
Loughborough B.	St. Helen's B.
Walſingham B.	INDIAN.
Aſhburton B.	Clive B.
Grantley B.	Penrhyn B.
Kenyon B.	Lavington B.
Mulgrave B.	Teignmouth B.

PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT OF HISTORICAL PAINTING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE *amateurs* of Painting in general, the patrons and profeſſors of Hiſtorical Painting in particular, will be highly gratified by our early attention to, and communication of, the proceedings of the Society of Arts at their apartments in the Adelphi, on Wedneſday, Jan. 16; when James Barry, eſq. R. A. and Profeſſor of Painting to the Royal Academy, had the honour of having the gold medal of the Society and 200 guineas conferred upon and confirmed to him, *by ballot*, with every deſignation and tribute of reſpect which unanimity, fervour, and gratitude, could manifeſt. The motion which led to this laudable meaſure was made, and moſt ably ſupported, by Caleb Whitefoord, eſq. as chairman of the Committee of Polite Arts, whoſe liberality and taſte for the Arts require no eulogium from my feeble pen. To this ingenious and inimitable artiſt, Mr. Barry, is to be aſcribed the uncommon merit of having adorned the great room of this laudable inſtitution with a perfect ſtudy, with an incentive to morality, and with a ſeries of hiſtorical paintings, which were the work of many years, are the ornament of the preſent age, and deſerve to be tranſmitted down to the lateſt poſterity. Mr. Alderman Boydell, the great patron of the Arts, and the kind foſtering hand of Genius, made an happy uſe of this fair occaſion, by obſerving, that in the early part of his long (and, we beg leave to add, of his *meritorious*) life, he was compelled to reſort to the Continent for Hiſtorical Paintings as proper ſubjects for engraving; but that, in conſequence of the Premiums, happily and liberally diffuſed by the Society of Arts, he was proud in having the opportunity on this very pleaſing occaſion to declare, that of late years (and, be it remembered that, only a few years before, all commerce with France and Holland was cut off) he had the happineſs to find *at home* among our *own artiſts* ample ſcope for the genius, the induſtry, and the due encouragement of engravers. But no where could he find ſo wide and ſo fair a field for panegyrick for emulation and enthuſiaſm as in the preſent room, where he then had the honour of making this farther and ſerious declaration, that, in the decline of life, in ſloping his courſe down the vale of probation, he ſhould deem his time, his efforts, and his energy, in promoting the Fine Arts, well ſpent, and laudably employed, in tranſmitting more diffuſively to the world, by a ſuperb and appropriate *ſett of engravings*, a due ſenſe of the great merit of the Hiſtorical Paintings of Mr. Barry, which he thought were, at preſent, above all price. But, although the value of this ſublime work cannot in the preſent age be properly appreciated, the price which grateful poſterity will pay is Immortality!

Yours, &c. PHILOTECNUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 24.

A RANGE of houſes is now building on the bank of the New River, between the City road and Colebrook-row, Iſlington. It is called Duncan-place; but, to the diſgrace of humanity, the fence which guarded the river is removed, and, there being a conſiderable opening from the foot-path on the road, it is morally impoſſible but dreadful accidents muſt happen on dark and foggy evenings, when the unwary paſſenger may eaſily miſtake his path, and wander until he finds a watery grave. For God's ſake, Mr. Urban, while the inhabitants of this kingdom boaſt a Humane Society, for the recovery of perſons when drowned, let equal care be taken to prevent perſons *being* drowned. In a political and in a moral view the *preventive* mode of doing good is the beſt. I have frequently been ſurprized to reflect on the little care which has been taken to prevent accidents by perſons falling into the New River. The inhabitants of Iſlington well know how frequently ſuch accidents happen. Were thoſe openings to the river near the road fenced in either by iron palliſades, or a brick-wall, breaſt high, many a valuable and uſeful life would be ſaved. The ſubject is well worthy conſideration; and I hope will be more amply noticed by ſome of your philanthropic and benevolent correſpondents. CRITO.

Mr. URBAN, *Soho, Jan.* 19.

WITH the moſt laudable intention, Crito (LXVIII. p. 1033) endeavours to ſtimulate ſome member of the Britiſh ſenate to move for laws more efficacious to prevent the ſelling bread ſhort of weight.

I have frequently, Mr. Urban, ſeen a motion made, and ſeconded, in your Magazine, which has been followed up by the moſt ſalutary effects; and ſuch, I think, might be in the matter now before us, by adopting the moſt trifling variation.

Inſtead of bread being made up in *quarterns*, *half-pecks*, and *pecks*, I would propoſe it to be done in *four pound*, *eight pound*, and *ſixteen pound* loaves.

When the Chief Magiſtrate has declared the price of the Peck, he ſhould then publiſh the price which loaves of the above weight ſhould bear. Or, otherwiſe; if bread was always to be made up to a *certain price*, as *ſix-penny*, *nine-penny*, *twelve-penny*, &c. When the Magiſtrate has declared the price of the Peck, he ſhould then publiſh the weight which loaves of each denomination ſhould weigh, beginning with the penny, and ending with the two ſhilling. The bakers ſhould be compelled to weigh their loaves at the time of ſelling; and, if they were obliged to abate one farthing *per* ounce if too light, they would then take care, for their own ſakes, to have them of proper weight.

I invite your correſpondents to inveſtigate and amend theſe propoſals, ſo that ſomething may be done toward effectual relief.

Perhaps, if the latter propoſal were adopted, it would be a good regulation to force the bakers to make a fair copy of the different weights, and place it in their windows, ſo as to be read like a lodging bill from the outſide.

If the latter is adopted, the ſcales employed by the bakers ſhould be of ſuch a nature as to prevent frauds by the uſe of light weights. I would, therefore, recommend a ſcale which has no weight at all, a kind of *tilt-up*, or ſteelyard, ſuch as we have lately ſeen uſed in the weighing of coin. A range of theſe (one for each different weight) might be affixed along the counter, the loaf put into the ſcale, and, if it did not *tilt up*, then the abatement to take place.

The anhoyance juries ſhould be particularly charged to examine theſe ſcales minutely.

At preſent very few people know what the weight of bread ſhould be; and hence ariſes the evil complained of. B. S——T.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 21.

YOUR valuable Repoſitory has furniſhed your numerous readers with an article from my friend Crito (LXVIII. p. 1033), on the ſubject of bakers ſelling their bread deficient in weight. I beg leave for his information to ſay, that it requires no new act of the Legiſlature to puniſh theſe delinquents; for, I have read, in a very old Hiſtory of England, of a puniſhment being inflicted on a baker for thus defrauding the publick. It was of the following nature. A piece of wire was firſt drawn through a loaf of bread, greatly deficient of the aſſize

weight,

weight, which he had diſpoſed of to a cuſtomer: the ſame wire was then paſſed through the lower part of his noſe; and, being placed on a hurdle, with a label on his back, he was drawn publicly through ſeveral ſtreets in his neighbourhood. I believe there is a puniſhment of this ſort now in force in ſome places in Ruſſia with regard to butchers who expoſe for ſale bad meat, only that it varies in this reſpect; the delinquent, inſtead of being placed on a hurdle, had his ear nailed to the door of his ſhop. Which of the countries firſt adopted this puniſhment I cannot ſay, neither do I pretend to be a ſufficient judge as to the ſeverity of the puniſhment here deſcribed. But, I believe there is not a ſingle perſon to be found who will not readily join with Crito in wiſhing a moſt exemplary ſtigma may be placed on all deſcriptions of men who thus ſhamefully prey on the vitals of the publick; but more eſpecially on thoſe poor beings who find it difficult to earn their daily food.

Yours, &c. CLARIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

AN old and conſtant reader of your valuable Publication, knowing you to be an enemy to defamation, requeſts you to do juſtice to Mr. Joel Jaques, late of Highgate. In vol. LXVIII. p. 1090, it is aſſerted (from the diurnal prints), that too much liquor was the cauſe of the accident. Now, the fact is directly the contrary, as, upon enquiry, it was found he had drunk very little; and it is ſuppoſed that, his attention being divided between a blind reſtive horſe which he drove, and a young calf he was carrying home in his cart, was the ſole cauſe of the melancholy cataſtrophe which deprived him of life, ſociety of a worthy member, and the poor of a liberal friend. A NEIGHBOUR.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 23.

AN account of the Aldworth monuments in vol. LXVIII. 1013, col. 1, is given in your volume for 1760, p. 458, and corrected in p. 525. This account is re-printed in the parochial hiſtory of that village occurring in Mores's Collections for Berkſhire; being No. XVI. of "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," in which is a plate of five of theſe monuments.

The diſquiſition in pp. 1016, 17, relative to a production of the celebrated John Locke, not extant in any edition of his collected Works, ſeems well-founded. The title, however, of the Work mentioned by Biblicus in p. 517, col. 2, as deſcribed by Kœcher, does not appear to agree with that mentioned by your correſpondents in pp. 583, col. 1; 761, col. 1; and 1016, 17. By comparing the ſeveral paſſages quoted by Kœcher with what is deſcribed by them as Mr. Locke's "Hiſtory of our Saviour," this point might be fully aſcertained. Some of your numerous readers, who may chance to have in their poſſeſſion both *the* Work of Locke, and Kœcher's "Analecta," will perhaps afford this requiſite information.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1798-9.

H. OF LORDS.

November 20.

THIS day at three o'clock, his Majeſty came down to the Houſe of Peers in the uſual ſtate; and, being ſeated in his royal robes on the throne, Sir Francis Molyneux, bart. gentleman uſher of the black rod, was ſent to order the attendance of the Commons. That Houſe forthwith appeared at the bar; when his Majeſty was pleaſed to open the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech. (See this printed in vol. LXVIII. p. 1030). His Majeſty's ſpeech being read by the Lord Chancellor and the clerk;

Lord *Darnley* roſe to move an addreſs. His Lordſhip referred at ſome *length* to the various points in the ſpeech; and ſeemed to dwell with particular force on the advantages derived by our naval ſucceſſes, and the Ruſſians and Turks being at length induced to take up arms againſt our inveterate enemy; but he delivered himſelf in ſo inaudible a voice that it was not poſſible to follow him with any degree of accuracy; indeed, he himſelf apologized to the Houſe; but declared, that even his very ſevere indiſpoſition could not ſuppreſs the anxious deſire he felt for the honour of moving an humble addreſs to his Majeſty upon this occaſion; which he then read, and which, as uſual, was a mere complimentary echo of the ſpeech.

Lord *Craven* felt himſelf ſtrongly induced to ſecond the addreſs, becauſe

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it went to expreſs the high ſenſe their Lordſhips muſt feel of the great and glorious victories obtained by our naval commanders, who, againſt a ſuperior force, had almoſt totally annihilated the naval power of our implacable enemy; a victory that muſt even convince that enemy of the ſtrength of this kingdom, which, when threatened with hoſtile inveſion from abroad, and the ſeeds of rebellion were induſtriouſly ſowing at home, could even then be able to attack them from the banks of the Thames to the mouth of the Nile. Much praiſe was alſo due to Miniſters for their able negotiations, in inducing the Emperor of Ruſſia and the Ottoman Court to ſet the magnanimous example of entering into a general combination to check the diſturbers of Europe.

The Marq. of *Lanſdowne* thought the two Noble Lords, in ſo highly extolling the bravery of our Navy, had merely done their duty; but there was another duty incumbent on that Houſe, namely, to be careful that every advantage was made by our Miniſters of that bravery, and of their ſucceſs. Fleeting victories would ſoon paſs away; and it was only by producing a permanent peace that theſe victories could be of any real utility; it was therefore that he felt no ſmall concern, that the ſpeech gave not the moſt diſtant hope of that which was ſo very deſirable to the Nation; it breathed, indeed, nothing but war; for, inſtead of hinting at negotiations, it talked of foreign alliances. He thought that the various changes in the five years war were ſufficient to have convinced Miniſters that very little was to be derived from them. The conduct of the French had certainly been ſuch as to make every wiſe and honeſt man abhor and dread them, and wiſh to check their deſtructive career; but he did not think harſh language or violent epithets either prudent or neceſſary; it would widen a breach in private life, and could not be calculated to conciliate Nations. He concluded by repeating his opinion, that the preſent was an auſpicious moment for propoſing peace to France; and that, if peace was found to be unattainable, we ſhould confine ourſelves to a defenſive war, to be conducted on the moſt oeconomical principles.

After a few obſervations from Lords *Romney*, *Holland*, *Grenville*, &c. the addreſs was agreed to without a diviſion, and ordered to be carried up.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Uſher of the Black Rod ſummoned the Houſe to hear his Majeſty's ſpeech in the Upper Houſe. On their return,

Lord *G. L. Gower* roſe to move the addreſs. His Lordſhip apologized for having taken upon him ſo arduous, and yet ſo pleaſing a taſk. He had, however, to congratulate the Houſe on the proſpects which that day preſented. The events which had lately paſſed in ſo brilliant and rapid a ſucceſſion muſt have clearly impreſſed gentlemen with a conviction, that no efforts on our part had been wanting to ſecure the great object of the war; and he truſted that thoſe efforts, crowned with unexampled ſucceſs, would ſecure the concurrence of the Houſe. The Noble Lord then moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty; and which, as uſual, was an echo to the ſpeech.

Sir *H. P. St. John Mildmay* ſeconded the motion. He deplored the calamities of war as much as any gentleman within the walls of that Houſe; but at the ſame time it was neceſſary, ſince circumſtances had rendered it ſo, that a ſolid and permanent peace ſhould be ſought through the medium of war.

After a few obſervations by Sir *John Sinclair* and Sir *Francis Burdett*, the motion for the addreſs was carried.

H. OF LORDS.
November 21.

The Houſe having met at 2 o'clock, the addreſs of thanks which had been agreed to yeſterday, in conſequence of his Majeſty's gracious ſpeech, paſſed through the uſual ſtages, and was ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty.

Earl *Spencer*, after a few obſervations, in which he extolled the ſkill and bravery of Admiral Lord Nelſon, moved the thanks of the Houſe to his Lordſhip and the officers and ſeamen ſerving under him, for their able and gallant exertions in defeating, and almoſt totally deſtroying, the French fleet off the Mouth of the Nile, on the 1ſt of Auguſt.

The Duke of *Clarence* delivered a very warm encomium on the brilliant atchievements of the gallant Admiral; and, in a ſtrain of the moſt heart-felt praiſe, deſcribed the late glorious action as the moſt unparalleled event, in

point of ſplendour and extenſive advantages, that had ever occurred in the naval hiſtory of this or any other country.

Lord *Minto* having made a few remarks in commendation of the gallant Admiral, the thanks of the Houſe were unanimouſly voted.

Lord *Spencer*, after ſhortly ſtating his high ſenſe of the ſervices performed off the coaſt of Ireland, made a ſimilar motion, "that the thanks of this Houſe be given to Sir John Borlaſe Warren, and to the officers, ſailors, and marines, ſerving under him, for their conduct in defeating the French fleet off the coaſt of Ireland;" which alſo paſſed unanimouſly.

Their Lordſhips then proceeded to St. James's with their addreſs to his Majeſty.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *G. L. Gower* having brought up the addreſs, it was read the firſt time; and, on the motion for its being read a ſecond time,

Mr. *Johnes* ſaid, that though he did not agree with the paſſage in his Majeſty's ſpeech which alluded to the land-tax, yet he had not riſen to vote againſt the addreſs. He had often aſſerted, and he wiſhed it to be particularly impreſſed on that Houſe, that every drop of blood ſhed, and every ſhilling expended in the preſent conteſt, were ſhed and expended to check the inordinate ambition of the five directorial deſpots of France. The country could not better employ its means, nor in a more honourable manner exert its power, than in endeavours to accompliſh this great national object.

The addreſs was now read a ſecond time, agreed to, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by the whole Houſe.

Mr. *Dundas*, after a ſhort preface, moved, that the thanks of the Houſe be given to Rear-admiral Lord Nelſon, for his able and gallant conduct in the memorable and deciſive victory gained over the fleet of France off the mouth of the Nile, on the days of the 1ſt, the 2d, and the 3d of Auguſt laſt.

The thanks of the Houſe were alſo voted to the ſeveral captains and officers of the fleet; likewiſe to the ſeamen and marines, who had by their bravery and conduct contributed to the glorious victory.

Mr. *Dundas* now moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to direct that a monument ſhould be erected in St. Paul's church, to the memory of Capt. Geo. Weſtcote, of the Majeſtic, who fell glorioufly in the action of the 1ſt of Auguſt, off the Mouth of the Nile; and that that Houſe ſhould make good the expences of the ſame. Agreed to.

Mr. *Dundas* alſo moved the thanks of the Houſe to Sir John Borlaſe Warren, officers, ſeamen, and marines, for their ſucceſsful exertions in the total defeat of the fleet of the enemy, deſtined for the invaſion of the kingdom of Ireland.

November 22.

His Majeſty's ſpeech being taken into conſideration, the ſame was ordered to be referred to a Committee of Supply to-morrow.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Downton, in the room of Sir William Scott, knt. who had accepted of the office of judge of the Court of Admiralty.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up the meſſage from his Majeſty, of which he had given notice yeſterday, relative to Lord Nelſon, which was in ſubſtance as follows:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty, having taken into his ſerious conſideration the ſignal and glorious victory obtained by Rear-admiral Lord Nelſon over a ſuperior force of the enemy, in the action off the Mouth of the Nile on the 1ſt of Auguſt laſt, not only highly honourable to himſelf, but ſingularly beneficial to the intereſts of theſe kingdoms; and being deſirous to beſtow a ſignal and laſting mark of his favour on the ſaid Admiral Lord Nelſon, did grant unto him and the two next heirs male of his body inheriting the title of Baron Nelſon of the Nile, an annuity of 2000l. *per annum*. But his Majeſty not poſſeſſing the means of continuing the ſame, nor having it in his power to ſecure it to the ſaid Lord Nelſon beyond his own life, recommends it to his faithful Commons to make ſuch proviſions as to them ſhould appear fit, to enable his Majeſty to carry his intentions into effect."

On the motion of Mr. *Pitt*, the meſſage was ordered to be referred to a Committee of Supply, and that the Houſe do to-morrow reſolve itſelf into the ſaid Committee.

The Houſe immediately after proceeded to St. James's with the addreſs.

(To be continued.)

2. *A Treatise on Sugar. By* Benjamin Moseley, *M. D. Author of a Treatise on Tropical Diseases; Military Operations, and the Climate of the* West Indies; *and a Treatise on Coffee: Physician to* Chelsea *Hospital, Member of the College of Physicians of* London, *of the University of* Leyden, *of the* American *Philosophical Society at* Philadelphia, *&c. &c.*

AS the Sugar-trade is a branch of commerce of infinite importance to this country; as it is the principal support of our West-Indian poſſeſſions, an excellent nurſery for ſeamen, the ſource of opulence to planters and merchants, and productive of a large revenue to the ſtate; as ſugar is alſo an agreeable, and even a neceſſary, ingredient in a great part of our daily proviſions; the ſubject of this treatiſe becomes highly intereſting to the publick.

There are many curious and important queſtions, which fall within the limits of a philoſophical enquiry into the hiſtory of the ſugar-cane, ſuch as theſe; Were the ancients acquainted with this cane? Did they know the art of making ſugar? Was the cane a native of the Weſtern hemiſphere? Or, was it tranſplanted from the Eaſt? What are its medicinal properties? Is it friendly or unfriendly to the human conſtitution? &c.

"Much time," ſays our author, "has elapſed ſince the cultivation of the ſugar-cane has been generally known, and ſugar in almoſt general uſe; yet no perſon, hitherto, has connected any regular ſeries of facts on the ſubject; a ſubject of the firſt importance in commerce; and, more than that, a ſubject now influencing the diſpoſitions to health or diſeaſe of the greater part of the inhabitants of the earth. The materials, which preſent themſelves for my purpoſe, are diſjointed and contradictory. The rays, which ſcarcely illumine the ſurface of the maſs I am to penetrate, are feeble and confuſed. To diſcover a foundation, on which order and arrangement may riſe, I muſt toil through trackleſs regions of obſcurity."

The reader will find much learning, extenſive inveſtigations, many curious facts, and intereſting remarks, in the courſe of this work.

It may be obſerved, that moſt of the medical and philoſophical diſquiſitions of this ingenious writer are not founded on report, or theoretical conjectures, but on actual obſervations, derived from a long reſidence in the Weſt Indies. This circumſtance will naturally give them a greater degree of credit and authenticity than can be allowed to the ſpeculations or the aſſertions of any one who has never croſſed the Atlantic. On this account, therefore, the following remarks on a moſt intereſting ſubject, which has occupied the ſerious attention of ſeveral of our correſpondents, deſerves every poſſible attention:

"In North America, lately, the plague has burſt on the inhabitants. It firſt appeared at Philadelphia in Auguſt, 1793. Dr. Benjamin Ruſh, of Philadelphia, a phyſician of the moſt diſtinguiſhed learning and talents, has given an intereſting account of this calamity. He has denominated this peſtilence the Bilious Remitting Yellow Fever of America; from its being accompanied by the terrible complexion, and other pathognomonics, which I have given of the Endemial Cauſus, or, as it is commonly called, the Yellow Fever of the Weſt Indies; and from its yielding, as he has ſhewn, to the ſame means I uſed in that fever, and have publiſhed in my "Treatiſe on Tropical Diſeaſes."

"From the mortality that has happened, at different periods, from the Yellow Fever, ſince its firſt appearance in America, I am ſorry to conclude that no ſucceſsful method of treating it has been adopted by practitioners, and univerſally agreed on. It ſeems that America is now ſuffering the ſame fate which England formerly experienced; and that this American plague, like the plagues in England, will exhauſt the inſcrutable cauſe which feeds its rage, and then will vaniſh. England was relieved from the plague, without any general rational method of cure being adopted, or without phyſicians knowing any more how it came, or went away, than we do when it will return. This is a ſubject of concern, but not of ſurprize. Veteran phyſicians in times of danger generally deſert the field; intrench themſelves far off, behind old books, and leave raw recruits to fight the foe; who, inexperienced in the tactics of phyſic, ſeldom eſcape the recoil of their own artillery, and fall with their patients. It was natural for Hippocrates, who lived in a country where particular winds regularly produced certain diſeaſes, to attribute all epidemics to ſome condition of the air, that was cognizable to our ſenſes. But Sydenham, who, we all know, was a ſagacious obſerver of Nature, though he thought with Hippocrates as to the atmoſpheric origin of epidemics, yet he contended that there was ſome ſecret and unknown quality in the air, not reducible to demonſtration, by the diviſions and ſubdiviſions of theory, in which the

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Pandoran miſchief of epidemics lies concealed. There are annual or ſeaſonal diſorders, more or leſs ſevere, in all countries; but the plague, and other great depopulating epidemics, do not always obey the ſeaſons of the year. Like comets, their courſe is excentric. They have their revolutions; but from whence they come, or whither they go after they have made their revolutions, no mortal can tell. All epidemics properly belong to either ſpring or autumn. When they break out in winter, or very early in the ſpring, they generally prove the moſt malignant and deſtructive. The ſame may be ſaid of autumnal epidemics, in regard to their premature appearance in ſummer. Vernal peſtilential diſeaſes, and plagues, terminate, or become mild, or quieſcent, in hot weather. Autumnal diſeaſes, in cold weather. The meaſles and ſmall-pox, when epidemic, do the ſame.

"The plagues of 1119, 1656, and ſeveral others in England; of 1348, in Venice; of 1713, in Dantzig, Hamburg, and Stockholm; all broke out during the froſt in winter; and moſt of them declined with the ſummer heat. Such was the caſe with the plague at Toulon, in 1721; and ſo it is with the plagues at Conſtantinople, and Cairo, when they make their appearance in February. No perſon ever knew the cauſe of the Sweating Sickneſs in England; nor of its five periodical appearances from the year 1483 to 1551; nor why it has never ſince returned.

"In diſeaſes, even of confined local production, we are often deceived by the ſemblance of truth. Has any perſon a rational cauſe to aſſign for Agues in the hundreds of Eſſex; or the Bronchocele in Alpine countries? What did Pliny know of the Gemurſa; or what do we know of the Mentagra*? To look for the cauſe of an epidemic in the preſent ſtate of the weather, when it makes its appearance, is a very narrow, contracted method of ſcrutiny. The cauſe of a peſtilence in ſummer may be in the changes which the earth, and conſequently its ſurrounding atmoſphere, underwent in the preceding winter; and from combinations, perhaps, far beyond our ſcope of thought, for years preparatory to its eruption. In a new country, like North America, where immenſe diſtricts of the ſurface of the earth, which from the creation never ſaw the ſun, have been expoſed, for agriculture, the air of the country muſt have been impregnated from exhalations injurious, probably, to its ſalubrity.

"The Americans are not to look for the cauſe of their Yellow Fever, on dunghills, in rotten vegetable ſubſtances, and about the wharfs and neighbourhood of Philadelphia. Nature does not deal in ſuch commodities. She does nothing on ſo ſmall a ſcale. This peſtilence has a far more expanded origin. And I verily believe, that their melancholy officers of health, avoiding what they call infected perſons, and putting marks on the doors and windows of an houſe where any perſon is ill, and ſimilar acts of charitable and good intention, only tend to frighten the people, and diſhearten them at a time they ſtand moſt in need of fortitude. Expoſing the well-known umbrous Pontini marſhes, by cutting down the woods, which kept their foul vapours from being rarified by the ſun, and borne away by the winds, produced great peſtilence in Italy. The idea alſo of the American plague being imported from Bulam, or any other place, is repugnant to reaſon. I was told a ſimilar tale, when I firſt went to the Weſt Indies, that the Yellow Fever there was imported in the beginning of the century from Siam; that it was a contagious and an original putrid diſeaſe; and that bleeding was death. In my practice I proved the reverſe of all this.

The cauſe of peſtilential epidemics cannot be confined and local. It muſt lie in the atmoſphere, which ſurrounds, and is in contact with every part of us; and in which we are immerſed, as bodies in fluids. Theſe diſeaſes not appearing in villages and thinly-inhabited places, and generally attacking only great towns and cities, may be, that the atmoſphere, which I conceive to be the univerſal propagator of peſtilence, wants a commixture, or union, with ſome compounded and peculiar air, ſuch as is generated in popular communities,—to ſeparate or releaſe its impriſoned virulence, and give it force."

After a ſtrictly-ſcientific deſcription of epidemic fevers, the Doctor very ſpiritedly adds,

"Importing epidemics, and the exiſtence of contagion in peſtilential diſeaſes, are contrary to the opinion I ever had, and ſtill maintain. From whence was the importation of the plague at Naples in 1656; by which 20,000 people died in one day? Can any perſon, for a moment reflecting, believe that the great plague of London, in 1665, was cauſed by opening a bag of cotton in the city, or a package of hemp in St. Giles's pariſh? Is it poſſible to ſuppoſe that people ſhould have been found to propagate, or believe, the well-known and favourite ſtory of the advocates for Mead's theories,—that a lady was killed inſtantly by ſmelling at a Turkey handkerchief; and a gentleman, by only walking over a Turkey-carpet! One might aſk—What became of the perſons, who delivered the handkerchief to the lady—and laid down the carpet for the gentleman?

"I have ſeen almoſt all the lazarettos, hoſpitals, and priſons, in Europe. The worſt

* *Plin.* lib. XXVI. c. 1.

worſt governments abroad moſt abound with this ſplendid inheritance of paupers, and criminals—the children of bad ſtate-parents. In ſome foreign countries, from the number and extent of the laſt deſcription of edifices, one would imagine that whole nations were criminals, or expected to become ſo. Even in theſe falſe, cheating, impoſitions on benevolence,—where pomp and magnificence are pictured without,—and neglect, dirt, miſery, and often malicious oppreſſion, are found within,—I never could diſcover that fevers are propagated by contagion. Were it poſſible ſo to be, I ſhould have been long ſince dead.

"Quarantine, always expenſive to commerce, and often ruinous to individuals, is a reflexion on the good ſenſe of countries. No peſtilential fever was ever imported, or exported; and I have always conſidered the fumigating ſhip-letters, and ſhutting up the crews and paſſengers of veſſels, on their arrival from foreign places, for ſeveral weeks, for fear they ſhould give diſeaſes to others, which they have not themſelves—as an ignorant, barbarous cuſtom."

We entirely accord with Dr. M. in ſtyling Mr. Edward Long "the father of correct Engliſh Weſt-Indian literature;" and in his commendation of "the learned and comprehenſive labours of Mr. Bryan Edwards."

2. *A Sermon, preached before the Honourable and Right Reverend* Shute *Lord Biſhop of* Durham, *and the Clergy, at a Viſitation holden at* Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, *on* Monday, *the 24th of* July, 1797. *By* Richard Proſſer, *D. D. Rector of* Gatesfield.

THE preſent Dioceſan of Durham is ably ſeconded, by his Clergy, in his zeal for Chriſtianity. The Rector of Gatesfield, from 2 Pet. ii. 18, offers ſome very intereſting obſervations on "the arrogant ſpirit which diſdains what is written in the book of Nature, and even in the book of God, and will daringly preſume beyond or againſt fact and truth, and ſacrifice both to the theories of fantaſtic humour and the pride of new diſcovery." He ſtates briefly the objections made by the "ſwelling words of Vanity" to Religion; and, though the *facts* on which Chriſtianity reſts are proved to the ſtrength of evidence which was felt, it has nothing to oppoſe but its favourite ſophiſm, that Nature's laws, fixed and unmoved as they are, carry, neceſſarily, a ſtronger evidence againſt miracles than any that can be brought in their behalf for any uncertain teſtimony of men. "Yet, underneath ſuch accumulating evidence, the ſchool of Deiſm, and even the ſchool of Atheiſm, has been opened and frequented. Morality too has fallen under cenſure, and objections been made to the moral rule of the Goſpel. The ſwelling word of Vanity has delivered down the looſe and profane page to ſpoil the moral principle of the publick in every age. Againſt civil government alſo it has been loudly heard in the preſent age, ſetting up Equality againſt Power, and releaſing all men from perſonal reſtraint. The *luſts of the fleſh* are the allurements made uſe of for the eſtabliſhment both of Popery and Mahometiſm. Theſe two principles conjoined have been and are the principal movers in the manifold ſtruggles againſt Religion, Morality, and Truth. And yet, amid all difficulty and oppoſition, from powers ſo inceſſantly and craftily employed, and ſo generally and fondly abetted, the divine intereſt in the world, which is the advancement of human happineſs, by the improvement of human virtue, is ſtill ſupported. The beſt human means of ſupporting this great cauſe are Example and Education. In all that can be done towards theſe incomparable endeavours of affecting and forming the general mind, and of extending and confirming the dominion of Religion and Truth over ſucceſſive generations, great is, and ever muſt be, the weight and effect of the *clerical function*." This diſcourſe deſerves ſerious peruſal.

3. *A Sermon, preached in the Church of* St. John Baptiſt, Wakefield, *for the Benefit of the Children of the ſaid Church, for defraying neceſſary and incidental Expences, and forming a Fund for its future Permanence and Proſperity. By the Rev.* Richard Munkhouſe, *D. D. With an Appendix.*

DR. M. having before preached and publiſhed a ſermon on introducing into his church Mr. Merrick's verſion of the Pſalms, with Mr. Tatterſal's improved plan, purſues the ſame ſubject in the preſent diſcourſe; and, in the appendix, gives his organiſt's obſervations relative to the mode of teaching, and the methods purſued for the expeditious formation of the choir.

4. *The True Patriot: A Sermon, preached before the Military Aſſociation of the united Pariſhes of* St. Andrew, Holborn, *and* St. George the Martyr, Middleſex, *at* St. John's *Chapel*, Bedford Row, *on* Sunday, July 15, 1798. *By* Richard Cecil, *M. A. Publiſhed at their Requeſt.*

FROM the words of David, 1 Sam.

xvii. 29, the preacher ſhews that "extraordinary occaſions warrant extraordinary exertions, in which rightly to engage diſtinguiſhes the good citizen and the Chriſtian." The preſent ſituation of things is ſuch an occaſion, and the diſpoſitions with which ſuch exertions ſhould be made are pointed out, with reſpect to God, to ſupport true religion, with reſpect to our neighbour, to maintain peace, by union in reſpect to ourſelves, by the due improvement of our privileges, and, laſtly, as citizens engaged in a lawful and laudable cauſe. "To the arms of the different aſſociations, under God, we muſt aſcribe the preſent tranquillity of this country." The ſentiments are patriotic and Chriſtian, and the language is energetic.

5. *The Divine Government a Ground of Rejoicing at all Times, and the Tears of* England *a Word in Seaſon to the People; in Two Sermons, preached, in Subſtance, at* Debenham, *in* Suffolk; *the former on* Tueſday, Dec. 19, 1797, *being the Day ſet apart for a general Thankſgiving for Naval Victories obtained in the preſent War, and the latter on* Wedneſday, March 7, 1798, *being the Day appointed for a general Faſt. By* W. Hurn, *Vicar of* Debenham.

PLAIN, practical diſcourſes; the text of the firſt, Pſalm xcvii. 1; of the ſecond, Iſaiah lviii. 1.

6. *Two Sermons, preached to a reſpectable Congregation at* Hornchurch, *in the County of* Eſſex, *on the Thankſgiving-day,* Dec. 19, 1797, *and on the Faſt-day,* March 7, 1798. *By the Rev.* W. H. Reynell, *M. A. Vicar.*

PLAIN and ſhort diſcourſes, from Ex. xv. 5, and Eccleſ. vii. 14.

7. *An Appeal to the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhops, the Clergy, and the Publick; containing Thoughts on the preſent Mode of Education of thoſe deſigned for Holy Orders; with Remarks on the Qualifications which are deemed neceſſary to entitle a Candidate to Admiſſion therein.*

THIS writer, who profeſſes that his ſole object is, to add to the authority and relief of the right reverend the lord biſhops, the reſpectability and benefit of the clergy, and the welfare of the publick, complains of the want of good examples and good morals in our Univerſities, the ſhameful abuſe of teſtimonials for orders, and the ſuperficial acquaintance with the dead languages, inſtead of the ſtudy of elocution. He recommends enforcing his Majeſty's proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, &c. and faſtening it on the church-door.

8. *Obſervations upon the Act for the Redemption of the Land Tax; ſhewing the Benefits likely to ariſe from the Meaſure, both to the Publick and to Individuals; with practical Remarks upon the Detail of the Act; from which will be ſeen the Facility with which it may be carried into Execution, and the particular Means afforded to Perſons poſſeſſing every Kind of Eſtate of taking Advantage of it.*

THE title of this *digeſt* of the land-tax redemption act will ſave us much trouble in abſtracting it. Suffice it to ſay, that the benefit from this redemption, to the publick, will be the advance in the value of the funds, by the quantity of ſtock paid for the land-tax; and to individuals, by having an income clear of land-tax. Some doubts having ariſen concerning c. 74, it is here ſhewn to mean that the land-tax will continue to be aſſeſſed and levied under the proviſions of the land-tax act; and the charge upon property can, in conſequence, go beyond 4s. in the pound, as in ſome pariſhes it at preſent is levied.

Theſe obſervations are ſaid to be the work of Mr. Lowndes, firſt commiſſioner of taxes, and are bound up with the act itſelf, for the uſe of the commiſſioners for the ſale of the land-tax, and inſtructions to them from the commiſſioners for taxes.

9. *A Letter to Sir* John Scott, *his Majeſty's Attorney-general, on the Subject of a late Trial in* Guildhall. *By* Gilbert Wakefield, *B. A. formerly Fellow of* Jeſus *College,* Cambridge.

AUDE aliquid brevibus Gyaris, aut carcere dignum, was the motto of certain writers in all ages, and ſtill continues to be; and let them enjoy it.

10. *A Tour through the Iſland of* Mann, *in* 1797 *and* 1798; *comprifing Sketches of its antient and modern Hiſtory, Conſtitution, Laws, Commerce, Agriculture, Fiſhery, &c.; including whatever is remarkable in each Pariſh, its Population, Inſcriptions, Regiſters, &c. By* John Feltham. *Embelliſhed with a Map of the Iſland, and other Plates.*

PEDESTRIAN expeditions being now the *rage**, Mr. F. has travelled 205½ miles in 7 days, and 198 miles in 8 days, from Saliſbury to Liverpool and back, and ſpent but 5l. 3s. 2d. ½. The

* "It ſeems a miſtake to ſay that pedeſtrian travellers were aſhamed of their mode

The result of his observations in the Isle of Mann, as communicated to Dr. William Hawes, whom he wishes to introduce the Humane Society there, is here laid before the publick, in 12 letters. Letter I. gives a general account. The Island of Mann having been lately purchased by Government, the IId and IIId of these letters contain an abridged state of the report of the commissioners appointed, 1792, to make various enquiries relative to the additional compensation of 2000l. per annum. Letter IV. is on agriculture, abridged from Mr. B. Quayle's report to the Board. Letter V. Literature; translations of the Scriptures; English and Manks publications on the isle. VI. Ports and commerce. VII. Fisheries; a poem on the herring-fishery, by a lady. VIII. Abbeys and clergy. When the Duke of Athol succeeded his father-in-law, the Earl of Derby, 1739, the clergy, who had purchased a third of the impropriations of a former Earl, in the reign of Charles II. had very nearly been deprived of their subsistence. Happily, by the assiduity of Bishop Wilson and his son, the deeds of purchase were found in the Rolls chapel, were exemplified under the great seal of England, and every precaution taken for true payment of the money; and, in 1774, the clergy received the royal bounty, which had been withheld several years. Letter IX. Memoirs of Bishop Wilson and his son Dr. W. and of Bishop Hildesley *. X. Miscellanies, early history, &c. XI Natural history, character, &c. XII. Legislation.

These letters are followed by a parochial tour, which took the author a fortnight on foot, including objects not considered as *principal* in the preceding tour, and forming a few letters to some other friends, John Hayne Boyet, Esq. of Taunton, and W. Butler, of Wilton (see p. 6). The beautiful pillar in Maughold churchyard (p. 160) is a *cross*. In Kirk Andreas churchyard is one with a Runic inscription (p. 179). See Camden's *Britannia*, III. 704. Off the coast at *Kirk Michael*, the Bishop's residence, was fought the celebrated action between Thurot and Elliot, 1760. In the grounds are two posts, erected, to commemorate it, by the then bishop, who saw it, and placed them to shew in what direction, off shore, it took place. Two prints, 24 by 5, were painted by R. Wright, and engraved by Millar and Golder, representing the action and the ships in Ramsay bay afterwards; one was dedicated to Capt. Elliot, the other to the merchants of Liverpool. Capt. Elliot gained a complete victory, and Thurot, the French admiral, was killed in the action, Elliot's ship, of 32 guns and 220 men, taking Thurot's, of 50 guns and 600 men. This ship was 176 feet long. Capt. Clements, in the Pallas, of 36 guns, took la Terpsichore, Capt. Detravendois, of 36 guns; and Capt. Loggie, in the Brilliant, of 36 guns, took la Blonde, Capt. Kayie, of 36 guns and 400 men. Thurot's body was thrown overboard, probably by his own order, and, some time after, was supposed to have floated ashore on the coast of Scotland, and was privately interred there (p. 195). In this churchyard Bishop Wilson was buried, under a plain stone, inscribed

"Sleeping in Jesus, here lieth the body of Thomas Wilson, D. D. lord bishop of this isle, who died March 7, 1755, aged 93, in the 58th year of his consecration. This monument was erected by his son, Thomas Wilson, D. D. a native of this parish, who, in obedience to the express command of his worthy father, declines giving him the character he so justly deserved. Let this Island speak the rest." (p. 197).

Also a head-stone, erected by Bishop Wilson, for

"John Riddeyard, who died at Bishopscourt, April 21, 1738, aged 47; whose master hath here given this testimony of his integrity, that, in 20 years service, he never found cause to charge him with eye-service, fraud, or injustice."

Another monument sets forth, that Mark Hildesley, lord bishop, died Dec. 2, 1772, in the 17th year of his consecration, aged 74.

Bishop Wilson is thus recorded in the register:

"The right reverend father in God, Dr. Thomas Wilson, lord bishop of Sodor and Mann, buried near the East gable of the church, March 11, 1755. His lordship's grave,

mode of travelling. They did not so frequently print the result of their travels. Mr. Thomas Day footed it into Wales; and so have several others to the Lakes, &c. before Moritz, Hucks, and Warner. In vain, therefore, does the German put into our mouths a reproach of ourselves, as being 'too rich, too lazy, and too proud,' to travel on foot. While men have the means of travelling at their ease, why not enjoy it?"

* See our Review of Mr. Butler's Life of the latter, vol. LXVIII. p. 1053.

grave, agreeably to directions left previous to his death, was made 9 feet deep, and walled round with brick. This great judge and eminent pattern of primitive Chriſtianity was born Dec. 20, 1663, at Burton, near Cheſter, in which city he had his ſchool education, and from thence was ſent to the Univerſity at Dublin, where he took the degree of B. A.; and in 1686 was ordained deacon by the Biſhop of Kildare. He continued in Ireland to ſerve the Church till the diſturbances in King James's reign drove him into England, where he became curate to his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Sherlock, rector of Winwick. After ſome years, he was tutor to Lord Strange, ſon of the Earl of Derby; and afterwards was promoted, by the ſaid Earl, to the biſhoprick of Sodor and Mann. He was conſecrated by Dr. Sharp, archbiſhop of York, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of Cheſter and Norwich, in the Savoy church, London, on the 16th of January, 1697, and, on the 3d of March following, was created D. D. in a full congregation at Oxford. He immediately paſſed over to the Iſland of Mann, where he reſided moſtly ever ſince, in great reputation and honour for his piety, exemplary life, hoſpitality, and exemplary charity. He ſat in this ſee upwards of half a century, and died univerſally lamented, in the 58th year of his conſecration, and 92d of his age."

"Dr. Knox, in his Eſſay on Bp. Wilſon and his Writings (Winter Evenings, I.), condemns his zeal for eccleſiaſtical diſcipline as intemperate, and of a ſeverity rather wonderful in a man of his exemplary benevolence. Offenders, of all conditions, in his time, who did not ſubmit to church cenſures, were impriſoned or excommunicated, &c. At preſent, ſpiritual authority is exerciſed with lenity and judgement; though the obliging offenders to convict or acquit themſelves on their own oath, where there is no other evidence, is ſtill practiſed" (pp. 198, 199).

The parochial library at *Kirk Bride* is large, and a catalogue of it is delivered to every miniſter as they ſucceed in all the pariſhes. Theſe and parochial or petty ſchools are eſtabliſhed throughout the iſland; the libraries were introduced by Bp. Wilſon and Dr. Bray, by whoſe advice and aſſiſtance this excellent inſtitution was undertaken. He died in 1729, and continued to ſupply books as long as he lived. Mr. [Dr.] Stephen Hales*, of Teddington, gave 50l. worth of books for general diſtribution among the poor. The ſchools were eſtabliſhed by Bp. Wilſon; and Lady Eliz. Haſtings, 1740, left them 20l. per annum for ever (p. 172). John Earl of Derby mentions, in a diſcourſe to his ſon, a grand deſign he intended to have executed, that of founding an univerſity at Kirk Michael; but it has not been effected (p. 204). Attempts have been made to cultivate turneps with ſucceſs. No yew trees in churchyards (p. 203). Among many epitaphs (all of which, in every churchyard, have been taken by the author, who hopes to preſent them, at a future period, as a treaſure to the inhabitants, in ſome detached and cheap form) we notice the following, in *Kirk Santon*, on a ſtone to the memory of Daniel Tear, who died Dec. 9, 1787, aged 110:

"Here, friend, is little Daniel's tomb,
To Joſeph's years he did arrive;
Sloth killing thoutands in their bloom,
While labour kept poor Dan alive.
How ſtrange, yet true, full 70 years
Was his wife happy—in her *Tears*."

This perſon was a native of Kirk Andreas, and was latterly a vagrant. Sir W. Buſk erected the ſtone, and wrote the verſes; it is generally thought he was really older than 110 (p. 259).

In *Kirk Malew* churchyard,

"Suſanna Tunbinian, alias Quay. She was born on a Miſummer-day, married on a Midſummer-day, and buried on a Midſummer-day" (p. 264).

As an appendix is added the Act of Settlement, or the Manks Magna Charta, granted by James Earl of Derby, 1703, for the ſecurity of property.

We have not met with a better hiſtory of this antient iſland, where obſervation and reading are happily united, in a plain and ſimple narrative.

11. *An Inveſtigation into our preſent received Chronology; wherein it is propoſed clearly to point out and prove ſeveral eſſential Errors, of very conſiderable Magnitude, contained in the Period of Time comprehended between the Birth of* Abraham *and the Birth of* Chriſt; *inſomuch that, although it is over-reckoned materially, in Two Inſtances, it is evidently under-reckoned at much as 115 Years, viz. that* Chriſt *was born in the Year* 4119, *and not in the Year* 4004. *The Whole indiſputably proved from Scripture, which is its own beſt Interpreter. By a Friend of Truth.*

AS it is impoſſible to enter into a detail of a ſubject rendered ſo abſtruſe by falſe comments and miſrepreſentations, we muſt content ourſelves with ſtating the ſeven propoſitions on which this diſcuſſion is founded: 1. That there

* *Of* whom ſee more in p. 9. EDIT.

there does exist an error of 60 years, over-reckoned from the birth of Abraham till he was called to leave his father's house, at the age of 70, to go to the land of Canaan. 2. That our commentators had, one and all, totally misconceived and misunderstood the meaning of St. Paul, Gal iii. 17, and concluding that the 430 years mentioned therein to begin to be reckoned from the first promise to Abraham. 3. That there exists an error of no less than 215 years under-reckoned respecting the time which the children of Israel sojourned in Egypt. 4. That there are a few other small errors, amounting, in all, to 13 years, under-reckoned from the foundation of the temple to the return of the Jews from their 70 years captivity, in the 1st year of Cyrus. 5. That there is a farther error in the computation of our chronologists, from the 1st year of Cyrus to the birth of Christ, of as much as 53 years over-reckoned during that period. 6. That the period of time, Dan. viii. 14, represented under the figurative term of 230 days, that is, years, did not expire in the year 1750, according to the calculations of the late Mr. Fletcher, which it would have done if the chronology from 1 Cyrus had been right; but that it does, and certainly will, expire in or with the year 1798. 7. In order farther to demonstrate that the whole statement of the chronology is strictly correct, "I shall shew that there is every reason to believe and infer that it appears very clearly, that the precise time when Abraham was called of God to offer up his son Isaac, on Mount Moriah, as a type of Christ, was exactly the half of the period from the creation of the world to the crucifixion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

Our readers will perhaps imagine we have taken too much notice of a writer who founds his new system of chronology on the word of Mr. BROTHERS. So small a portion of the year 1798 remained unexpired when this review was written, that, though greater events happen on a sudden and in a short time, we had but two months to prove his veracity.

12. Christ *the Life of his People. A Sermon, preached at* Broad Street *Lecture*, Jan. 14, 1798. *By* John Martin.

13. *A Letter to the Board of Baptist Ministers. By the same.*

14. *Political Sentiments of* John Bunyan. *By the same.*

WE have classed these three small pamphlets together, because they have an intimate connexion with each other. In the first, Mr. Martin animadverts upon the political behaviour of the Dissenters, especially the Baptists; and, with honest intrepidity, asserts a truth that they would have wished him to conceal: "that, if the French invaded this country, great numbers of the Dissenters would join them."

The consequence has been, that the Baptists have cut off Mr. Martin from their board of ministers, and from his connexion with that body. At such impotent display of malevolence the wise man will only smile, and hear, undismayed, the "tempest roar." Mr. M. in his letter to the Board of Ministers, vindicates his conduct. We were much pleased with the political sentiments of honest John Bunyan, whose native genius has been so admirably displayed in the "Pilgrim's Progress;" and we lament that he suffered so much from the turbulence of the times in which he lived, when so many of his brethren justly incurred the displeasure of Government.

15. *Sketches in Verse; with Prose Illustrations.*

THE author of this collection, who, with singular modesty, has concealed his name, has exhibited no small degree of taste and poetic genius in these miscellaneous pieces, which he has intituled "Sketches." We perused them with considerable pleasure, more especially that piece intituled "The Village Sunday-eve," and the lines addressed to the author's wife, the latter of which we shall transcribe;

"*Extempore Lines to the Author's Wife, December*, 1793.

"Heaven's blessing on my dearest love!
O may she joys unvaried prove,
Through all the changes of the year!
Whether December's blast austere
Shake our lone cottage, as the blaze
Illumes its walls with cheering rays;
Or whether May's delicious green
Soften the little garden-scene;
Or fervid August, 'mid the bower,
Cool, with its fruits, the roseate hour;
Or, calm we pass, afar from strife,
The October of a private life;
Or yet our quiet we retain,
When wintry storms come round again!"

16. *Authentic Narrative of the Mutiny on-board the Lady* Shore *Transport.*

OUR readers will recollect that we, a few months ago, stated that a mutiny had

had taken place on-board the Lady Shore, which ſhip was bound from England to New South Wales, with female convicts principally, and having on-board a detachment of the New South Wales corps. An authentic narrative of this dreadful mutiny has at length reached England, written by Mr. John Black, purſer of the ſhip, and which has very properly been publiſhed in the form of a pamphlet by his father, the Rev. John Black, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, to whom it was addreſſed; and who, in a ſhort preface, gives an account of his having received the narrative by the Liſbon mail, his ſon having purſued his voyage from Rio de Janeiro to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence, in a South-ſea whaler, to New South Wales. This narrative is not only intereſting to the friends of thoſe who were embarked in the ſhip, but to the community at large, as it relates a very ſhocking event in a very clear and manly manner. The following are the circumſtances attending the mutiny, in the words of the narrative:

"On the 1ſt of Auguſt, (1797), about a quarter paſt four A. M. 150 leagues N. E. of Cape Frio, I was awoke by the report of fire-arms and the cries of murder. I inſtantly jumped out of bed, and ſeized my piſtols—at the ſame inſtant Lambert burſt into my cabin—I fired one of my piſtols, the ball of which took one of the mutineer's hat off his head, without doing any other execution. But I muſt inform you what had happened previous to this. Mr. Lambert, the chief mate, who had the watch upon deck, and who ſaw the men loading their muſkets, and making other preparations, very imprudently, inſtead of alarming the captain and officers of the ſhip, went into his own cabin, and loaded his piſtols; he came out upon deck again, and walked round the capſtern, when he plainly perceived the intention of the men, and returned into his cabin, which they immediately took the advantage of, by ſurrounding the door and window: he ſeeing this, fired his piſtols; the ball of one of them entered the breaſt of one of the mutineers (Delehay) who immediately fell, but roſe again, and fired ſeveral times, before he fainted from loſs of blood. Several muſkets were fired into Lambert's cabin, and they charged upon him, through the window, with their bayonets with ſuch force, that they broke his writing-deſk to pieces with the ſtabs of their bayonets. Lambert was wounded in ſeveral places, but burſt open his door, which they had locked outſide, and ran into my cabin, which was cloſe adjoining to his, and had a communication with the round-houſe. We endeavoured to burſt open that door, to get to the Captain's ſtate-room; while attempting to do this, ſeveral muſkets were fired into the cabin, and Lambert was again wounded in the back. Finding it impoſſible to enter the round-houſe by this door, it being locked on the other ſide, and not being able to break it open, I ripped up the canvas ſcreen which divided my cabin from the other part of the cuddy, through which apartment Lambert immediately crept, and I was myſelf following him, when he called out that he was again ſtabbed; and I perceived a man ſtanding with his muſket preſented at the hole, and the bayonet fixed. At the ſame moment Capt. Willcocks ran out at the cabin door, and received a ſtab juſt below the heart, with a bayonet, and fell; but immediately recovering himſelf, he made a ſpring at the after hatchway, and received another ſtab in the neck with a knife, and fell down the hatchway: a muſket was fired after him in his deſcent, but without taking effect. Capt. Willcocks crawled into the great cabin, and in a faint voice called out to Mr. Minchin, commanding officer of the detachment, 'Your men have ſeized the ſhip, and have murdered me,' and afterwards called out, *to give up the ſhip*; which Mr. Minchin repeated ſeveral times. Upon this the mutineers gave three cheers, fired two of the great guns, and a volley of ſmall arms, and laid on the hatches fore and aft. Mr. Lambert, finding the Captain gone from the ſtate-room, ran to the windows abaft, and called out to Mr. Minchin, that the ſoldiers had mutined and were murdering every body. One of the mutineers, who had undertaken to diſpatch him, entered the cabin and ſhot him in the head: he groaned a few minutes and expired. Knowing myſelf to be the only officer of the ſhip left upon the upper deck, and ſeeing their numbers as day began to dawn, I determined to ſtand ſtill where I was; when I perceived a man enter my cabin, who twice pierced my bed with his bayonet, and felt, as he thought, for my corpſe—What pen can deſcribe my feelings at this moment!—Certain of Lambert's death, and fully convinced Captain Willcoks had not eſcaped—uncertain of the fate of thoſe below, and covered with poor Lambert's blood—certain of inſtant death, if I attempted to move from the place where I ſtood, as nothing but a canvas ſcreen ſeparated me from three or four of them, with their pieces cocked, and ready to fire at any thing they ſaw—it is eaſier for you to conceive, than me to deſcribe my ſenſations during this interval. I remained in this ſituation ſome time, when I heard the Surgeon's voice, in the cabin abaft, who was juſt permitted to come up to dreſs the

the wounds of the man who was ſhot by Lambert; at the ſame time, I heard one of them lamenting my death; I was therefore determined to go out amongſt them, which I did; when one of the ring-leaders took me by the hand, and told me, that they had gained all they wanted, and that no more miſchief would be done. He ſaid he was ſorry for poor Captain Willcocks, for whom I eagerly enquired, and was thrilled with joy, when I heard he was alive, and below in the cabin; and that no more lives were loſt than poor Lambert's. But my joy on this account was very ſhort-lived, when I was permitted to go below to join him; as I conceived, from the ſituation of the wounds, that they muſt prove mortal if they had entered any depth. He ſtretched out his hand, and told me he was happy to ſee me ſafe, for he had been told that I was the firſt killed; and this was believed throughout the ſhip. He begged we would keep ourſelves quiet, and not attempt any thing, as their numbers were ſo great; and, indeed, reſiſtance at this time would have been vain, as two great guns were pointed down each of the hatch-ways, and the two forecaſtle guns pointed aft, loaded with broken glaſs bottles, with men having lighted matches in their hands, and two ſentries with fixed bayonets at each, and many others walking the quarter-deck. All arms were demanded from the officers; and Mr. Minchin was deſired to order the ſoldiers to give up their arms, which was immediately done; and all that were between decks were informed, that, if the leaſt reſiſtance was attempted, a general maſſacre would take place; and this, I firmly believe, was fully their intention. The ſurgeon, upon examining the wounds of Capt. Willcocks, entertained ſome hopes they were not mortal; but immediately pronounced Delehay, the Frenchman wounded by Lambert, a dead man.—We were all ordered to remain in the great cabin, at the door of which were placed two ſentries—one without, and the other within-ſide, to prevent any communication between us and the ſoldiers amid-ſhips who had not joined the mutineers; the latices of the cabin door were kept open, and only one at a time was permitted to leave the cabin. About 4 in the afternoon of the 2d, Delehay died. Captain Willcocks was at this time much better, and we entertained great hopes of his recovery; but in the evening he became reſtleſs, his fever increaſed conſiderably; at midnight his ſtrength was quite exhauſted, and about four in the morning of the 3d he expired without a groan. The mutineers informed us, they intended to bury the body of their comrade, at 8 o'clock, and deſired we would inter the corpſe of poor Captain Willcocks as ſoon as poſſible; at the ſame time telling us, we might pay any honour we choſe to the remains of our late commander; but, however, this we thought proper to decline, requeſting nothing but that the Engliſh colours might be hoiſted, as uſual, half-maſt high. They buried their comrade Delehay at 8 o'clock, and fired a volley of ſmall arms on the occaſion, affixing over him, in Engliſh and French, this inſcription, '*Il a mourn pour la Liberte*'—He died for Liberty."

Mr. B. continues his narrative of the coduct of the mutineers after their getting poſſeſſion of the ſhip; of their putting himſelf with 28 others, including women, and children, into the long boat, and ſending them adrift; of their arrival at Rio de Janeiro, and of the very kind and hoſpitable treatment which they all experienced from the Portugueſe. As a ſmall token of gratitude, indeed, to that nation, the Rev. Mr. Black, the editor of his ſon's narrative, has very properly inſcribed it to the Chevalier d'Almeida, the Portugueſe miniſter here.

We have ſeldom read a narrative more intereſting, and few indeed written with more ſpirit and perſpicacity.

17. *Caſes of the* Diabetes Mellitus; *with the Reſults of the Trials of certain Acids, and other Subſtances, in the Cure of the Lues Venerea. By* John Rollo, *M. D. Surgeon General, Royal Artillery. Second Edition, with large Additions.*

IT is with great ſatisfaction that we ſit down to a peruſal of this new edition of Dr. Rollo's excellent work on the Diabetes Mellitus, in which a happy theory, and ſucceſsful practice mutually confirming each other, have rendered the diſeaſe no longer to be ranked amongſt the number of the Opprobria Medicorum; and there are, we hope, few of our medical readers who are now to be informed that his ſucceſsful practice conſiſts in counteracting, chiefly by an appropriate regimen of animal food, the ſaccharine proceſs*, which takes place to a very high and very mor-

* "That the cure of the diſeaſe is accompliſhed by regimen and medicines preventing the formation of ſugar, and diminiſhing the encreaſed action of the ſtomach."

"That confinement, an entire abſtinence from every ſpecies of vegetable matter, a diet ſolely of animal food, with emetics, hepatiſed ammonia, and narcotics, comprehend the principal means to be employed." See p. 138, General Inferences.

bid

bid degree in the ſyſtems of diabetic patients; but more eſpecially of thoſe patients afflicted with that peculiar ſpecies, which, in contradiſtinction to the *inſipidus*, has been, with much propriety, denominated Diabetes *Mellitus*.

Much to the honour of this ingenious author, it appears, that, no ſooner had he an opportunity of confirming his own ideas on the nature and cauſe of this morbid affection by ſucceſsful practice, than he circulated an account of them pretty generally amongſt the moſt eminent of the profeſſion; who, equally to their praiſe, and with a zeal for the promotion of medical ſcience, which marks the preſent age, and this country in particular, have returned him ſuch ample teſtimonials of the truth of his theory in the ſucceſs of their practice, that, in leſs than two years, a knowledge of this important diſcovery has been diffuſed, not only over Europe and America, but every part of the Britiſh dominions.

The principles contained in the work before us having been already ſo much and ſo generally diffuſed, we will not enlarge upon them at preſent, but content ourſelves with making a few remarks on different detached paſſages as they have occurred to us in the peruſal, without any particular order or regularity.

"Two portions of blood, of about three ounces each, were taken at eleven this forenoon from the ſame vein, and in a free ſtream. The patient was averſe to the operation, and could not help declaring, that his phyſician at ..... had told him, when I had adviſed blood-letting, that, unleſs he met with a criminal having the diſeaſe, no requeſt or opinion could induce him to perform that operation in ſuch a caſe. I anſwered, that he would ſoon return, ſhould his duty lead him, and inform his phyſician that he had been bled twice, and was cured. He then ſubmitted without further murmuring." p. 50.

We cannot help expreſſing a wiſh that the author had either totally ſuppreſſed the above paſſage, or the name of the place, as we have done, which leads to that of the phyſician; becauſe to us it evidently appears that the blood-letting, however juſtifiable in point of medical reſearch or chemical inveſtigation, was of little uſe in curing the patient; nay, we are ſo far of the ſame opinion with that phyſician as to believe that it was rather injurious than uſeful; and it carries with it ſomewhat the appearance of a taunting bravado, unworthy of the ſcientific ſpirit of diſquiſition which pervades every other part of the performance. That the bleeding did not benefit the patient is pretty evident from the ſubſequent remarks of the author.

"From the appearance of the blood, we think it not improbable an oppoſite ſtate of the ſyſtem is likely to occur." p. 51; and again, p. 52, "The blood in both (cups), under the Pellicles, was very black. The cold therefore may have had ſome influence, as the blood exhibited different appearances, though ſtill it might be ſaid to be rather in a diſſolved ſtate, and approaching to that of ſcurvy."

From the whole tenor of this work it is apparent that the morbid ſtates of the ſyſtem in the Diabetes Mellitus and in Scurvy are oppoſite to each other. In the former, the uſe of vegetable and farinaceous food contributes largely to a morbid generation of ſugar; in the latter, an over proportion of animal food occaſions a preternatural generation of ammoniacal Salts; and it is curious that the product of both diſcovers itſelf in the urine.

After the very great encomium which has been paſſed on the uſe of vinegar and nitre in the cure of Scurvy, it gave us much concern to read the following remark from a phyſician ſo well experienced in that diſeaſe as Dr. Trotter, p. 124. "Nitre diſſolved in vinegar, in one hundred and fifty-two caſes, by two able navy-ſurgeons, did not produce any favourable appearances in Scurvy." How are we to reconcile this with the poſitive aſſertions to the contrary of Dr. Patterſon and his friends in perhaps an equal number of Caſes? Can it ariſe from a difference in the quality of the vinegar employed in the different trials? Much of the vinegar uſed at preſent is, we believe, manufactured with the mineral acids. This ſubject will doubtleſs merit the attention of Dr. Patterſon.

We muſt confeſs that we do not well comprehend the meaning of the following paragraph from the ſame correſpondent. "You have thus added another triumph to the pneumatic phyſicians." p. 124. How Dr. Rollo's theory or practice in the cure of Diabetes Mellitus adds a triumph to pneumatic medicine is to us an enigma. We rather think that he has added a triumph to the humoral pathologiſt; for he hath clearly and decidedly taught us that the diſeaſe conſiſts in a morbid generation of ſaccharine matter in the

the fluids; and that it is cured by the use of animal food, which we also know speedily occasions a contrary tendency, an excess of animalisation and a generation of Sal Armoniac *.

"In my last I informed you that I had ordered a pill of the Rubigo Ferri for the General. There appeared strong symptoms of a different disposition of body being induced, from that which attended the discharge of Saccharine urine. (The Fetor of) the urine had become uncommonly offensive, a very short time after voiding it. There was unusual langnor and anxiety for the vinous stimulus, I therefore thought it fair to try the *oxyd of* iron."

If our readers, like us, are not perfectly satisfied with the principles of modern chemistry, they must smile at the idea of a few grains of rusty iron being substituted for a bottle of wine to an old soldier.

"Another hypothesis, which has *great ingenuity* to recommend it, is, that an extraordinary quantity of water is *compounded* in the lungs themselves. I do not know the facts which countenance such a conjecture; nor, in the first place, am I able to conceive that the process of the *composition of water* can go forward in the lungs to so great an amount, without any symptoms of it making their appearance in the pulmonic system. Secondly, granting that in 24 hours there is an augmentation of more than eight pounds of oxygen Gas inspired, which there must be to compound ten pound of water (where that quantity is to be accounted for), and supposing the Ingesta to be able to furnish two pound of Hydrogen, is it consistent that so large a quantity of oxygen Gas can part with its caloric without a very extraordinary increase of the temperature of the animal œconomy? or, indeed, be separated consistently with life?"

Or, *we* would add, without the lungs being burnt to a cinder?

But, happily for the animal machine, very little of these chemical fire-works are played off in the lungs. Some other solution of the phenomenon is required, and may be found in different parts of our Magazine, and, we believe also, in the Medical Spectator. If we are not mistaken, the solution is simply as follows:

During the process of respiration the atmospherical *air* which passes through the lungs is decompounded; and the water, which is one of its component parts, being separated and set at liberty, is imbibed by the lungs. How easy, how very consistent with the general simplicity of Nature, is this explanation of the absorption of water by the lungs of breathing animals! How much to be preferred to the unchemical idea, that an extraordinary quantity of water is formed or compounded in the lungs themselves! How long will Dr. Pearson, whom we consider as one of the best and most acute of our modern chemical philosophers, hug this ungovernable hypothesis, of the composition and decomposition of water? an hypothesis, which thus confessedly leads to the most monstrous conclusions.

"We have seen, however, the disease reproduced, with what we supposed a very sensibly greater quantity of sugar in the urine than we could believe it was possible to have obtained from so small a proportion of vegetable matter admitted only to have been taken into the stomach; but in this we may have been deceived."

The same difficulty has repeatedly occurred to us during the perusal of this very instructive publication; and we beg leave to submit the following conjecture on the subject to the author. As a small quantity of vegetable matter will, in the diabetic constitution, be unquestionably sufficient for the generation of much acidity, is it not probable that this newly-generated acid may combine with some of the phlogistic or component parts of the animal machine, and thus constitute the saccharine process independent of the sugar actually contained in the small quantity of vegetable or farinaceous food swallowed. We are more especially led to this conjecture, from observing that there certainly is, if we may be allowed the expression, a kind of accelerated deanimalisation going on in the rapid emaciation of the body.

"You ask my present opinion on consumption. Allow me briefly to say, I have now no remedial theory of any one disease. I have laid my speculations (in different works published and in publications) I think subjected to be compared with facts; and now I think all those conjectures are shewn to be erroneous by facts.

* We have no where observed this subject, the formation of Ammoniacal Salt in the blood and urine of scorbutic patients, more amply or more clearly discussed than in Sherwen's "Cursory Remarks on the Nature and Cause of the Marine Scurvy written during a Voyage to and from the East Indies in the Years, 1769,-70,-71.

facts. I uſed to think my hypotheſis on Scurvy very probable, and I was confirmed in this idea by Dr. Trotter. But I at preſent think we were both miſtaken. Good, however, has ariſen from theſe ſpeculations, as they have brought forward obſervations, which otherwiſe apparently would never have been made; and ſome of theſe obſervations are uſeful in practice. When I publiſh my View of the Medical Treatment to be purſued in the pneumatic Inſtitution, I will unfold what I here ſay, and add my reaſons." p. 147.

Theſe remarks of Dr. Beddoes breathe a candid and a liberal ſpirit; and we have no doubt but his reaſons, whenever they are publiſhed, will meet with attention equally candid and liberal from the author of the Medical Spectator, who has touched upon theſe ſubjects with his accuſtomed pleaſantry and good humour, and apparently not without effect.

In addition to the treatiſe on Diabetes Mellitus, there are ſome ingenious experiments by Mr. Crüikſhank on urine and ſugar, which, by the advocates for modern chemiſtry, will be deemed intereſting and ſatisfactory.

Part II. contains the reſults of trials of various acids and ſome other ſubſtances, ſuch as the oxygenated muriate of Pot Aſh—to. of Manganeſe, &c. in the cure of the Venereal diſeaſe; and we are compelled to acknowledge as facts, though we totally diſbelieve the chemical principles in which they have originated, that theſe new remedies have ſucceeded in ſuch a number of caſes as to merit the moſt ſerious attention of the faculty; becauſe, if they do actually poſſeſs antiſiphilitic virtues, even conſiderably ſhort of what appears in this publication, they muſt, in many caſes, ſuperſede the uſe of mercury, which is ſometimes found to be full as injurious to the conſtitution as the *lues venerea*. In that ſituation, for inſtance, where it has entirely loſt the power of checking the progreſs of the diſeaſe, at the ſame time that it hath ſo far poiſoned, contaminated, and debilitated, the human frame, as to give a diſpoſition to venereal ſores to ſpread with a malignity reſembling the cancerous; in ſuch caſes, which muſt have occaſionally occurred to every ſurgeon of extenſive practice, we have no doubt but the new remedies enumerated in this work will be adopted with the greateſt ardour and anxiety; and we ſincerely hope with the ſame ſucceſs which has attended their adminiſtration by Drs. Irwin, Jameſon, Cruikſhank, Wittman, &c.

18. *Curſory Remarks on the Nature and Cauſe of the Marine Scurvy, ſhewing that that fatal Diſtemper may not only be prevented, but probably eaſily cured, on board Ships at any Diſtance from Land. By* John Sherwen, *M.D.*

THE preceding work preſented us with a ſcientific detail of the morbid effects ariſing from too large a proportion of ſaccharine matter generated in the human ſyſtem, and the ſalutary influence in ſuch caſes of a diet conſiſting chiefly of animal food. This eſſay ſhews, in a manner equally ſatisfactory, that a long-continued uſe of animal food tends to promote the ſcorbutic diatheſis in which there is always an abſtraction of the ſaccharine principle in the chyle, and a preternatural generation of ammoniacal ſalt in the blood and juices, the progreſs of which is ſpeedily checked by the uſe of recent vegetables, farinaceous food, ſugar, molaſſes, and every ſpecies of acid and ſaccharine fruit or vinous liquid.

It is well known to moſt of our medical readers that the late Profeſſor Cullen aſcribed the ſcurvy to this preternatural generation of ammoniacal ſalt—an opinion adopted by the author of the work before us, who, rejecting the effects of cold weather, a moiſt atmoſphere, and damp cloathing, the principal occaſional cauſes of Dr. Lind, conſiders the pre-diſpoſition to ſcurvy to depend entirely on the uſe of ſuch food as prevents the formation of an acid in the ſtomach. He alſo contends that common culinary ſalt, in addition to the free uſe of animal food, has a powerful effect in producing the diſeaſe *.

In an Appendix he ſhews, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, that the ſcurvy may be ſpeedily and conveniently cured on-board ſhips at any diſtance from land by the uſe of a very wholeſome and not unpalateable article of farinaceous food previouſly ſubjected to the firſt part of the proceſs of malting, which brings it into the ſtate of *recent* vegetable matter, the grand deſideratum of every writer on this diſeaſe, which has been the fatal ſcourge of many thouſands of Britiſh ſeamen.

* In our vol. LXVIII. pp. 105, 192, there are many caſes of ſcurvy, which prove the truth of this opinion by the author of this Treatiſe.

"There

"There can (he says) be little doubt of the success of this method. It is no rash proposal, founded on the principles of any theory, but the result of attention to experience and observation. The experience of ages, and of all writers upon this subject, uniformly confirming the observation, that every vegetable, which can be safely eaten, is *specific*."

19. *Medical Discipline; or, Rules and Regulations for the more effectual Preservation of Health on-board the Honourable* East India *Company's Ships. In a Letter addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors; and published with their Approbation. By* Alexander Stewart, *Surgeon, in* Southwark, *and formerly of the* Earl Talbot *and* General Goddard East Indiamen.

EVERY attempt to ameliorate the condition of those valuable men, the British seamen, cannot fail of meeting with a favourable reception from the publick. Mr. Stewart has, with great ingenuity, touched upon those topics which he views as most important for the preservation of the health of the men employed in the East India Company's ships. The subjects on which he treats are, Cleanliness, Air, Diet, Water, Liquor, Rest, Exercise, and Clothing, on each of which he makes many judicious observations. To the whole of which are subjoined "General Remarks;" among which the following one appears highly worthy of consideration; and reflects great honour on the worthy author who suggested it: "In cases where death is certain, where a strong self-consciousness of approaching dissolution exists, and all the powers of worldly aid avail nothing, then it peculiarly becomes the lot of the humane medical attendant to act to the best of his capacity in a *clerical* character, and to administer the comforts and promises of religion to his dying charge, preparatory to his taking leave of this mortal stage, and his entering into that certain and everlasting state, that awful 'undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveller returns." This advice is peculiarly excellent, as there are no *chaplains* on-board the East India ships. After the flattering reception the Directors of the East India Company have given to this work, it would be useless for us to say any thing more in praise of Mr. Stewart's book, than that it *must merit* the approbation of every person who shall peruse it.

20. *Epistle in Rhyme to* M. G. Lewis, *Esq. Author of the* Monk, Castle-Spectre, &c. *With other Verses by the same Hand.*

THE author of this Epistle, who is no mean poet, has endeavoured to shield Mr. Lewis, the author of the 'Monk,' or, as we have heard him facetiously styled, 'The Goblin Writer,' from those criticisms which have, from various quarters, been made upon his literary labours. In the highest strain of panegyric, he compares him to Dante:

"Whose Muse hath ventur'd on a world unknown, "own."

"With *Dante's* force, and beauties all her

That Mr. Lewis has ventured into "a world unknown" we are fully sensible; at the same time we do not feel much inclined to explore with him that unknown country, where the *water-sprite* "*flaps o'er benches two or three*," and leaves *young maidens* to his *treacherous embrace*. In a note the author of this epistle confesses "he is unable to account for the violent outcry raised against the Monk." We, on the other hand, have an opposite opinion; and were not at all surprized "that an outcry should be raised" against a work of so licentious, so immoral, and *infidel* a tendency, as that of Mr. Lewis. We entirely agree with the inimitable author of the "Pursuits of Literature" as viewing it "an attack upon the Bible, tending to discredit and traduce its authority." The author of this epistle thus proceeds in his high and ill-judged compliments to the young senator:

"Well hast thou travell'd, to redeem our youth (truth;"

"From random censure, past in scorn of which, we cannot help, in justice to the work, to alter thus:

"Ill hast thou travell'd to corrupt our youth,
"By random censure past in scorn of truth."

The author will perceive that though we may esteem his poetry, we dislike his sentiments. He seems also to confine his ideas of *dramatic excellence* solely to Mr. L.; for, alluding to some favourite writers with the publick, he thus expresses himself:

"Not so the monstrous brood that shock belief, (O'Keefe.*

"Palm'd on the town by Morton and

Here again we enter our protest against the sentiment of our poet; for we do not believe there was ever any thing that "shocked belief" more than Mr. Lewis's *Monk*.

Mr.

Mr. Bowden is alſo ſeverely cenſured for his play of "Fontainville Foreſt."

The following energetic lines would alone palliate and atone for the blemiſhes we have already noticed in this epiſtle:

"Bleſt were the times, and ſuch our fathers ſaw, (with awe,
When meaneſt genius woo'd the Muſe
Now took for inſpiration want of bread,
And none preſum'd to write who ne'er had read;
No newſman then with *Della Cruſca's* rhyme
Delay'd their tables juſt at breakfaſt time;
No *Arleys*, of this brazen age the curſe,
With their own praiſes preface their own verſe;
No *Stranger* charm'd the unillumin'd Pit
With French morality and German wit."

The verſes annexed to this poetical epiſtle give us the higheſt opinion of the *abilities* of the author; and we ſincerely wiſh he would favour the public with ſome production of his pen, of greater importance than that we have now reviewed.

21. *The Priſoners' Defence ſupported; or, An Anſwer to the Charges and Allegations of* George Markham, *Vicar of* Carleton, *in* Yorkſhire, *contained in his Book intituled "More Truth for the Seekers." By the Author of the Defence.*

THIS may be called "More laſt Words of the Quakers," though, perhaps, not THE laſt words. It is here ſtated, that, in conſequence of the Juſtices iſſuing warrants for the amount of the ſums decreed againſt them reſpectively by the Court of Exchequer, with the proportion of coſts on each, their "effects were ſeized and ſold to great diſadvantage. The ruinous conſequences of ſuits in the Court of Exchequer will appear to the reader from a compariſon of the ſum decreed againſt them for tithes with that taken from them by the bailiffs. The amount of the tithes, excluſive of coſts decreed againſt ſix of the defendants, was 205l. 10s. 5d.; and the value of their property taken was, according to a fair appraiſement, 507l. 3s. 3d. That property was, however, ſold for 418l. 19s. 11d.* This variation between the amount of the tithes and the value of the goods i, to perſons in ſtraitened circumſtances, an important difference; which, added to the loſs of property and the improvements from induſtry, occaſioned by our impriſonment, has been painfully felt by ſome of us. This original ſum of 205l. 10s. 5d. if divided and yearly recovered before the Juſtices, according to the lenient proviſions of the Legiſlature, would have been levied in ſuch ſmall proportions as to render the burthen light in compariſon of what we have been made to feel."

Now, is not this ſtatement, by the Quakers themſelves, the ſtrongeſt argument againſt them? For, had they conſented to pay the ſums ſo divided and yearly recovered before the *Juſtices*, according to the *lenient proviſions* of the Legiſlature, they would not have incurred an additional penalty of coſts and damages, which they keep out of ſight, and the loſs of near 100l. on the ſale of their property. Their conduct, therefore, can be aſcribed, by impartial obſervers, to no better principle than *worldly-mindedneſs*.

* Different conſequences, 88l. 3s. 4d.

22. *Thoughts on the Novelty, the Excellencies, and the Evidence, of the* Chriſtian *Religion. By* John Simpſon.

"THE Religion of Jeſus is novel and tranſcendant in its *principle*. There is a new object of *faith* in the Goſpel; and a new *baſis* of religion and morals. 1. The whole doctrine of true religion, and the whole ſyſtem of moral duty reſpecting God, our fellow-creatures, and ourſelves, is inculcated in the Goſpel, as founded upon one plain, ſimple fact, eaſily comprehenſible by thoſe of the loweſt capacity, and abundantly evident to enlightened reaſon; namely, that God is our *father*, and the *father of all mankind*. 2. Chriſtian religion and morals are new in the degree of their extent, their purity, and their ſimplicity, and in the manner in which they were taught by the great Author and Finiſher of our faith; 3. and in that it contains, in *the character* of its *author*, an exemplification and pattern of that complete ſyſtem of piety and virtue which it teaches as far as he had an opportunity of exhibiting it. 4. The motives which the Goſpel urges to an obedience to its laws are more cogent, perſuaſive, and animating, than thoſe which are offered in any other ſyſtem of religion. 5 Chriſtianity is new both in the *kind* and in the *degree* of its *evidence*. 6. The means that were employed to *publiſh* the Goſpel were totally new; and the *ſpeedy* and *extenſive progreſs* of it, under ſuch circumſtances, was unparalleled. 7. The effects which Chriſtianity produced upon the *religious* and

and *manners* of mankind were ſingular and aſtoniſhing. No other inſtitution, of any kind, has ſo rapidly brought about a general change in theſe as the Goſpel has done.

We have already reviewed "An Eſſay to ſhew that Chriſtianity is beſt conveyed in the hiſtoric Form," by the ſame author.

23. *A Letter to the Church of* England, *pointing out ſome popular Errors of bad Conſequence. By an old Friend and Servant of the Church.*

THE popular errors here pointed out are, that the power of government is derived from the people, who are governed, inſtead of from God; that revolution is the only title to government, inſtead of an axe laid to the root of all the governments and laws on the earth; that private judgement, or, as it is ſometimes called, conſcience, is not ſchiſm; and that liberality and charity is not indifference or ignorance; that revelation is different from the religion of Nature; that the life and ſpirit of religion is ſomething more than cant; too many miſtakes are current among us in regard to the Old Teſtament, without which the New never was, nor ever will be, underſtood; heathen literature and human authorities are too highly thought of. This old friend and ſervant of the Church condemns Mr. *Locke's* principles, as productive of the American and French Revolutions, the prime favourite and grand inſtrument with that miſchievous infidel, Voltaire; and let any man judge whether the doctrines of Mr. L. will prepare any man for preaching the Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt.

24. Arabian *Nights Entertainments; conſiſting of One Thouſand and One Stories, told by the Sultaneſs of the* Indies, *&c. &c. Tranſlated into* French *from the* Arabian *MS. By Mr.* Galland, *of the Royal Academy, and now rendered into* Engliſh *from the laſt* Paris *Edition. A new Edition, corrected. In Four Volumes.*

THE merit of theſe pleaſing and innocent ſtories, which have ſo frequently amuſed our childhood, nor have yet loſt their effect upon us, has induced the publiſher to attempt a reformation of the wretched tranſlation into which they have been *done* now near a century. The preſent edition of it is amended and conſiderably enlarged from the Paris edition of 1786, in 4 vols. 12mo; which, in ſome of the ſtories, particularly in that of Aboo Haſſan, &c. is much more copious, or the firſt Engliſh tranſlator has omitted much. How many editions the French has gone through ſince 1704 is not aſcertained, as M. Galland tranſlated only *one* of the 36 parts of which the original conſiſts. A continuation has been attempted by D.m. Chevis, of Dijon, the ſtrange intermixture of European and Oriental ideas and ſubjects in which would at once belie their Eaſtern origin. It was tranſlated by R. Heron, 1792, and publiſhed at Edinburgh twice, and at London. In the ſecond edition of the ſame year, at Edinburgh, the tranſlation is new-modeled; and alſo in a ſecond at London, 1794, aſcribed to Mr. Bebe. An original MS. of theſe 1001 tales was among Wortley Montague's MSS.; and more of them were given by that traveller to Profeſſor White, of Oxford. Captain Scott has about 50 fairly* written, and another gentleman 50 more, in Turkiſh. The Britiſh Critic of December, 1798, announces, to be publiſhed in a ſhort time, a faithful and accurate verſion of the Arabian Nights, by Captain Scott, from the original Arabic MS. in 6 volumes, which he has lately purchaſed; a work, we agree with them, very earneſtly to be deſired. Capt. S. tranſlated "Feriſhta's Hiſtory of the Decan," and has now in the preſs the "Perſian Tales of Inatulla," literally tranſlated from the work called "Behar Daneſh."

25. *The Efficacy of Courage in a good Cauſe, A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral-church of* St. Paul, *before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. the Honourable Artillery Company, and the* Temple-bar *and* St. Paul's *Military Diſtrict Aſſociation. By* Thomas Bowen, *M. A. Chaplain to* Bridewell *Hoſpital, Miniſter of* Bridewell *Precinct, and Chaplain to the Lord Mayor.*

THE ſtrongeſt inſtances of the efficacy here recommended from the laſt words of Moſes, Deut. xxxi. 6, are given in the intrepid commanders of our fleets, and the perſons aſſociated to defend their country at home, with proper cautions againſt "the deluſive and inſidious cry of Peace with France! with whom no peace can be ſafe, but ſuch as we have the power to compel. And whence can we derive that power, if not from the glorious victories with which the Almighty has crowned our

* Miſprinted in the preface, p. xix, *truly*.

arms?

arms? The vantage-ground on which we ſtand is high and commanding; and I truſt we ſhall never quit it but for a peace that is honourable and ſecure."

26. Sermons, chiefly upon practical Subjects. By the Rev. Samuel Biſhop, *M. A. late Chaplain to the Biſhop of* Bangor, *Rector of* Ditton, *in* Kent, *and* St. Martin Outwich, London, *and Head-maſter of Merchant Tailors' School. Publiſhed by* Thomas Clare, *M. A.*

THE poetical productions of Mr. B. have been already reviewed. For the character of his ſermons we ſhall content ourſelves with extracting the account given of them by his intimate friend the Editor:

"The ſermons, which are now publiſhed, it is hoped, will in no degree diminiſh his juſtly-acquired reputation. They are plain and practical; they contain juſt and pious ſentiments, expreſſed in a manly and forcible ſtyle: and they breathe the genuine ſpirit of candour and Chriſtian charity. That they proceeded from ſettled conviction in their author of the truth of the Goſpel, I can aſſert from my own knowledge:—if they contribute to the eſtabliſhment of others in the faith of Chriſt,—to the increaſe of meekneſs and benevolence,—and to the advancement of religion and holineſs,—the principal object of their publication will be accompliſhed.

"The reader will probably notice in them a peculiar turn of thought; and, in ſome inſtances, perhaps, a ſingular mode of expreſſion. Mr. Biſhop's converſation and writings were all marked by a certain character,—that character which diſtinguiſhes native genius! It is the charm and excellence of his poems;—how far it may appear pleaſing or otherwiſe in his proſe, the publick will determine.—As a ſpecimen of his manner, where he aimed at impreſſive conciſeneſs, it may be agreeable to the reader to ſee the following lines, written in a copy of the Book of Common Prayer preſented by him to his daughter:

'My dear Mary,
Conſult, Your underſtanding for your belief;
Your belief for your conſcience;
Your conſcience for your duty;
Your duty for your devotion; and
Your devotion for your comfort:
So help you God,
The contents of this book,
And the daily prayers of
Your affectionate father,
SAMUEL BISHOP.' (p. xi.)

26. Ode au Roi de la Grande Bretagne.

THIS ode, which is the firſt poetical production of a learned emigrant*, poſſeſſes great merit. The author, in the preface, introduces many ſenſible and pertinent obſervations reſpecting the infatuated behaviour of his countrymen in voluntarily placing themſelves under the yoke of Tyrants, while they are chaunting ſongs of Liberty! They have even kiſſed the Iron Sceptre which Robeſpierre (whoſe name poſterity will mention with horror) wielded; for, ſays the author, "Thoſe victims who eſcaped miraculouſly the ſword of Robeſpierre, a few days after their deliverance, ordered, That the aſhes of Marat, the infamous Marat, the preceptor of the tyrant in cruelty and bloodſhed, ſhould be borne in triumph to the Pantheon." Sep. 21, 1794.

Such are the wild inconſiſtencies, the heterogeneous decrees, which have been adopted, and ever will characterize the French nation in their preſent wretched ſtate of Anarchy and Democracy.

27. Letters of a Traveller in the various Countries of Europe, Aſia, *and* Africa, *containing Sketches of their preſent State, Government, Religion, Manners, and Cuſtoms. With ſome Original Pieces. By* Alexander Thomſon, *M. D.*

FEW books afford ſo much amuſement to the generality of readers as thoſe which contain deſcriptions of foreign countries, the reſult of the obſervations of intelligent travellers into diſtant parts of the world. The only objection that can be raiſed againſt them is with regard to the degree of faith that is to be attached to their narrations. Too much of the wonderful has been introduced into ſuch narrations, which, inſtead of anſwering the purpoſes of thoſe who have thus wiſhed to impoſe on credulous minds, has taken a contrary effect, and produced a ſcepticiſm rigidly exerciſed even with reſpect to writers of ſingular integrity. In the volume now before us, to adopt the inimitable language of Dr. Johnſon in his preface to Lobo's Hiſtory of Abyſſinia. "The reader will meet with no baziliſks that deſtroy with their eyes, his crocodiles devour their prey with-

* Author of the true Dangers of Europe; or, Obſervations addreſſed to Gen. Dumourier on his Speculative View of Europe;—and Anecdotes of the Private Life of Catherine II. late Empreſs of Ruſſia, and of Paul I. the reigning Emperor and his family; with a Letter to Lord —— on the preſent Criſis of Affairs.

out tears, and his cataracts fall from the rocks without deluging the neighbouring inhabitants." These letters are partly original, and partly compiled; but the judicious reader will never fail to obſerve, by the ſuperior energy of the language, where the doctor ſpeaks for himſelf. Letters I. and II. contains a deſcription of Greenland and Iceland.—Letter III. Norway. We are rather ſurpriſed that the ſtory of the Kraken, the enormous ſea-monſter deſcribed by Pontoppidam, whoſe exiſtence is very rationally called in queſtion, ſhould have been ſuffered to appear in this volume.—Letter IV. relates to Denmark.—Letter V. Lapland, in which is introduced a beautiful Lapland ode, highly deſcriptive of the manners of the country.—Letter VI. deſcribes Sweden.—Letter VII. Ruſſia.—Letter VIII. Scotland. In deſcribing the Hebrides, Dr. T. introduces the ſubject of "ſecond ſight," for which the inhabitants are ſaid to be remarkable. He relates one inſtance of that kind, which he had himſelf from a reputable ſchoolmaſter on the borders of the Highlands. "Mr. M. went one evening, about ſome buſineſs, into a ſmall houſe adjoining his own, where there happened to be an elderly woman from Glenlyon. On ſeeing him enter, ſhe uttered, in the Gaelic language, ſome expreſſions which indicated ſurpriſe; and, fixing her eyes on his legs, exclaimed, with a look of aſtoniſhment, te chaſs, te chaſs, that is, "your leg, your leg." He thought no more of the incident till next night; when, returning home from a houſe in the neighbourhood, a beetle was maliciouſly thrown at him by a worthleſs perſon, who had been formerly his pupil, by which his leg was fractured. Recollecting the incident of the preceding evening, he was told by thoſe who had been preſent on the occaſion, and underſtood the Erſe, that one of his legs appeared to the woman of Glenlyon to be broken and bloody, and ſhe was aſtoniſhed to ſee him walk in ſuch a condition. I told this anecdote to the late Dr. Samuel Johnſon, who wiſhed he had known it before the publication of his Tour to the Hebrides."—Letter X. England. Speaking of the Britiſh Muſeum, Dr. T. ſays, "I had the curioſity to examine ſome of the poetical manuſcripts, among which I found a ſhort Latin poem by John Seward, in the time of Henry V. who conquered Charles VI. of France." This poem, and a poetical tranſlation, are added. Had this volume been compoſed ſubſequent to the glorious battle of the Nile, Dr. Thomſon would have had a fine opportunity of appropriating the propheſy of John Seward to the preſent ſplendid and magnificent æra.

"When to our Empire the Nations bend,
For as the limits of the world extend,
E'en where the ſands of ſcorched Libya grow,
And hidden ſources of the *Nilus* flow."

Surely this is more applicable to the reign of George III. than Henry V.

Letter XI. contains ſome curious obſervations on Stone Henge, and the Arundelian marbles.—Letter XII. relates to Ireland; and, as the traveller was there before the late direful inſurrection broke out, no political obſervations on the ſtate of Ireland are introduced. The introduction to Letter XIII. concerning France, contains ſo many admirable remarks on the diſaſtrous ſtate of that miſerable country, couched in ſuch nervous and energetic language, that we make no apology for preſenting it to our readers.

"Returning to the Continent, I take my route by France, as the neareſt in ſituation to England. But, good God! how much is it changed ſince I firſt viſited that country! I then beheld it a great and united nation, warm in its attachment to the King, and flouriſhing in the bleſſings of commerce. No more now a kingdom, it has torn up monarchy by the roots, and carried to ſuch a length its deteſtation of the antient government, as to raze even the minuteſt memorial of regal power from the annals of the nation. Not content with the extinction of the crown, and even of the life of the ſovereign, the people, in the frenzy of revolution, have proceeded to the impiety, unparalleled in modern times, of attempting to aboliſh the worſhip, and I know not whether I may not add, to deny the exiſtence of God himſelf! Through what a deluge of blood have they waded to eſtabliſh a ſpecies of temporary government, neither ſuited to the extent of the ſtate, nor to their own inherent diſpoſitions: but I am weary of the proſpect. Let us turn our attention from the people towards the country itſelf, which forms an extraordinary contraſt."

Letter XIV. deſcribing the Netherlands, the Doctor prefaces by obſerving,

"That the revolutionary ſyſtem in that country was operating with all its concomitants

mitant train of violence and diſorder. Here the Emperor is relinquiſhing his hereditary dominions. There the Stadtholder is abdicating an eſtabliſhed government. On one hand we behold ten extenſive provinces, which had been confirmed to the Houſe of Auſtria by a long ſucceſſion of ages; on the other, a whole confederated heptarchy, which has withſtood the aſſaults of the Ocean by the ſtrength of its dykes, all giving way to the irreſiſtible inundation of French principles and politics. On the waving of the three-coloured flag, as by the magical wand of Circe, ſee infatuated provinces dance to the frantic ſound of "Ca Ira," while, with a fatality to which nothing but popular deluſion could be blind, wherever the Tree of Liberty is planted, that inſtant Slavery takes place."

In this letter we alſo meet with a very curious anecdote of Dr. Duncan, the father of the brave Admiral; who, it appears, cured the Hon. Charles Fox of the meaſles, when about two years old, and when Dr. Mead had given him over.—Letter XV. relates to Germany. XVI. Bohemia.—XVII. Switzerland.

When at Ferney, Dr. T. viſited Voltaire, and, after dinner, while expatiating on the beauties of the lake of Geneva, the philoſopher requeſted Dr. T. to favour him with four lines of Engliſh poetry on the ſubject; and allowed him only two minutes to perform the taſk. The traveller immediately produced, extempore, the following lines:

Freedom's retreat! O ſacred lake renown'd, [crown'd,
Whom Nature's ſelf with Alpine fame has
Geneva, hail! too great for feeble lays,
Voltaire alone can celebrate thy praiſe.

Voltaire read theſe lines with apparent ſatisfaction, and, taking him by the hand, ſaid, "En verité Monſieur a merveilles!"

(To be continued in our next.)

28. *The Old* Engliſh *Gentleman. A Poem.* *By Mr.* Polwhele.

We have here an octavo volume of 146 pages, which contain the introductory part only, of "The Old Engliſh Gentleman."

The poem opens with theſe Lines:

"YE guardian ſpirits of the rural ſquire,
Who watch, on trembling wing, the faded fire
That, in a Henry's or an Edward's age,
Stream'd o'er the boſom with heroic rage,
When chiefs, diſtinguiſh'd by their generous birth, [worth;
Woo'd, in their native groves, tranſmitted
Spirits! unveil the meed of honor, won
By virtues, ſtill deriv'd from ſire to ſon.

In elder days, when each manerial lord
Cheriſh'd, with decent pride, the ſocial board,
Aſſiduous to ſupport his old demeſne,
Where cluſtering hamlets ſpoke no ſullen ſcene [ſurvey'd
The rich, the poor, with brightening eyes
The pure receſſes of the patriarch-ſhade.
But now, the turbid ſtream of foreign gold [roll'd,
Hath round each antient vill its poiſon
Laid bare the bowers of privacy and health,
And crept o'er all the land with gradual ſtealth.

Yet, tho' rank opulence, upſprung from trade,
Allure the dazzled throng by ſplendor's aid,
Bid its new liveries pour a yellow blaze,
Or flaſh intenſe vermilion on the gaze,
Tincture its tawdry ſhields o'er all the coach,
And give the ſimple chevron to reproach;
A ſolitary few, ſtill fond to trace [race,
The fairer deeds that mark'd their quiet
Bluſh not to boaſt th' hereditary claim,
But own their father's pomp, their proudeſt aim,
Nor heave one wiſh, amid their natal air,
To flaunt a ribbon, or diſplay a ſtar."

The ſeat of the old Engliſh gentleman is thus deſcribed:

"Where glides the *Fale*, here ſpreading to the ſun, [nice dun,
There veil'd by cliffs, or fring'd by copOn the hill ſide, of unaſpiring height,
A hoar-patcht manſion boaſts its pleaſant ſite;
Courts to its ſouth-eaſt front the balmy ſky,
Where a trim woodbine-porch attracts the eye;
And, as a Gothic window meets the day,
Reflects, from pictur'd panes, the kindling ray. [rial glaſs
There, as the ſun-beams ſport, the armHints every morn how beauteous once it was; [proud days,
When, wide-illumin'd, ere Agincourt's
O'er the long hall it threw the heraldic blaze.

Soft from the porch a path, with eaſy flow, [low,
Steals down the ſlope, to kiſs the bank beWhere gentle *Fale* the greenſod loves to lave, [wave;
Or curls thro' breathing tufts its amorous
While the tower pinnacles, for ages grey,
Frown o'er the church thro' many an elmy ſpray; [walls
While from the curate's thatch and whiten'd
Acroſs the ſilent ſtream the ſhadow falls."

"— A dark avenue, by time embrown'd,
With its diffuſive umbrage ſweeps the ground, [eye
Guides, in fair perſpective, the pleaſur'd
To poppied corn-fields redd'ning to the ſky;

To

To vallies blooming midst their orchard shade, [braid;
Or where tall hops their pendent blossoms
To fleeting catches of romantic *Fale*,
Whose windings glimmer from the dusky dale;
And to the aërial azure that invests
The soften'd whiteness of the clifts, and rests [knolls
A peep'ning haze, on two umbrageous
Between whose parted gloom the billow rolls."
"While, stretcht along the western wing, its hall [wall,
Wooes a dim chesnut to the pannell'd
Bids the broad foliage o'er the wainscot play, [ple day;
And weave its quivering shades with pur-
Here muskets gleam in many a steely row,
With bayonets and pistols rang'd below;
Swords that of human blood ne'er knew the guilt, [hilt—
And hangers glittering from each silver
How valueless, amid the veteran fame
Of armour that superior pannels claim;
Vizors high burnisht once, as glevy play'd
Around the leaders of the wild crusade;
The rusted cuirass, and the dinted shield;
Bows that perhaps were bent on Cressy's field; [their work,
Hauberks that clasp'd, where Furies urg'd
Lancastrian heroes, or the chiefs of York;
And targets, crusted deep with sanguine scales;
And sable casques, that sigh to rifted mails;
While, colourless, above the dusky door,
A banner sheds its argent rays no more."

Such is the description that forms the commencement of the volume; and, with the following, it concludes:

"At length his lovely wife began to deem
The idea of a son no empty dream." . . .
"And now the Knight alternate fears and hopes
Indulg'd in silence or express'd in tropes;
Assum'd amidst his friends a strict reserve;
Shrunk from a smile with irritable nerve;
And smother'd up his jokes of every sort,
In dread of lips too ready to retort.
Old Rachel, too, from other cares detacht,
Each symptom with a sharper visage watch'd;
Mark'd every longing with mysterious look,
And puzzled with chimeric cates the cook.
And, lo! pale expectation hover'd nigh;
And the house witness'd one convulsive sigh. [could guess
Say who, remote from marriage-scenes,
At such an hour the husband's wild distress;
Shivering at every pin that chanc'd to drop,
For quick relief beseeching Doctor Slop?
Ah! who could tell, how strong the emotion rose [throes?
In the Knight's bosom, at his Harriet's
Or, who could paint Sir Humphrey bliss-begone, [a son?
When Rachel, with a scream, announc'd—
Sunk on her pillow as his Harriet lay,
Her eye-lash veiling each effulgent ray,
Her lily-hand so tremulously weak,
A lovely blush fast-mounting to her cheek— [joy,
Scarce had the Knight his fingers snapt for
Press'd her pale lip, and kiss'd the bouncing boy,
Ere to his astrologic books he flew;
The horoscope with nice precision drew;
And on the hereditary vellum-page
(In cedar cas'd, but tawny-ting'd from age)
Enter'd, with all his grandsire Roger's care,
The moment of the birth, the natal star—
Enrich'd with mystic figures quaint and dark, [mark;
And many a sage, and many a shrewd re-
While to his penetrating eye appears
The colour of his Allan's future years!"

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

IGNARUS MILITIÆ wishes to know how military honours are performed at funerals.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT asks who was the author of the "Memoirs of the Year 2500," translated from the French by W. Hooper, M. D. 1772. Many ideas and remarks are there introduced which lead him to suppose the author to have had a hand in the late revolution.

W. M. requests communications relative to a very extraordinary medical character of the name of *Stevenson*, who died about 20 years ago at Newark upon Trent? He was of Irish extraction, and studied at Edinburgh with Dr. Monro and others of his time. Several tracts of his are in print upon physical subjects, and two volumes of poetry of no mean composition.

We thank Mr. W. P——w for his neat Drawing, and request from him the monument.—We are equally obliged to D. S P. and will get the Inscription he recommends. —"Midas" was by Mr. O'Hara.—Mr. Thomson, in his celebrated Ode to the Æolian Harp, ascribes the invention to Mr. Oswald; but it was known to Kircher more than 100 years ago, (see a print, &c. of it in our vol. XXIV. pp. 74. 175)

We forbear to publish the names which have been sent us of some Nonconformists; who, tolerated in their religious opinions, different from the Established Church, and safe under the protecting arm of Government, uniformly disregarded the religious observance of the day appointed for national humiliation, and that of the general thanksgiving. If we know any thing of the true principles of Christianity, we believe it will not admit of an apology. It was at least *indecent*; if not an offence to God, and an insult to the King.

H. H. in our next; with ALCESTRIENSIS, A CONSTANT READER, BLAKENEY, T. OSBORNE, &c. &c.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1799.

PERFORMED ON THE 18TH OF JANUARY, AT ST. JAMES'S.

WRITTEN BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET-LAUREAT.

Set to Muſic by SIR WILLIAM PARSONS.

I.

THO' the dun miſt and driving rack
Awhile may hide the orb of day,
Abſt he keeps his radiant track
Burning with undiminiſh'd ray;
And ſoon before his gorgeous fire
The evaneſcent clouds retire,
Then, burſting forth, to mortal ſight
His glories flaſh with keener blaze,
Dim with their force the dazzled gaze,
Sowing with flame divine th' empyreal fields of light.

II.

So while the low'ring clouds of Fate
O'er Europe's torpid regions ſpread,
They ſeem'd enthron'd in gloomy ſtate,
To hang o'er ALBION's drooping head:
Supreme in glory yet ſhe ſtood
Superior to the vap'ry flood.
And ſoon, before her kindling eye,
The ſcatter'd clouds diſperſing fly,
In awful glory while appear,
Red with vindictive flame, the terrors of her ſpear.

III.

Around her coaſt, fenc'd by her guardian main,
Around Ierne's kindred ſhores,
Hark! loud Invaſion to her baffled train
In yells of deſperation roars.
Along the hoſtile deep they vainly try
From Britain's thund'ring barks to fly;
Their Fleets, the Victor's trophy, captur'd ride,
In future battles doom'd to combat on our ſide.

IV.

Seas where deathleſs bards of yore,
Singing to the ſilver tide,
Wafted loud from ſhore to ſhore
Grecian art and Roman pride.
Say, when Carthage learn'd to vail
To mightier foes her lofty ſail,
Say, when the man of Athens broke
With daring prow the Median tyrant's yoke,
Saw ye ſo bold, ſo free a hand,
As Nelſon led by Nilus' ſtrand;
What time, at George's high beheſt,
Dread in terrific vengeance dreſs'd,
Fierce as the whirlwind's ſtormy courſe
They pour'd on Gallia's guilty force;
And Egypt ſaw Britannia's flag unfurl'd
Wave high its victor croſs, deliv'rer of the World?

V.

See floating friendly in the wind
The Ruſſian eagle with the creſcent join'd;
And ſhall on earth Rome's cow'ring eagle lie
With ruffled plumage and with languid eye?
Imperial Auſtria, rouſe! while Albion's fleet
Sweeps ſtern Oppreſſion from the main,
Send forth thy legions on th' embattled plain,
Till ſavage inroad turn to foul defeat;
Strike with united arm the blow,
Lay the gigantic boaſter low!
O'er your aſtoniſh'd fields who ſtrod,
Deforming Nature, and defying God!
So ſhall returning Peace again
Delight the renovated plain;
Peace, on the baſis firm of Faith reſtor'd,
Wrung from Oppreſſion's arm by Valour's conqu'ring ſword.

THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.

Strophe A.

FROM the billows of the main
The ſong of triumph ſounds again!
It ſwells from climes afar.
Where ſaw each trembling Eaſtern land
The Briton raiſe th' avenging hand,
When great in patriot ſtrength he roſe,
And hurl'd amid his Country's foes
The thunderbolts of War.

Strophe B.

The ſun had ſunk. Along the Ægyptian coaſt [hoſt.
Stream'd the proud banners of the Gallic
Too c're'eſs, they their cloſing hours employ
In dreams of conqueſt and in ſhouts of joy.
High o'er their decks they view won either ſide
In trophied pomp the ſpoils of Malta riſe;
Fir'd at the fight, each boſom ſwells with pride, [defies.
Forgets its weakneſs, and the World
Nor ſaw they, heedleſs, from the Northern Pole, [roll;
With angry ſpeed the clouds of vengeance
Nor thought, by ſad ſecurity miſled,
How loud the ſtorm would burſt, that blacken'd o'er their head.

Antiſtrophe A.

Vaſt and dark, in long array,
The Lords of Ocean urge their way,
Borne on the evening breeze.
Upon each awful forehead low'r
Determin'd valour, conſcious pow'r;
They view their mighty prey with joy,
And ruſh impetuous to deſtroy
The Uſurpers of their Seas.

Antiſtrophe B.

See ye, how black, how fierce, the battle meets!
Hear the loud roaring of the hoſtile fleets!
Upon the ſilent darkneſs of the night
The ſulph'rous flames, and dreadful din of fight, [blood
Break fearful. Full the ſmoaking tide of
Begins to flow, and warms the redden'd wave. [flood
And hark! how, 'mid the pauſes, in the
Are plung'd th' unhonour'd corſes of the brave.

With

With ſtrength of arm, and energy of ſoul,
Th' undaunted Britons bid their thunders roll,
A firm collected band, in awful ſtate,
Calm as the brow of Jove, and reſolute as Fate.

Strophe C.

Mid the terrors of the ſcene,
Floating on the midnight air,
Oft was Albion's Genius ſeen,
Hov'ring round with guardian care.
He before his Britons' eyes
Bade the bright train of glories riſe;
How Vincent, battling on the main,
Scourg'd the unequal hoſt of Spain;
And Howe firſt taught the Gallic foe
From Britiſh arms to flee;
And Duncan aim'd the mighty blow,
That ſwept the Belgic ſea.
The theme inſpir'd their ſouls, with ſtrength renew'd,
They ruſh'd to conqueſt, and the fight
Reſolv'd to deck their Nelſon's honour'd name
With living laurels and eternal fame.

Strophe D.

O! what a burſt was there! The rending ſound
Made Ægypt tremble to her fartheſt ſhore;
The watery caverns of the vaſt profound
In dreadful echoes anſwer to the roar,
And heave their boiling waves. Amaz'd each hoſt
Views the red horrors of the awful fire,
Where, wrapt in flames, the Gallic navy's boaſt
Sinks an huge victim to the Britiſh ire.
The battles pauſe. Upon the ſilent air,
And ſtill wave, gleams the heart-diſmaying glare.
The Briton melts with pity for his Foe,
And, though his arm was raiſ'd, arreſts th' impending blow.

Antiſtrophe C.

Dimly in Roſetta's Bay
Sinks again the evening ſun;
On the wings of wild Diſmay
The foes the farther conteſt ſhun.
On them ſwift, in phalanx ſtrong,
The Britiſh ſquadron pours along,
Where'er they flee, where'er they turn,
Round them Nelſon's lightnings burn.
Diſmal ſounds the whiſtling wind;
On every paſſing breath
They catch with horror from behind
The fearful ſhriek of death!
And as they view along their decks remain
The pale, cold, corſes of their brothers ſlain,
Unnerv'd with fear, and ſpent with fruitleſs toil,
Sinks the vaſt hoſt one unreſiſting ſpoil.

Antiſtrophe D.

Hark! how the ſong of triumph ſwells around!
The conquering hoſt their grateful voices raiſe;
The Lord their battle fought, to him they ſound
Their hymns of homage, and their notes of praiſe
Where now the Gallic glory? where their pride?
Their dreams of conqueſt, and their joyous ſtrain?
They curſe the hour, when firſt they madly vied
With the ſtern Briton on his native main.
As o'er their conquered poops (where late before
Roſe in the air the enſigns of their pow'r)
The Britiſh flag, again in pomp unfurl'd,
Streams o'er its ſubject waves, the terror of the world.

J. Wood, *of Chriſt's Hoſpital.*

LINES ON THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, COMMEMORATED AT BELVOIR CASTLE, JAN. 4, 1799, WHEN HIS GRACE COMPLETED HIS 21ST YEAR.

By MISS SUSANNA WATTS.

OF old, in bleſt Italia's claſſic clime,
When ſome great youth arriv'd at Manhood's prime,
Th' immortal ſwans of Arno and of Po,
Bid in ſweet ſtrains triumphant pæans flow;
And view'd exulting, with prophetic eyes,
To bleſs their land, a new Mæcenas riſe;
So, Britiſh Muſe! thy golden lyre prepare,
Strike the full chord to Rutland's noble Heir!
Awake the ſtrain to gen'rous Virtue dear,
A ſtrain which Truth herſelf may deign to hear.
With Engliſh honour, ſcorn the flatterer's part,
And touch the note that vibrates on the heart;
The ſacred note, Deſert's diſtinguiſh'd due!
While conſcious Merit tells the praiſe is true.

Already ſee! by Martial Fame entwin'd,
Thy brow, brave Youth! the Hero's chaplet bind!
On thee with longing eye Britannia waits,
And ſees thee riſe the Guardian of her ſtates;
In thee ſhe hopes to find, with ſteady truſt,
Another RUTLAND, VALIANT, GOOD, and JUST!
Nor ſhall thy Country only grace thy name,
But Private Love ſhall echo Public Fame.
In future times, from 'mid the martial train,
Who hail'd thy banners on the tented plain,
Some veteran, mark'd with many a glorious ſcar,
Won 'mid thy triumphs in victorious war,
As by the ſocial hearth he ſits to tell,
What great events his youthful days befel,
Shall thy bold deeds with fond delight review,
Graſp his rough ſtaff, and act the fight anew;
Then, with a ſoften'd voice, to Pity dear,
His old eye gliſtening with the guſhing tear,
He tells how oft, when ſuffering claim'd relief,
His wife, his children, bleſs'd his bounteous Chief,

O! let the Muſe one gentle deed impart,
Whoſe ſilent merit ſpoke the Hero's heart,
When Ireland's ſons, by civil ſtrife diſmay'd,
Call'd from the Parent Iſle the martial aid,
Leiceſtria's band prepar'd to quit the ſhore,
Perchance to hail their native land no more;
While eager Valour ſcarcely bore delay,
Each ſoft affection claim'd a moment's ſtay;
With throbbing feet one hapleſs ſoldier flew,
From his lov'd wife to ſnatch a laſt adieu;
His pitying Chief beheld, with generous care,
And on his chariot plac'd the ready chair;
Thus deigning Nature's tender wiſh to guide,
He bore the warrior to his children's ſide.

Thus, not the pomp which Belvoir's dome diſplay'd, [array'd,
Where Taſte and Art the ſumptuous Feaſt
Where Beauty, Wit, the natal morn proclaim'd,
And Peters' hand the lucid pictures fram'd,
Alone ſhall hail this day with glad applauſe,
Each honeſt heart that beats in Virtue's cauſe, [gave
Shall join the triumph of the hour that
An Heir to Rutland's houſe as good as brave.

As the fair figures cull'd from Art's gay ſtore, [floor,
Where mimic crayons form the Perſian
Soon as the joyous bands around advance,
And Grace and Beauty haſten to the dance,
Beneath the twinkling feet at once decay,
And all the bright illuſion fades away,
So Fortune's ſplendors fade, but Virtue's fame,
Such as, illuſtrious Youth! adorns thy name,
Like the great portraitures of deathleſs Taſte,
In ſome proud Nation's rich Lyceum plac'd,
To diſtant age heroic Worth diſplays,
Unfading, bright, 'mid Time's remoteſt days.

THE UNFORTUNATE MANIAC AT CONISTON PRIORY, IN WESTMORELAND; *By* MARGARET LANGLEY, SNELSTON, DERBYSHIRE.

ALAS, poor Maniac! by thy love betray'd,
What method in thy madneſs did I hear!
Amongſt thoſe wilds romantic as I ſtray'd,
Thy notes of anguiſh coſt me many a tear.

Penſive along the vale, ſweet muſic's tone,
Ere yet beheld, announc'd a ſtuff'rer nigh;
And well I know, by ſorrows of my own,
Each ſtrain was wafted by an heart-felt ſigh.

The pang of woe ſpake in the lengthen'd pauſe;
Then deſperation quick tranſition taught:
The poor unfortunate relates the cauſe,
And tear-full ſympathy the wild tale caught.

Love cruelly deceiv'd, friendſhip betray'd,
Had blacken'd, blaſted, all this youth's fair morn;
And now, diſconſolate and ſad, he ſtray'd,
A poor and outcaſt wretch, dejected, forlorn.

The lute, whoſe notes expreſt his piteous ſtate,
Hung by his ſide in melancholy guiſe;
And ſtill reverting to his own ſad ſtate,
He anſwer'd ev'ry thought with ſtreaming eyes.

I aſk'd my way; he cried, "She's gone, ſhe 's gone,
Maria 's gone—how can I bear to ſtay?
Oh! if the faithleſs maid had fled alone,
I ſhould not thus ſeek night, and curſe the day!

"But gone with him!—diſtraction fires my ſoul! [my wealth!
With him I lov'd!—with whom I ſhar'd
There was a blow the world could not controul,
The overthrow of Reaſon, Peace, and Health.

"Now to the woods, wild raving, will I go, [breaſt,
I'll tear her glowing beauties from his
Tranſfix thro' him that deadly dart of woe,
Which ro's my lacerated heart of reſt."

Then from his lute he drew ſo deep a ſtrain,
That echoing rocks reverberate the ſound;
And, with a glare of infinite diſdain,
He toſs'd a wither'd noſegay on the ground.

"'Twas her's," he ſaid, "Matchleſs Maria's hand [ſweets to me;
Gather'd theſe flowers, and gave their
Beſide yon garden gate I ſaw her ſtand,
And then ſhe promis'd love and conſtancy.

"But, as theſe flow'rs decay'd, her love is dead, [toſs;
No more it blooms, ſweeter than damaſk
My heart is ſunk, my happineſs is fled,
For ever loſt is union and repoſe.

"At times with rage my burning paſſion glows,
I hate, I curſe the cauſe of all my grief:
I now relapſe, returning love o'erflows,
My ſoul ſtill pines, ſtill banith'd from relief.

"Oft, by deſire of reſt impell'd, I rove,
Horrors like whirlwinds all my boſom fill;
Eager and wand'ring, like impetuous love,
I fearleſs climb Helvellyn's cloud-capt hill.

"Stretch'd on his brink, I view the world be'ow,
Forget my ſorrows in a ſcene ſo great;
But, with returning memory comes my woe,
And all the claſhing dolors of my fate.

"Oh falſe Maria! in thy days of truth,
Claſp'd in my arms upon this mountain's brow,
Adorn'd with all the innocence of youth,
And faithful to thy voluntary vow;

"Had here our hearts' warm blood been inſtant ſpilt,
Hence had we plung'd into the deep abyſs,
I had not felt my griefs, nor thou thy guilt, [bliſs.
But both had died unperjur'd, and in

"Still

"Still ranging on, from rock to rock I rove,
In Borrow Dales tremendous gorge I ſtray,
For there I find indulgence to my love,
And to ſoft ſoothing murmurs pour my lay.

"Reluctant, ſlow, I quit theſe fairy ſcenes,
Drear ſtupor ſeizes my exhauſted ſoul,
My heart the throne where grim Deſpondence reigns, [roll."
And griefs on griefs, like waves in conflict,

Now to his lute again his hand applied,
He drew a tone ſo tender, penſive, ſweet,
That dying ſounds along the valley glide,
And floating muſic vibrate zephyrs greet.

The wide expanſe of Coniſton's ſmooth lake
Reflects the image of the hapleſs youth;
While round his head wild flow'rs a garland make,
An emblem ſad, of pity, love, and truth.

Twelve years he wander'd thro' each awful vale, [top;
Or toil'd, diſtracted, o'er the mountain's
Or now, diſconſolate, in Patter Dale,
He ſmote his breaſt, rememb'ring—but forgot.

Once by the ſide of Skiddaw did he ſtray,
When ſultry Sirius reign'd with glitt'ring pow'r,
Expos'd he ſtood amid the igneous ray,
Nor ſought the coolneſs of the roſeate bow'r.

"For love," he ſaid, "more hot than Sirius glow'd,
His heart was flaming with conſuming heat,
Nor winds their cooling influence beſtow'd,
Nor balmy comfort ſooth'd that burning ſeat."

As on the top of Eagle Crag he ſtood,
A ſnow-white robe whirl'd wildly in his hand; [bud,
A wreath of night-ſhade in its earlieſt
And pendant willows, deck'd a trembling wand.

"Oh for an eagle's wing!" he cried aloud,
"To chaſe Maria thro' the yielding air,
Up to the gloom of yonder ſable cloud,
Dark as the terror of my black deſpair."

Spirit of Melancholy, thou waſt near,
Thy ſounds came melting from that love-lorn lute; [ear,
Tears fell in floods, attach'd was ev'ry
And birds forgot their flight, attentive, mute.

But hark! the voice of mortal anguiſh moans,
'Tis poor Maria's pining, piteous ſtrain;
Repentance taught theſe wild, theſe frantic groans,
This keen remorſe, this agony of pain.

Th' aſtoniſhed Maniac ſaw the black-rob'd fair;
Like Heav'n-ſhot light'ning down the ſteep he flew, [care,
Thinking the world not worth one ſingle
Since all the world to him appear'd in view.

Mutual they near approach—now inſtant fall— [charms;
Aghaſt ſhe glares—aſcant he views her
Love, like a raging flood, prevails o'er all,
And Death in mercy takes them to his arms.

Thus *Retribution's* juſt and ſolemn hour
Will come, will make the guilty culprit feel,
And *Conſcience* ſtill exert her ſov'reign pow'r,
Tho' *fenc'd* with *adamant*, or *arm'd* with *ſteel*.

THE FIRST EDITION OF TASKER'S ODE TO THE WARLIKE GENIUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

As publiſhed in the year 1778.

(Continued from Vol. LXVIII. p. 1066.)

Stanza IV.

GALLIA'S pale genius ſtands aghaſt,
(The lilies wither in her hand),
Her fleets receive the favouring blaſt,
But dare not touch on th' adverſe land:
On England's rough and rocky ſhore
She hears th' awaken'd lion roar.

V.

Pindar! of boldeſt verſe the fire!
Great maſter of the boundleſs lyre!
Teach me one ſound of thy immortal ſtring!
—Shakeſpeare!—one ſpark from thy bright muſe of fire!
Bear me on her hiſtoric deathleſs wing,
While I Britannia's antient heroes ſing.
Paſt deeds reveal!—without a crime
Give me to look into the grave of time.
I look,—before my eyes behold,
With regal aſpect and demeanour bold,
Warriors of ages paſt, and of ethereal mould.

VI.

Who yonder towers with haughty ſtrides along, [throng?
Superior by the head to the admiring
(A vanquiſh'd monarch * by his ſide appear, [chears)
Whoſe deep-felt woes the generous victor
By fable arms diſtinguiſhed from the reſt,
The oſtrich plume † high-nodding o'er his creſt, [nown'd!
Great Edward's heir ‡ on Creſſy's plains re-
With Gallic ſpoils and gorgeous trophies crown'd!—
Who yonder leans upon his ſhield, [field?
And looks tow'rds Agincourt's enſanguin'd
(Where Gallia's leaders preſs the ground
With countleſs thouſands ſtretch'd around)

* The King of France, taken priſoner by the Black Prince, was moſt generouſly treated by him, and entertained ſome time by his father, Edward III. in Windſor Caſtle.

† The oſtrich feather was in the arms of the conquered King of Bohemia, and thence adopted by the victorious Prince of Wales.

‡ The Prince of Wales, the heroic ſon of Edward III. furnamed the Black Prince, becauſe he wore black armour: as a warrior, he behaved moſt heroically, both at the battle of Creſſy, and the battle of Poictiers.

Like

Like Peleus' son in arms divine,
Effulgent glories round him shine,
Henry! thy awful form is known,
And on thy laurel'd brow still gleams the hostile crown*. *(To be continued.)*

N I L U S.

DIC mihi, Calliope, septemflua flumina Nili,
Solus, qui tractus Pharios fœcundat arenâ
Limosâ; quo deficiente, fames furit, atræ
Mortis alumna, gravi torpentia membra dolore [dundans,
Quæ rodit; nimius verò, campisque re-
Si fines transit, nec debita tempora servat,
Lanigeras fluctu pecudes, caulasque ruinâ
Obruit ingenti, vigilisque Massalia, fronde
Tecta, gregis custodis: forsit et uxor amata,
Et rapitur soboles, curarum dulce levamen;
Ultimus ipse perit, frustrà servare volens has.
Huic antiquus honos fluvio, cultusque timoris,
Ut mulceretur rabies, flueretque secundus.
Incassùm quærit fontes Ægyptius ater,
Queis umbrâ tectis, animum perculsus, inhorret,
Ornârunt veteres nimio te, flumen, honore,
At plurem cumulare Bryantis quærit acumen †, [errans.
Tèque Melesigenem prognatum prædicat
Hactenùs hæc: obscura relinquite, montis alumnæ
Piërii, gestas et res celebrate superbas,
Quas Notus, et Zephyrus, Nabathæus et audiit Eurus. [orbem
Quum nunc Grajugenum regio non amplius
Imperio rexit, Philippi fraude subacta,
Pellæus Juvenis, commento inflatus anili,
"Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi,"
Et Deus inter avet divos mortalis haberi.
Asiacas oras percurrit, et omnia circùm
Regna subacta tenet, deinceps Garamantica templa
Serpentis Genitoris adit, per vasta locorum
Sole perustus iter peragens, ut fama clueret.
Munere corruptus flamen rectoris Olympi,
Forsitan et metuens, "Ammonis clara propago, [ultro,"
Te Deus agnoscit filium, teque accipit
Exclamat, "jubet et comites tibi solvere honores,
Divinos." Reducem vidisti, Nile, superbè
Torrentem superare tuum, propterque Canopum
Surgere semidei jussu cognominis ‡ urbis
Mœsia. Te juxta bini vis Cæsaris arsit,
Liquit et ereptum moriens Antonius orbem,
Quem captum tenuit virgo Ptolemais amore.
Plurima spectasti stupefactus et inclyta, Nile,
Angliacâ verò classi nil clarius unquam.
Isiacæ telluris opes affectat, et arva
Pinguia, vincendi delirans Gallia morbo,
Mittit et armatas puppes per cœrula regna.
At dedit Oceanus pelagi æternumque tridentem, [tannis;
Imperiumque tibi, Thetidis germana Bri-
Et Nelsonus adest, fulgens victricibus armis,
Quo non Thrëicio Gradivo carior alter,
In hostes torquere tuum § juvenile tonitru
Promptus, et æquoreas dextrâ defendere fasces. [Canopum,
Te mandante volat victurus ad usque
Invenit atque cavas majores robore pinus
Gallorum: Iubito miscetur pugna cruenta:
Ingens quæque ratis centeno fulminat ore;
Et nox prospiciens solio decedit ab atro,
Insano fulgore stupens, lugubre rubenti.
Cedunt Francigenæ victi, vicitque Britannus,
Palmaque, quam meruit, frontem victoris honestat. C.

* Henry V. some time after his glorious victory at Agincourt, was formally crowned king of France.

† See his treatise on the war of Troy.

‡ Alexandria.

§ Βροντη νεανικη. Euripides.

Lines addressed to a Robin, written at the approach of Winter.

POOR tenant of the wint'ry waste,
The object of my early care,
Sweet Robin! to my cottage haste,
And share with me my humble fare.
Here at my plain, but welcome board,
Which costly viands never deck,
The crumbs, which freely I afford,
You may those crumbs as freely peck.
When Winter's cheeks are dew'd with tears,
Here you may safely take your rest:
Then banish all your twittering fears,
And, Robin, haste, and be my guest.
Know all this moral to be true,
With which I close my little lay,
"Whate'er kind actions Man may do,
The Best of Beings will repay."
P. C. C. H.

Epitaph at St. Giles's, Oxford.

HERE James Wallace ‖ urn doth lie,
A Scotman of known integrity.
To serve his King he from his Country came,
And here in Oxford did professe the same.
By crewell Deth his thrid of life was spun,
Was here brought down to earth, then all's done.

‖ Was, if I remember right, a butler, or cook, or some servant of New College, or belonging to the University, and hid himself from Oliver's soldiers under a tomb on the right hand, going into St. Giles's church, Oxford, and ever afterwards celebrated and commemorated his escape by having pipes, and tobacco, and ale, on the tomb; and I saw two old men of the parish who told me of it, and annually partook of it. Elliot Willis, son of Browne Willis, the antiquary, and scholar of Trinity College, often went with me to see this remain, on account of its originality. J. H. [*See our present Month's Obituary.*]

IN-

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE from the LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 8. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the French ſhip privateer La Minerve, of 16 guns, and 140 men; and the re-capture of the Aſphalon, of Newcaſtle; by his Majeſty's ſhip Indefatigable, Capt. Sir E. Pellew.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 8. This Gazette contains a letter from Sir E. Buller, commanding the Sea Fencibles along the coaſt of Devon, which ſtates, that the Suſannah brig, having ſailed from the port of Dartmouth for Torbay, and come to an anchor off Weſt Down Head, 5 miles from that place, being perceived to be boarded by a French privateer (L'Heureux Speculateur, of 14 guns), the Brixham Sea Fencibles went off in a boat, armed with muſquets, and ſucceeded in re-capturing the brig, which on their appearance was deſerted by the Frenchmen, whom they alſo purſued and took. And that Lieut. Nicholas, with his uſual zeal, with Collector Brooking's aſſiſtance of ſmall arms and boat, went alſo from this port with part of the Sea Fencibles, accompanied by a boat from his Majeſty's cutter Nimble, but was not fortunate enough to ſucceed in the attempt.

This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of a French brig privateer, of 14 guns and 64 men, by his Majeſty's ſhip Triton, Capt. Griffith;—and alſo, the French cutter privateer La Rancune, carrying two ſwivels, ſmall arms, and 21 men, and two brigs, the Lark and the Dion, which ſhe had captured, by the Pigmy cutter, Lieut. Shepheard commander.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 19. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of L'Air ſchooner letter of marque; and Le Bon Ordre, of 16 guns and 65 men; by his Majeſty's ſhip Clyde, Capt. Cunningham.

Whitehall, Jan. 21. Letters received from the Earl of Balcarras, by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

My Lord, *Jamaica, Nov.* 7, 1798.

On the 31ſt of October I received a diſpatch from the Bay of Honduras. Col. Barrow informs me, that the ſettlers had been attacked by a flotilla conſiſting of 31 veſſels, having on-board 2000 land troops, and 500 ſeamen: Arthur O'Neil, governor-general of Yucatan, and a field-marſhal in the ſervice of Spain, commanded in perſon. I have great ſatisfaction in tranſmitting the letter of the Lieutenant-Colonel; by which your Grace will be informed, that this armament has been repulſed, and the expedition entirely fruſtrated. The Lieut.-Col. ſpeaks in the handſomeſt manner of the conduct of Capt. Moſs, of his Majeſty's ſhip Merlin, and of the wonderful exertions of the ſettlers and their negro ſlaves, who manned the gun-boats. The conduct of Lieut.-Col. Barrow, and of the ſettlers, in putting the port of Honduras Bay into a reſpectable ſtate of defence, as well as the gallant manner in which it was maintained, gives me entire ſatisfaction; and it is with pleaſure that I report their ſervices to your Grace. I have, &c. BALCARRAS.

My Lord, *Honduras, Sept.* 23, 1798.

After the date of my laſt diſpatch of the 11th, 14th, and 21ſt Auguſt, by the expreſs boat Swift, I continued to ſtrengthen our flotilla, which now conſiſts of

No. 1, Towſer, 1 gun, 18-pounder.
No. 2, Tickler, 1 gun, 18-pounder.
No. 3, Mermaid, 1 gun, 9-pounder.
No. 4, Swinger, 4 guns, 6-pounders, and 2 guns, 4-pounders.
No. 5, Teazer, 6 guns, 4-pounders.
Beſides 8 flat gun-boats, carrying each a 9-pounder in the prow.

No. 1 and 2 are commanded by Mr. Gelſton and Mr. Hoſmer, maſters of merchant veſſels, who, with ſome of their crews, volunteered the buſineſs in a very handſome manner: to thoſe gentlemen I am much indebted for their able and active ſervices. The maſters and crews of all the other veſſels conſiſt entirely of volunteers from the colonial troops, and together amount to 354 men, now on float. The enemy was ſo well watched by ſcout-boats and canoes, that not a ſingle movement could be made by him without our knowledge; and, finding that he aimed at the poſſeſſion of St. George's-key, the armed veſſels, No. 1, 4, and 5, were ſent to that place to guard the narrow channels leading to that commodious harbour. On the 3d of September the enemy endeavoured to force a paſſage over Montego-key-ſhoal with 5 veſſels, 2 of which carried heavy metal, but was repulſed. He renewed his attempt on the following day; but our little ſquadron, being now reinforced by 6 gun-boats, beat them off with great eaſe; and the 5 veſſels returned to the main body of the fleet, then at anchor about 2 leagues to the Northward. This movement gave our people an opportunity of drawing and deſtroying all the beacons and ſtakes which the enemy had placed in this narrow and crooked channel, and without the uſe of which nothing but veſſels of a very eaſy draught of water can paſs. On the 5th, the ſame veſſels, accompanied by two others, and a number of launches, endeavoured to get over this ſhoal by another paſſage, but were repulſed, apparently with loſs. On this, as well as on the two preceding days, the Spaniards expended an immenſe quantity of ammunition to no manner of purpoſe.

Like Peleus' son in arms divine,
Effulgent glories round him shine,
Henry! thy awful form is known,
And on thy laurel'd brow still gleams the hostile crown*. *(To be continued.)*

NILUS.

DIC mihi, Calliope, septemflua flumina Nili,
Solus, qui tractus Pharios fœcundat arenâ
Limosâ; quo deficiente, fames furit, atræ
Mortis alumna, gravi torpentia membra dolore [dundans,
Quæ rodit; nimius verò, campisque re-
Si fines transit, nec debita tempora servat,
Lanigeras fluctu pecudes, caulasque ruinâ
Obruit ingenti, vigilisque Massalia, fronde
Tecta, gregis custodis: forsit et uxor amata,
Et rapitur soboles, curarum dulce levamen;
Ultimus ipse perit, frustrà servare volens has.
Huic antiquus honos fluvio, cultusque timoris,
Ut mulceretur rabies, flueretque secundus.
Incassùm quærit fontes Ægyptius ater,
Queis umbrâ tectis, animum perculsus, inhorret,
Ornârunt veteres nimio te, flumen, honore,
At plurem cumulare Bryantis quærit acumen †, [errans.
Tèque Melesigenem prognatum prædicat
Hactenùs hæc: obscura relinquite, montis alumnæ
Piërii, gestas et res celebrate superbas,
Quas Notus, et Zephyrus, Nabathæus et audiit Eurus. [orbem
Quum nunc Grajugenum regio non amplius
Imperio rexit, Philippi fraude subacta,
Pellæus Juvenis, commento inflatus anili,
"Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi,"
Et Deus inter avet divos mortalis haberi.
Asiacas oras percurrit, et omnia circùm
Regna subacta tenet, deinceps Garamantica templa
Serpentis Genitoris adit, per vasta locorum
Sole perustus iter peragens, ut fama clueret.
Munere corruptus flamen rectoris Olympi,
Forsitan et metuens, "Ammonis clara propago, [ultro,"
Te Deus agnoscit filium, teque accipit
Exclamat, "jubet et comites tibi solvere honores,
Divinos." Reducem vidisti, Nile, superbè
Torrentem superare tuum, propterque Canopum
Surgere semidei jussu cognominis ‡ urbis
Mœnia. Te juxta bini vis Cæsaris arsit,
Liquit et ereptum moriens Antonius orbem,
Quem captum tenuit virgo Ptolemais amore.
Plurima spectasti stupefactus et inclyta, Nile,
Angliacâ verò classi nil clarius unquam.
Isiacæ telluris opes affectat, et arva
Pinguia, vincendi delirans Gallia morbo,
Mittit et armatas puppes per cœrula regna.
At dedit Oceanus pelagi æternumque tridentem, [tannis;
Imperiumque tibi, Thetidis germana Bri-
Et Nelsonus adest, fulgens victricibus armis,
Quo non Thrëicio Gradivo carior alter,
In hostes torquere tuum § juvenile tonitru
Promptus, et æquoreas dextrâ defendere fasces. [Canopum,
Te mandante volat victurus ad usque
Invenit atque cavas majores robore pinus
Gallorum: Iubito miscetur pugna cruenta:
Ingens quæque ratis centeno fulminat ore;
Et nox prospiciens solio decedit ab atro,
Insano fulgore stupens, lugubre rubenti.
Cedunt Francigenæ victi, vicitque Britannus,
Palmaque, quam meruit, frontem victoris honestat. C.

* Henry V. some time after his glorious victory at Agincourt, was formally crowned king of France.

† See his treatise on the war of Troy.

‡ Alexandria.

§ Βρόντη νεανικη. Euripides.

LINES ADDRESSED TO A ROBIN, WRITTEN AT THE APPROACH OF WINTER.

POOR tenant of the wint'ry waste,
The object of my early care,
Sweet Robin! to my cottage haste,
And share with me my humble fare.
Here at my plain, but welcome board,
Which costly viands never deck,
The crumbs, which freely I afford,
You may those crumbs as freely peck.
When Winter's cheeks are dew'd with tears,
Here you may safely take your rest:
Then banish all your twittering fears,
And, Robin, haste, and be my guest.
Know all this moral to be true,
With which I close my little lay,
"Whate'er kind actions Man may do,
The Best of Beings will repay."
P. C. C. H.

EPITAPH AT ST. GILES'S, OXFORD.

HERE James Wallace ‖ urn doth lie,
A Scotman of known integrity.
To serve his King he from his Country came,
And here in Oxford did professe the same.
By crewell Deth his thrid of life was spun,
Was here brought down to earth, then all's done.

‖ Was, if I remember right, a butler, or cook, or some servant of New College, or belonging to the University, and hid himself from Oliver's soldiers under a tomb on the right hand, going into St. Giles's church, Oxford, and ever afterwards celebrated and commemorated his escape by having pipes, and tobacco, and ale, on the tomb; and I saw two old men of the parish who told me of it, and annually partook of it. Elliot Willis, son of Browne Willis, the antiquary, and scholar of Trinity College, often went with me to see this remain, on account of its originality. J. H. [*See our present Month's Obituary.*]

IN-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 8. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the French ship privateer La Minerve, of 16 guns, and 140 men; and the re-capture of the Asphalon, of Newcastle; by his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, Capt. Sir E. Pellew.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 8. This Gazette contains a letter from Sir E. Buller, commanding the Sea Fencibles along the coast of Devon, which states, that the Susannah brig, having sailed from the port of Dartmouth for Torbay, and come to an anchor off West Down Head, 5 miles from that place, being perceived to be boarded by a French privateer (L'Heureux Speculateur, of 14 guns), the Brixham Sea Fencibles went off in a boat, armed with musquets, and succeeded in re-capturing the brig, which on their appearance was deserted by the Frenchmen, whom they also pursued and took. And that Lieut. Nicholas, with his usual zeal, with Collector Brooking's assistance of small arms and boat, went also from this port with part of the Sea Fencibles, accompanied by a boat from his Majesty's cutter Nimble, but was not fortunate enough to succeed in the attempt.

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of a French brig privateer, of 14 guns and 64 men, by his Majesty's ship Triton, Capt. Griffith;—and also, the French cutter privateer La Rancune, carrying two swivels, small arms, and 21 men, and two brigs, the Lark and the Dion, which she had captured, by the Pigmy cutter, Lieut. Shepheard commander.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 19. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of L'Air schooner letter of marque; and Le Bon Ordre, of 16 guns and 65 men; by his Majesty's ship Clyde, Capt. Cunningham.

Whitehall, Jan. 21. Letters received from the Earl of Balcarras, by his Grace the Duke of Portland.

My Lord, *Jamaica, Nov. 7, 1798.*

On the 31st of October I received a dispatch from the Bay of Honduras. Col. Barrow informs me, that the settlers had been attacked by a flotilla consisting of 31 vessels, having on-board 2000 land troops, and 500 seamen: Arthur O'Neil, governor-general of Yucatan, and a field-marshal in the service of Spain, commanded in person. I have great satisfaction in transmitting the letter of the Lieutenant-Colonel; by which your Grace will be informed, that this armament has been repulsed, and the expedition entirely frustrated. The Lieut.-Col. speaks in the handsomest manner of the conduct of Capt. Mosse, of his Majesty's ship Merlin, and of the wonderful exertions of the settlers and their negro slaves, who manned the gun-boats. The conduct of Lieut.-Col. Barrow, and of the settlers, in putting the port of Honduras Bay into a respectable state of defence, as well as the gallant manner in which it was maintained, gives me entire satisfaction; and it is with pleasure that I report their services to your Grace. I have, &c. BALCARRAS.

My Lord, *Honduras, Sept. 23, 1798.*

After the date of my last dispatch of the 11th, 14th, and 21st August, by the express boat Swift, I continued to strengthen our flotilla, which now consists of

No. 1, Towser, 1 gun, 18-pounder.
No. 2, Tickler, 1 gun, 18-pounder.
No. 3, Mermaid, 1 gun, 9-pounder.
No. 4, Swinger, 4 guns, 6-pounders, and 2 guns, 4-pounders.
No. 5, Teazer, 6 guns, 4-pounders.
Besides 8 flat gun boats, carrying each a 9-pounder in the prow.

No. 1 and 2 are commanded by Mr. Gelston and Mr. Hosmer, masters of merchant vessels, who, with some of their crews, volunteered the business in a very handsome manner: to those gentlemen I am much indebted for their able and active services. The masters and crews of all the other vessels consist entirely of volunteers from the colonial troops, and together amount to 354 men, now on float. The enemy was so well watched by scout-boats and canoes, that not a single movement could be made by him without our knowledge; and, finding that he aimed at the possession of St. George's-key, the armed vessels, No. 1, 4, and 5, were sent to that place to guard the narrow channels leading to that commodious harbour. On the 3d of September the enemy endeavoured to force a passage over Montego-key-shoal with 5 vessels, 2 of which carried heavy metal, but was repulsed. He renewed his attempt on the following day; but our little squadron, being now reinforced by 6 gun-boats, beat them off with great ease; and the 5 vessels returned to the main body of the fleet, then at anchor about 2 leagues to the Northward. This movement gave our people an opportunity of drawing and destroying all the beacons and stakes which the enemy had placed in this narrow and crooked channel, and without the use of which nothing but vessels of a very easy draught of water can pass. On the 5th, the same vessels, accompanied by two others, and a number of launches, endeavoured to get over this shoal by another passage, but were repulsed, apparently with loss. On this, as well as on the two preceding days, the Spaniards expended an immense quantity of ammunition to no manner of purpose,

determined on attack; and it inſtantly ſtruck his eager and penetrating mind, that where there was room for an enemy's ſhip to ſwing, there was room for one of ours to anchor. No further ſignal was neceſſary than thoſe which had already been made. The Admiral's deſigns were as fully known to his own ſquadron, as was his determination to conquer, or periſh in the attempt. The Goliath and Zealous had the honour to lead inſide, and to receive the firſt fire from the van ſhips of the enemy, as well as from the batteries and gun-boats with which their van was ſtrengthened. Theſe two ſhips, with the Orion, Audacious, and Theſeus, took their ſtations inſide the enemy's line, and were immediately in cloſe action. The Vanguard anchored the firſt on the outer-ſide of the enemy, and was oppoſed within half piſtol ſhot to Le Spartiate, the third in the enemy's line. In ſtanding in, our leading ſhips were unavoidably obliged to receive into their bows the whole fire of the broad-ſides of the French line, until they could take their reſpective ſtations; and it is but juſtneſs to obſerve, that the enemy received us with great firmneſs and deliberation, no colours having been hoiſted on either ſide, nor a gun fired, till our van ſhips were within half gun ſhot. At this time the neceſſary number of our men were employed aloft in furling ſails, and on deck, in hauling the braces, &c. preparatory to our caſting anchor. As ſoon as this took place, a moſt animated fire was opened from the Vanguard, which ſhip covered the approach of thoſe in the rear, which were following in a cloſe line. The Minotaur, Defence, Bellerophon, Majeſtic, Swiftſure, and Alexander, came up in ſucceſſion, and, paſſing within hail of the Vanguard, took their reſpective ſtations oppoſed to the enemy's line. All our ſhips anchored by the ſtern, by which means the Britiſh line became inverted from van to rear. Capt. Thompſon, of the Leander, of 50 guns, with a degree of judgement highly honourable to his profeſſional character, advanced towards the enemy's line on the outſide, and moſt judiciouſly dropped his anchor athwart hauſe of Le Franklin, raking her with great ſucceſs, the ſhot from the Leander's broadſide which paſſed that ſhip all ſtriking L'Orient, the flag ſhip of the French Commander in Chief. The action commenced at ſun-ſet, which was at 31 min. paſt 6 P. M. with an ardour and vigour which it is impoſſible to deſcribe. At about 7 o'clock total darkneſs had come on; but the whole hemiſphere was, with intervals, illuminated by the fire of the hoſtile fleets. Our ſhips, when darkneſs came on, had all hoiſted their diſtinguiſhing lights, by a ſignal from the Admiral. The van-ſhip of the enemy, Le Guerrier, was diſmaſted in leſs than 12 minutes; and, in 10 minutes after, the ſecond ſhip, Le Conquerant, and the third, Le Spartiate, very nearly at the ſame moment, were alſo diſmaſted. L'Aquilon and Le Souverain Peuple, the fourth and fifth ſhips of the enemy's line, were taken poſſeſſion of by the Britiſh at half paſt eight in the evening. Capt. Berry, at that hour, ſent Lieut. Galwey, of the Vanguard, with a party of marines, to take poſſeſſion of Le Spartiate, and that officer returned by the boat the French captain's ſword, which Capt. Berry immediately delivered to the Admiral, who was then below, in conſequence of the ſevere wound which he had received in the head during the heat of the attack. At this time it appeared that victory had already declared itſelf in our favour; for, although L'Orient, L'Heureux, and Tonnant, were not taken poſſeſſion of, they were conſidered as completely in our power, which pleaſing intelligence Capt. Berry communicated in perſon to the Admiral. At 10 minutes after 9, a fire was obſerved on-board L'Orient, which ſeemed to proceed from the after part of the cabin, and which increaſed with great rapidity, preſently involving the whole of the after part of the ſhip in flames. This circumſtance Capt. Berry immediately communicated to the Admiral, who, though ſuffering ſeverely from his wound, came upon deck; and he ordered Capt. Berry to make every practicable exertion to ſave as many lives as poſſible. The only boats that could ſwim were inſtantly diſpatched from the Vanguard and other ſhips, and the lives of about 70 Frenchmen were ſaved. The light, thrown by the fire of L'Orient upon the ſurrounding objects, enabled us to perceive, with more certainty, the ſituation of the two fleets, the colours of both being clearly diſtinguiſhable. The cannonading was partially kept up to leeward of the centre till about 10 o'clock, when L'Orient blew up with a moſt tremendous exploſion. An awful pauſe, and ſilence for about 3 minutes, enſued, when the wreck of the maſts, yards, &c. which had been carried to a vaſt height, fell down into the water, and on-board the ſurrounding ſhips. A port fire from L'Orient fell into the main royal of the Alexander; the fire occaſioned by which was however extinguiſhed in about two minutes by the active exertions of Capt. Ball. After this awful ſcene, the firing recommenced with the ſhips to leeward of the centre till 20 minutes paſt 10, when there was a total ceſſation of firing for about 10 minutes; after which it was revived till about 3 in the morning, when it again ceaſed. After the victory had been ſecured in the van, ſuch Britiſh ſhips as were in a condition to move had gone down upon the freſh ſhips of the enemy. At 5 minutes paſt 5 in the morning the two rear ſhips, Le Guillaume Tell, and

Le

Le Genereux, were the only French ships of the line that had their colours flying. At 54 minutes past 5 a French frigate, L'Artemise, fired a broadside and struck her colours; but such was the unwarrantable and infamous conduct of the French captain, that, after having thus surrendered, he set fire to his ship, and, with part of his crew, made his escape on shore. Another of the French frigates, Le Serieuse, had been sunk by the fire from some of our ships; but, as her poop remained above water, her men were saved upon it, and were taken off by our boats in the morning. The Bellerophon, whose masts and cables had been entirely shot away, could not retain her situation abreast of L'Orient, but had drifted out of the line to the lee side of the bay, a little before that ship blew up. The Audacious was in the morning detached to her assistance. At 11 o'clock Le Genereux and Guillaume Tell, with the two frigates, Le Justice and Le Diane, cut their cables and stood out to sea, pursued by the Zealous, Capt. Hood; but, as there was no other ship in a condition to support the Zealous, she was recalled. The whole day of the 2d was employed in securing the French ships that had struck, and which were now all completely in our possession, Le Tonnant and Timoleon excepted; as these were both dismasted, and consequently could not escape, they were the last taken possession of. On the morning of the 3d the Timoleon was set fire to, and Le Tonnant had cut her cable and drifted on shore; but that active officer, Capt. Miller, of the Theseus, soon got her off again, and secured her in the British line. The British force engaged consisted of 12 ships of 74 guns, and the Leander, of 50. From the over anxiety and zeal of Capt. Troubridge to get into action, his ship, the Culloden, in standing in for the van of the enemy's line, unfortunately grounded upon the tail of a shoal running off from the island, on which were the mortar and gun-batteries of the enemy; and, notwithstanding all the exertions of that able officer and his ship's company, she could not be got off. This unfortunate circumstance was severely felt at the moment by the Admiral and all the officers, but far more deeply by the Captain of the Culloden, while his ship served as a beacon for the Alexander, Theseus, and Leander, which were advancing with all possible sail set close in his rear, and might have experienced a similar misfortune, and thus in a great proportion have weakened our force. It was not till the morning of the 2d that the Culloden could be got off, and it was found she had suffered very considerable damage in her bottom; that her rudder was beat off, and the crew could scarcely keep her afloat with all pumps going; but in 4 days was again in a state for actual service, though still very leaky. The Admiral bent his first attention to the wounded of the enemy. He established a truce with the commandant of Aboukir, and through him a communication to the commandant of Alexandria, that it was his intention to allow all the wounded Frenchmen to be taken ashore to proper hospitals, with their own surgeons to attend them. Which proposal was assented to by the French, and carried into effect the following day. He communicated with the shore, and had the address to procure a supply of fresh provisions, onions, &c. which were served out to the sick and wounded, and which proved of essential utility. On the 2d, the Arabs and Mamelukes, who during the battle had lined the shores of the bay, flew with transport that the victory was decisively ours; and on that and the two following nights the whole coast and country were illuminated as far as we could see, in celebration of our victory. This had a great effect upon the minds of our prisoners, as they conceived that this illumination was the consequence of some signal advantage obtained by the Arabs and Mamelukes over Buonaparte. The mind of our great and good Admiral felt the strongest emotions of pious gratitude to the Supreme Being, for the signal success which, by his divine favour, had crowned his endeavours in the cause of his country; and on the morning of the 2d he issued the following memorandum to the different captains of his squadron.

Mem. "*Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, 2d day of Aug.* 1798.

"Almighty God having blessed his Majesty's arms with victory, the Admiral intends returning public thanksgiving for the same at 2 o'clock this day; and he recommends every ship doing the same as soon as convenient."

At 2 o'clock accordingly on that day, public service was performed, on the quarter-deck of the Vanguard, by the Rev. Mr. Comyn, the other ships following the example of the Admiral, though perhaps not all at the same time. This solemn act of gratitude to Heaven seemed to make a very deep impression upon several of the prisoners, both officers and private men; some of the former of whom remarked, "that it was no wonder we could preserve such order and discipline, when we could impress the minds of our men with such sentiments after a victory so great, and at a moment of such seeming confusion." On the same day the following memorandum was issued to all the ships, expressive of the Admiral's sentiments of the noble exertions of the different officers and men of his squadron.

"*Vanguard, 2d day of August, 1798, off the Mouth of the Nile.*

"The Admiral most heartily congratulates the captains, officers, seamen, and

Marines,

marines, of the ſquadron he has the honour to command, on the event of the late action; and he deſires they will accept his moſt ſincere and cordial thanks for their gallant behaviour in this glorious battle. It muſt ſtrike forcibly every Britiſh ſeaman, how ſuperior their conduct is, when in diſcipline and good order to the riotous behaviour of lawleſs Frenchmen. The ſquadron may be aſſured, the Admiral will not fail, with his diſpatches, to repreſent their truly meritorious conduct in the ſtrongeſt terms to the Commander in Chief."

The praiſe expreſſed in this memorandum could not fail to be highly acceptable and gratifying to every individual in the ſquadron; and the obſervation which it endeavoured to impreſs upon the minds of all, of the ſtriking advantages derived from diſcipline and good order, was ſo much the effect of recent experience, that every heart immediately aſſented to its juſtice. The benefit of this important truth will not, we truſt, be confined to any particular branch of the Britiſh navy; the ſentiment of the Hero of the Nile muſt infuſe itſelf into the heart of every Britiſh ſeaman, in whatever quarter of the globe he may be extending the glory and intereſts of his country, and will there produce the conviction, that courage alone will not lead him to conqueſt, without the aid and direction of exact diſcipline and order. Let thoſe who deſire to emulate (as every Britiſh ſeaman muſt) the glory acquired upon this ſignal occaſion, purſue the ſame means which principally led to its acquiſition. Let them repoſe the moſt perfect reliance in the courage, judgement, and ſkill, of their ſuperior officers; and let them aid the deſigns of theſe by uniformly ſubmiſſive obedience and willing ſubordination—ſo ſhall the Britiſh Navy continue to be the admiration of the World, till time ſhall be no more!—Immediately after the action, ſome Malteſe, Genoeſe, and Spaniards, who had been ſerving on board the French fleet, offered their ſervices in ours, which were accepted; and they expreſſed the greateſt happineſs at thus being freed, as they themſelves ſaid, from the tyranny and cruelty of the French. On the 4th day after the action, Capt. Berry, of the Vanguard, ſailed in the Leander, of 50 guns, with the Admiral's diſpatches to the Commander in Chief, Earl St. Vincent, containing intelligence of the glorious victory which he had obtained. The Admiral is to be celebrated for the exerciſe of qualities which raiſe the true hero above the level of the general maſs of mankind, and conſtitute the character of a great commander; but, where the merit of all was ſo conſpicuous, the praiſe of heroiſm is juſtly due to all concerned in this ſervice. An idea has gone abroad, that the attack in Aboukir Bay was directed by accident. It is proved from this narrative, that this mode of attack was the reſult of deep and deliberate cogitation; and ſo clearly had he explained himſelf to thoſe who were to bear their reſpective ſhares in the execution of his plans, that, when they diſcovered their enemy, little remained to be done but to commence the premeditated attack. How well the plan for the attack at anchor was concerted, the event has fully proved; and there is certainly every juſt ground for the concluſion, that wherever, or in whatever ſituation, the Britiſh ſquadron, under Rear-Adm. Nelſon, had fallen-in with the enemy, the reſult would have been ſucceſsful and glorious in a ſuperlative degree. As it was, no battle was ever more deſperately fought, no victory was ever more complete in itſelf, or more important in its conſequences; and, when the ſuperiority in force of the enemy, and his advantages of ſituation, are conſidered, it muſt be pronounced to be the moſt daring enterprize, under the conduct of reaſon and ſkill, that ever was attempted; and the Battle of the Nile, which now fills all Europe with ſenſations of aſtoniſhment and admiration, muſt continue to be our favourite theme of panegyric, our pride, and our boaſt, while generous and heroic feelings ſhall continue to be cheriſhed by the Britiſh Nation.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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marines, of the ſquadron he has the honour to command, on the event of the late action; and he deſires they will accept his moſt ſincere and cordial thanks for their gallant behaviour in this glorious battle. It muſt ſtrike forcibly every Britiſh ſeaman, how ſuperior their conduct is, when in diſcipline and good order to the riotous behaviour of lawleſs Frenchmen. The ſquadron may be aſſured, the Admiral will not fail, with his diſpatches, to repreſent their truly meritorious conduct in the ſtrongeſt terms to the Commander in Chief."

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diſperſe: thoſe who were not provided with apartments in the Caſtle, having poſt-horſes, for the different places where they had taken lodgings; and the majority of the company, except the Prince of Wales and a few ſelect friends, ſet off at 9 for London and their country ſeats. The Duke, and the company who remained, did not riſe ſooner than 12 on Saturday. Neither the Duke of York, nor Mr. Pitt, as reported, were of the party. The dinner and ſupper, at this manſion of hoſpitable pleaſure, conſiſting of the choiceſt delicacies which Nature and Art could produce, were ſerved up in an entire new ſervice of plate, which was ſent in 2 waggons, contained in 8 cheſts; and the elegance of the dining-room, proviſions, deſerts, wines, &c. ſurpaſſes all deſcription. Amongſt the old family plate which ornamented the ſide board, was an article coeval with the title of his Grace, the coſt of which by the effect of compound intereſt is now above 50,000. The Caſtle was beautifully illuminated with variegated lamps, ſet round with artificial flowers; a beautiful tranſparency of Britannia holding a wreath of laurel over the head of the Duke of Rutland; and oppoſite to it the coronet was well deſigned. Fronting the grand ſtaircaſe were two tranſparencies, by that excellent artiſt, the Rev. William Peters, rector of Knipton. One, Britannia trampling upon Faction, and with her ſpear piercing the monſter through his head. Motto,

While Pitt directs Britannia's ſpear,
Her foes thus proſtrate ſhall appear.

In the back ground, upon a pedeſtal, were ſeen the names of Howe, St. Vincent, Duncan, Nelſon of the Nile, and Warren. On the other, a medallion of the Duke of Rutland. Motto, "Hail generous Youth;" at the bottom, Hibernia receiving the Leiceſterſhire militia, and preſenting them with a wreath of laurels. Motto on the ſhield, "Foremoſt in Hibernia's cauſe." The Grantham infantry guarded each entrance of the Caſtle, to prevent the intruſion of all ſtrangers and every perſon who had not a paſs ticket. A detachment of the Leiceſterſhire militia alſo kept watch at each tent, where the workmen were regaled; and at the approach of night, though the multitude were evidently warmed with the good liquor, there was ſcarcely the leaſt approach towards riot; but every thing was conducted with more decency and regularity than could have been expected among ſuch a concourſe of people. It was laughable to ſee the number of thoſe, who, in attempting to reach the ſummit of the ſteep hill on which the Caſtle ſtands, ſlipped and rolled from top to bottom; but no accident, we are happy to learn, befel them; ſeveral, however, by their imprudence in drinking, ſlept in the fields till morning, and ſuffered ſeverely for their folly by the froſt; the Duke having ordered the only public-houſe at Belvoir to be ſhut up, for the purpoſe of compelling them to walk to Grantham (8 miles diſtant) in time to ſpend the evening. The tenants and a great number of people again aſſembled, and the ſame feſtivals took place as on the preceding day. Of the fragments of the entertainment a conſiderable part was diſtributed to poor women, who carried it home in baſkets, with cheerful hearts, to their families. At the corporate town of Grantham equally feſtive mirth was ſhewn among the inhabitants. In the market-place two bullocks were roaſted, and ſerved with regularity. When they were completely dreſſed, the Volunteer Aſſociation fired 3 vollies over the furnaces, as a ſignal for their being taken up. Capt. W. Manners, and Capt. Wilſon, of the Grantham Foot Aſſociation, and the gentlemen of the corporation, partook of an elegant dinner at the Angel Inn. Many loyal and conſtitutional ſongs were ſung; and the day concluded with the greateſt hilarity and good humour. Mr. Holt aſſiſted as maſter of the ceremonies. A general illumination took place through the town in the evening, the inhabitants vieing with each other who could make the beſt diſplay. At the houſe of Mr. Holt, the tea-dealer, a beautiful tranſparency was exhibited in the picture. It repreſented the Duke of Rutland in his regimental uniform; on the right the figure of Mars (the God of War) inſpiring him with courage againſt the power of France, which was characteriſed on the left by a Demon holding in its hands ſnakes or vipers; in perſpective, the Duke on horſeback commanding the Leiceſterſhire militia, ſubduing the French forces in Ireland; the principal figure of the Duke pointed his finger to the coaſt, where the Britiſh and French fleets were ſeen engaged by Sir J. B. Warren, the latter enveloped in the ſmoke of the former; Fame, at the top of the painting, blowing her trumpet, holding in her other hand the picture of the Marquis of Granby relieving the wounded ſoldier. The words, "Long live the noble Rutland," were diſplayed over the whole; the right-hand window bore the tranſparency of a peacock, the Duke's creſt; and in the left, over a coronet, in a laurel wreath, were encircled the initials of J. H. D. R. "John Henry Duke of Rutland." In the evening, the theatre at Grantham was opened by the itinerant players belonging to Robinſon's company, for the benefit of Mr. Waldron and Mr. Herveſchell, with "The Agreeable Surpriſe," and "All the World's a Stage." The Sieur Reas, of Bartholomew Fair notoriety, was the only puppet-ſhew man in the market-place at Grantham.

The Caſtle, not having been inhabited for

for a long continuance since the death of the late Duke, is now put in complete repair, and rendered a fit mansion for the noble personage who is to make it his residence; on which account an elegant house is building for the Duchess of Rutland at Croxton Park. [The reader, who may be curious to see a farther account of Belvoir castle, will be amply gratified by referring to Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire; where a regular description of it is for the first time given, with several pleasing views.]

The village of Colston, on this joyous occasion made a most splendid appearance. The hospitable mansion of Col. Phelp was handsomely illuminated; whence a large quantity of ale was distributed, and a sheep roasted whole, for the entertainment of the country people.

The vicarage of Sproxton also, which is situated on a bold and pleasing eminence, was illuminated by the Rev. W. Mounsey, in a style of splendor which demonstrated his gratitude to the Rutland family; and, being seen at an allon shing distance, was the subject of very general admiration.

The worthy rector of South Croxton honoured the day by giving an elegant entertainment to his neighbours and select friends. The bells rang day and night; the parsonage was illuminated; and the Rev. Philip Hackett's "little Grace Cup," which holds a gallon Winchester, was discharged upwards of 30 times, amid fire-works, platoon-firing, and other demonstrations of joy.

The Rev. Dr. Stanley, of Harlaxton, gave a sumptuous entertainment to his friends. Bullocks and sheep were roasted for the poor inhabitants.

The village of Ayleston, belonging to his Grace, was illuminated; the bells rang, and mirth and festivity prevailed among the different inhabitants.

The day was celebrated at Haddon hall, in Derbyshire, the antient seat of his Grace's family, with great festivity; 4 oxen and 16 sheep were roasted whole, and distributed to a large assembly of the tenants and their neighbours, with a plentiful supply of bread and ale. An elegant dinner was provided in the hall for the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and another for the principal tenants. In the evening there was a ball for the ladies, which was well attended.

The Duke also regaled his tenants and the indigent on different occasions. At Newmarket the poor received his Grace's most liberal bounty of nearly 100 stone of beef, 17*l.*'s worth of bread, and about 5 hogsheads of beer. The poor of Moulton, Cheveley, Lidgate, and Ditton, had also bread, beef, and beer, distributed in large quantities among them, proportionate to the numbers of their families; and it is supposed little less than 2000 individuals were made joyful on the occasion in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. An elegant dinner was provided by Mr. Potter, at the Ram inn, Newmarket, for upwards of 200 people; 40 dozen of good old red port, besides large flowing bowls of punch, beer, &c. A dinner was also given at the town-hall, in Cambridge, to upwards of 300 persons.

His Grace was born the third of January, 1778; and succeeded his father, the late Duke, October 24, 1787. He is the 13th earl, and 5th duke, of this great family. He was educated at Harrow school, and went thence to Cambridge; but has not yet travelled in Europe. He was presented at Court on the 18th of this month; and after he has taken his seat in the House of Lords, he will, probably, be declared Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester, which has been held during his minority by his uncle, the Duke of Beaufort. This honour, together with that of the Garter, is become almost hereditary in the head of this family; there being no similar instance in the Peerage where the order of the Garter has been so frequently conferred in one family, except in the noble house of Devonshire, where there have been five successive dukes, and all knights of the Garter. The title of Rutland was antiently a royal title. This family came to it by being descended from the eldest sister of Edward IV. by which match they quarter the royal arms of England. King Edward's youngest brother was Earl of Rutland, and was stabbed by the Lord Clifford, a partisan of the house of Lancaster, after the battle of Wakefield, in revenge for which Richard Crouchback killed Edward Prince of Wales, at Tewkesbury.

Jan. 7. This day an account was received in town from Portsmouth of the arrival there of the Woolverine gun-vessel, commanded by Capt. Mortlock. This vessel sailed from the Downs only on Thursday last, on a cruize off the French coast, and on the following day she fell-in with two large French luggers, one carrying 16 guns, and the other 14, and having on board 140 men each. A very warm action immediately commenced, which was sustained for near two hours, during which the Frenchmen attempted to board the Woolverine. Capt. Mortlock, with his own hands, lashed one of the French vessels to an iron stanchion of his ship, which, however, unfortunately gave way, and the Frenchman got off; and, they being close-in with their own shore, they both escaped. Capt. Mortlock was badly wounded: the master was likewise wounded, and eight men; and a seaman and a marine were killed. When it is considered that the Woolverine mounts only 12 guns, and carries but 70 men, and that the united force of the enemy was 30 guns, and 280 men, this must be allowed

to be one of the moſt gallant actions which a ſingle ſhip has fought, during the war, diſtinguiſhed as it has been by naval gallantry. [*See the Obituary, p.* 83.]

Jan. 15. The arches of the Grand Aqueduct Bridge over the river Merſey, near *Marple*, Cheſhire, are now completely turned. This magnificent and beautiful ſtructure is carried over a deep valley, and preſents a moſt pleaſing and romantic ſpectacle to the view. It conſiſts of 3 arches, each having a ſpan of 60 feet. The key-ſtone of the centre arch is upwards of 78 feet above the ſurface of the river, and the height of the whole ſtructure, from the foundation to the top of the parapet wall, will exceed 100 feet.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tueſday, Jan. 1.

The whole annual income of Great Britain having been lately ſtated by Mr. Pitt; our readers will, perhaps, peruſe with ſome intereſt the following compariſon of it with that of France, before this laſt had been impaired by the convulſions of the revolution. This ſtatement of the reſources of France is founded on a curious and exact calculation, made by order of the National Aſſembly, in the year 1790, by the celebrated M. Lavoiſier, who was a profound political œconomiſt, as well as the firſt chemiſt of his age.

	Square miles.
The extent of Great Britain (to take round numbers) is	70,000
That of France (in the ſame manner)	160,000
	Souls.
The population of Great Britain, about	9,000,000
That of France, about	26,000,000

The income of Great Britain, by the calculation of Mr. Pitt, including that part of it not to be taxed, which is leſs than 60l. per ann.	£. 135,000,000	s. 0	d. 0
That of France, by M. Lavoiſier in 1790, 2,700,000,000 livres tournois, or	112,500,000	0	0
Abſolute ſuperiority of Great Britain, (per ann.)	22,500,000	0	0

But the comparative ſuperiority is much greater,

If the Britiſh income could be conceived to be divided in even ſhares, between every ſoul in Great Britain, each would have (per ann.)	£. 15	s. 0	d. 0
If the ſame diviſion were to take place in France, each *individual* would have only (per ann.)	4	6	8
If we ſuppoſe the wealth produced by the land, every ſquare mile in France produces (per ann.)	700	0	0
Every ſquare mile in Great Britain produces (per ann.)	1928	9	0

So that the comparative wealth of Great Britain is about triple that of antient France.

Wedneſday, Jan. 2.

This morning, before daylight, a fire broke out in the workſhop of Mr. Ridley, in Colnbrook-row, Iſlington, which deſtroyed all the property upon the ſecond floor, including a number of valuable copper plates, and proof and other impreſſions, beſides implements and materials in trade. By the ſpeedy aſſiſtance of ſeveral engines, and plenty of water from the New River, which runs in front of the houſe, the flames were prevented from communicating to other buildings.

Monday, Jan. 7.

This night Lady Shafteſbury invited a large party to dine at Lord Shafteſbury's houſe in Portland-place, at half paſt nine o'clock. Lady Barbara Aſhley Cooper, the only child of the Earl and Counteſs of Shafteſbury, invited the ſame company to a previous entertainment, to commence at ſix o'clock. Lady Barbara's entertainment conſiſted of two pretty little dramatic pieces; and, for the purpoſe of performing them, a theatre was fitted up in one of the largeſt apartments. The firſt performance was a little French piece, in dialogue, by the three eldeſt Miſs Bouveries; the ſecond piece was the favourite ballet of "Little Peggy's Love," as repreſented at the Opera houſe. The Dramatis Perſonæ were as follow: Jamie, Lady B. A. Cooper; Old Man, Miſs Bellaſyſe; Old Woman, Miſs J. Parkyns; Lady, Miſs C. Bouverie; Peggy, Miſs Parkyns; Dancers, the three Miſs Parkyns, and the two youngeſt Miſs Bouveries. This little fairy groupe rivalled the Opera Houſe and Drury Lane in the correctneſs and ſpirit, the characteric geſtures and deportment, of their performance. Lady Barbara was neatly dreſſed in a beautiful tartan jacket and philibeg, made of ſilk, and a blue bonnet. The young ladies were dreſſed in tartan ſilk bodies, and white muſlin petticoats, ornamented with tartan: the dreſſes were very beautiful and elegant. About eight o'clock the performances concluded, when the company retired into two ſplendid drawing-rooms to cards. About half paſt nine the company proceeded down ſtairs to dinner, where three tables, in three ſeparate apartments, were laid out and ornamented with all the delicacies the confectioner, fruiterer, &c. could procure. The drawing for King and Queen, and a ball, concluded the evening's entertainment.

BIRTHS.

Births.

LATELY, the wife of Mr. Tho. Weſton, of Newick, three ſons; who, with their mother, are likely to do well.

Jan. 3. The wife of John Auſtey, eſq. of Glouceſter ſtr. Portman-ſquare, a ſon.

5. At Biſterne, Hants, the wife of William Mills, eſq. a ſon.

Mrs. Ju. Telford, of Aldermanbury, a ſon.

6. At Dunſe-caſtle, in Scotland, Mrs. Hay, of Drummelzier, a ſon.

7. The wife of George Barbor, eſq captain in the Devon militia, a ſon and heir.

At Eſcot houſe, Devon, the lady of Sir J. Kennaway, bart. a daughter.

9. At his houſe in Old Palace-yard, the wife of Henry Banks, eſq. a ſon.

14. The wife of —— Farquhar, eſq. of Portland-place, a daughter.

20. At Wakefield, co. York, the wife of Wm. Dawſon, eſq. a daughter.

22. At Richmond, the lady of Sir Francis Lindley Wood, bart. a ſon and heir.

At his ſeat, Farringdon-houſe, Berks, the lady of Sir John Harrington, bart. a daugh.

Mrs. Griffin, of Arlington-ſtreet, Piccadilly, a ſon, being her 20th child, 13 of whom are now living.

25. At her houſe in Portman-ſquare, the wife of Col. Beaumont, M. P. a ſon.

27. Mrs. Atcheſon, of Ely-place, a dau.

Marriages.

LATELY, at Weybridge, co. Surrey, Lieut. Prevoſt, of his Majeſty's ſhip Agincourt, to Miſs Haultain, daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. rector of that place.

At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Urſborne, of Croydon, Surrey, to Miſs Ritſon, daughter of Dan. R. eſq. formerly collector of excife.

At Plymouth, Mr. Welsford, purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip Pompée, to Miſs Tingcombe, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. T. goldſmith, of that place.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Carruthers, of the marines, nephew of the late reſpected Gen. C. commandant of the Chatham diviſion of marines, to Miſs Cholwich, dau. of —— C. eſq. of Aveton Gifford.

Mr. Gibbs, organiſt, of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Newhold.—Alſo, Mr. Hopkinſon, to Miſs Ward, both of that place.

Mr. William Elkins, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Sarah Kirkley, of Howland-ſtreet.

Capt. Hadfield, of the 87th foot, to Mrs. Hariſon, of Queen-ſtreet, May-fair.

George Thornhill, eſq. of the General Poſt-office, to Miſs Sarah Pennington, of Reading, Berks.

Jan. 1. Rev. Henry Fiſher, vicar of Kirkhammerton, nephew of the late Sir James Sanderſon, bart. to Miſs Abby, of Marſton, near York.

At Biſhop Auckland, James Seton, jun. eſq. of Upper Harley-ſtreet, to Mrs. Mackay, late of the iſland of St. Vincent.

Thomas Wilkinſon, eſq. ſon of Jacob W. eſq. of Bedford-row, to Miſs Lyon, eldeſt daughter of the late Hon. Thomas L. of Hatton-houſe, co. Durham.

Dr. Hunter, of York, to Miſs Bell, eldeſt daughter of the late Richard B. eſq. of Welton, near Hull.

Mr. Sampſon Middleton, of Hull, to Miſs Poynton, niece of W. Thomſon, eſq. of Ferry-bridge, co. York.

2. At Hackney, Mr. William Lucas, of Threadneedle-ſtreet, ſurgeon, to Miſs Brown, of the Grove.

A. Bravo, eſq. of Jamaica, to Miſs Aguilar, of Devonſhire-ſquare, daughter of the late Abraham A. eſq.

Capt. Houlton, of the firſt regiment of Wiltſhire militia, to Miſs Ellis, of Exeter.

At Canterbury, John Major Henniker, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Chaly.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Aſſetts, ſon of Mr. William A. of Poſtern-lodge, co. Derby, to Mrs. Radford, relict of Mr. John R. maltſter and cornfactor, of Burton-upon-Trent.

3. Mr. Brookes, attorney, of Leiceſter-ſquare, to Miſs Kemp, daughter of the late Mr. K. apothecary, of Piccadilly.

4. John Barkly, eſq. of Newgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Smith, only dau. of Paul S. eſq. of Pembridge.

5. At Thorleigh, in the Iſle of Wight, John White, of Soho-ſquare, eſq. younger brother of George White, of Newington-houſe, co. Oxford, eſq. to Miſs Leigh, only daughter of Barnabas L. of Thorleigh, eſq. and niece of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Holmes, and of the Lady of Admiral Sir Hugh Clobery Chriſtian, K. B.

Joſeph Blandford, eſq. of the Inner-Temple, to Miſs Brickenden, daughter of the late Mr. B. of Wincanton, co. Somerſet, ſurgeon.

6. Mr. Cooper, of the Anchor at Stamford, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Anne Mills.

John Hoggard, eſq. aged 63, to Miſs Anne Jones, aged 29.

7. Ruſſell Manners, eſq. ſon of Gen. M. of Old Burlington-ſtreet, to Miſs Catharine Pollock, dau. of the Rev. Dr. P. rector of Grittleton, Wilts.

At Ayr, Lieut. Charles Dalrymple, of the 71ſt regiment, to Miſs Marg. Boſwell.

8. At Northen, in Cheſhire, the Rev. Thomas Bland, to Miſs Porter, ſiſter of Dr. P. biſhop of Clogher in Ireland.

Count Francis Byland, of the Hague, to the Hon. Mrs. Naylor, widow of John N. eſq. of Bread-ſtreet, London.

Mr. Carpue, ſurgeon, of Leiceſter-ſq. to Miſs Holland, of Chiſwick.

Mr. George Haines, of Nottingham, to Miſs Diana Thorpe, of Barton.

9. At Chatham, Mr. Cooke, ſurgeon, of Eltham, Kent, to Miſs Dean, of Chatham.

10. Rev. William-John Jolliffe, ſecond ſon of William J. eſq. M. P. for Petersfield,

field, to Miſs Julia Pitcher, youngeſt dau. of the late Sir Abraham P. of Streatham.

11. Henry Cordwell, eſq. of Charing-croſs, to Miſs Gage, couſin of Lord G.

12. At Tenterden, Mr. Ricketts, of Dartford, to Miſs Anne Mantell, eldeſt dau. of the late William M. eſq. of Kenſith hill.

Mr. Daviſon, of White-friers, printer, to Miſs C. Kearſley of Fleet-ſtreet.

13. At St. James's church, Mr. B. Ayres, to Miſs A. Poulton.

14. At Bargeny, in Scotland, the Hon. Hugh Lindſay, ſon of the late Earl of Balcarras, to Miſs J. Gordon, dau. of the late Hon. Alex. G. Lord Rockville.

15. Rev. Robert Dickenſon, to Miſs Adams, both of Newington, Surrey.

Mr. Lewis Cooper, linen-draper, of Norwich, to Miſs Hayward, of Derby.

John-Paul Rowe, eſq. of Brentford, to Miſs Hinton, of Reigate.

16. At Norwich, the Rev. Ligonier Treadway, to Miſs Starkey, dau. of Mr. Charles S. of that city.

17. Major Horton, of the royal artillery, to Miſs M. A. Hodton, of Sackville-ſtr.

At Caſtor, near Peterborough, the Rev. Thomas Image, rector of Whepſtead, co. Suffolk, to Miſs Freeman, dau. of the late Rev. John F. rector of Lyndon, Rutland.

Mr. Hecker, of Southmolton, Devon, attorney, to Miſs C. Brown, of Dulverton.

18. Mr. John Garlick, an alderman of Malmeſbury, aged 76, to Miſs Edith Ball, aged 26.

19. At Chatham, Mr. William J. Weſt, late junior clerk to Commiſſioner Proby, to Miſs Hannah Foreman.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, L. Stable, eſq. to Miſs M. Wickey, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. G. W. of Great Torrington, Devon.

20. Mr. Joſeph Colby, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miſs Jennings, of the White-houſe near Stafford.

22. Rev. Richard-Francis Davis, rector of All Saints, Worceſter, to Miſs Stable, daughter of Mr. S. of the Strand.

23. At the collegiate church in Manchester, William Tate, eſq. to Miſs Hulme, only niece of Thomas Hogden, eſq. of Saliſbury, banker.

At Mary-la Bonne church, William J. Moſeon, eſq. to Miſs Akers, daughter of the late Aretas A. eſq. of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher.

DEATHS.

1798. AT Mittau, of a bilious fever, *Sept.* 6. profeſſor Tilling, of the Univerſity of that place.

22. At Paris, aged 78 years, Peter Iſaac Poiſſonnier, a celebrated phyſician. He was born at Dijon, July 5, 1720. In 1746, he ſucceeded the late M. Dubois as profeſſor of phyſic in the College de France. In 57, he was appointed firſt phyſician of the French army; and, the year following, went to Ruſſia to attend the Empreſs Elizabeth in her illneſs. He remained two years in Ruſſia, and aſſiſted at the famous experiment relative to the congelation of quickſilver, of which he afterwards gave an account (inſerted in their works) to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, of which he was a member. Soon after his return to France, he was promoted to the rank of Counſellor of State; and, in 1764, was appointed Inſpector-general of Phyſic, Surgery, and Pharmacy, in the ports and colonies of France. His ingenious method of procuring freſh from ſea-water, by diſtillation, procured him, in 1763, a penſion of 12,000 livres a year from the French government. In 1777, he reſigned his chair at the College of France, but, in conformity to a unanimous vote of the profeſſors, continued to preſide at their public meetings as long as his health would permit: and his friend and biographer, M. La Lande, from whoſe account of him we extract this conciſe notice, obſerves, that he did honour to this office "by a grand and ſtriking figure; by the dignity of his ſpeech; the nobleneſs of his manner; and the deſervedly high eſtimation in which he was held by the publick." His death was aſcribed to the too haſty healing of an abſceſs. He married, 1. in 1753, Mary-Catharine Martinon, a native alſo of Dijon, who died in 1783; 2. in 1788, Jane Molay de Revroi, who died ſuddenly in his bed-room, two months before him, and whoſe death was thought to have been occaſioned by exceſſive fatigue and anxiety in the care of her ſick huſband. His ſon was, before the Revolution, Advocate-general of the Parliament of Burgundy, a poſt in which he ſucceeded M. Guyton Morveau, the preſent diſtinguiſhed chemical philoſopher. M. Poiſſonnier is ſaid to have left behind him a very valuable collection of Natural Hiſtory, Medals, and other Curioſities. During the reign of Robeſpierre, he, his wife, and his ſon, were, for ſome time, confined in the priſon of St. Lazare.

Oct. ... In the convent of St. Blaiſe, in the Schwarzwalde, in his 61ſt year, the Rev. Father Æmilian Uffermann, librarian of that community, and editor of the "Chronicon Hermanni contr.;" of the "Epiſcopatus Wirceburgenſis;" and other hiſtorical works.

5. At Jamaica, William-Henry Ricketts, eſq. member of the council there, of Cannon in Weſtmoreland, and late of Longwood, in Hampſhire. He married Mary daughter of Swynfen Jervis, eſq. of Weſtford, in Staffordſhire, and ſiſter of Wm. J. eſq. of that place, and of the Earl St. Vincent; by whom he has left three children: William-Henry, a captain in the royal navy, married to Lady Elizabeth Lambert, ſiſter of the Earl of Cavan; Edward-Jervis,

ward-Jervis, married to the Hon. Caſſandra Twiſleton, ſiſter to Lord Say and Sele; and one daughter, Mary, married to the preſent Earl of Northeſk.

8. At Schorndorf, in Suabia, in his 36th year, of a pulmonary complaint, Gabriel-Jonathan Schleuſſner, M. D. private lecturer on phyſick at Jena.

22. At Aix, in *el-devant* Provence, Jules-Francois-Paul-Fauris Saint Vincent, diſtinguiſhed by the zeal and taſte with which, through a long life, he cultivated the belles lettres, and particularly hiſtory and antiquities. He was born at Aix in 1718; and, in 1739, became a member of the parliament of that place. He collected a well-choſen library of ten or twelve thouſand volumes, among which are many curious MSS.; and, long before his death, had formed a moſt valuable cabinet of medals, inſcriptions, baſſo-relievos, and other antiquities; of which he had written an accurate and very intereſting deſcriptive catalogue, which will probably be publiſhed. He communicated a paper on the coins current in Provence, from the end of the Weſtern empire to the 16th century, to the author of the Hiſtory of Provence, which is inſerted in that work. Aſſiſted by his ſon, he continued to purſue his favourite ſtudies to the laſt hour of his exiſtence. He was impriſoned at one time in conformity to a reſolutionary law called by the French republicans "la loi du 17 Septembre," but was ſoon liberated. He died of an aſthmatic complaint. His ſon has placed the following inſcription in his library:

"A la Memoire
de Jules Francois Paul
Fauris Saint Vincent,
Homme vertueux, Juge integre,
Citoyen paiſible, modeſte, et bienfaiſant,
ſavant dans l'Hiſtoire des Medailles,
et
les anciens Monumens;
Mort le premier Brumaire, An VII.
agé de LXXX ans, trois mois, deux jours.
ſon Fils, qui l'a teigné dans ſa Vieilleſſe,
et qui l'a pleuré après ſa Mort,
ne pouvant lui elever un Monument,
a fait placer ce te Inſcription,
dans le lieu meme
qui a été, pendant long temps,
le Temoin de leurs communes Etudes,
et de leur mutuelle Affection."

Nov. 16. At Weſton Favel, in Trelawney, Jamaica, Thomas Harding, eſq.

Dec. 21. In the 83d year of his age, the Rev. James Hakewill, vicar of Fritwell, co. Oxford. He was a man of a good underſtanding, and a claſſical ſcholar, an attentive obſerver of Nature in her animal and vegetable productions, paſſionately fond of the cultivation of trees, and exerting himſelf with much ſucceſs in procuring numbers to be planted. He was a friend to the poor, readily entering into all their wants, and relieving their diſtreſſes, to the utmoſt of his power; a welcome companion at the tables of his neighbours from his inſtructive and entertaining converſation. He enjoyed an uncommon ſhare of good health throughout the whole of his life, which he attributed to early riſing; his end was the gradual decay of nature, and he died, as he had lived, without pain. He was lineally deſcended from that great lawyer and antiquary, William Hakewill, M. P. in the time of Charles I.; the regiſtrar of the Royal Society at their revival in 1614; and author of ſeveral works of much repute. He was for many years a reſpectable contributor to our Miſcellaneous Publication; for which he had but a few days before his death prepared the brief note which is printed in p. 72.

24. At Mountſorell, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Tebbutt, wife of Ralph T. eſq.

28. At Paris, Gen. Monteſquiou, formerly the Marquis de M.; to whom France owes the conqueſt of Savoy.

30. At Sandwich, in Kent, Mr. John Hayward, tailor.

Lately, at Dublin, the Rev. Luke Godfrey, D. D. father to the Marchioneſs of Donegal (ſee p. 81).

Rev. Richard Harling, curate of Tattenhall, in Cheſhire.

Rev. Dr. Crewys, rector of Cruwys-Morchard, Devon.

Rev. Mr. Atkinſon, of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

At the royal naval-hoſpital at Stonehouſe, near Plymouth, Mrs. G. Cleather, wife of G. C. eſq. now and for many years ſteward to that noble national inſtitution for ſick and wounded ſeamen, &c.

At Chatham, aged 44, Lieut.-col. John M'Donald, of that diviſion of marines.

In her 98th year, Mrs. Woolley, of Grendon, co. Warwick.

At Tithby, near Bingham, in his 93d year, Mr. Richard Porter, a reſpectable farmer.—There is now living in the ſame village, in his 92d year, Mr. Thomas Bell, who had been a companion of Mr. Porter from childhood; and who, upwards of 80 years ago, tended cattle together in the ſame fields.

Aged 78, Mr. Edward Johnſon, formerly an eminent grazier.

At Lichfield, aged 103, Sarah Cartmale, leaving one daughter and about 40 grand and great grandchildren.

At Ipſwich, in her 79th year, Mrs. Clara Lambert, the laſt ſurviving daughter of Major Thomas L. who died governor of St. Helena.

In his 81ſt year, Thomas Maude, eſq. of Burley hall, co. York.

At Enderby, co. Leiceſter, in an advanced age, Mrs. Pyne, relict of the late Valentine P. eſq.

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Emmerſon, of Sheepſhead, belonging to Capt. Farnham's troop of Leiceſterſhire Yeomanry Cavalry. He was deſervedly eſteemed by a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, and was attended to the grave by near 400 members of the club to which he belonged, and buried with military honours by a detachment from the troop to which he belonged.

At Orton-on-the-Hill, co. Leic. Mr. Wm. Parker, a gentleman belonging to the Sparkenhoe troop of yeomanry cavalry.

At Nottingham, in conſequence of ſetting fire to her neck handkerchief, Mrs. Anne Byers.

At the ſame place, of apoplexy, Mr. W. Towle, draper.

At Lincoln, aged 38, Mr. John Marſhall, hoſier, formerly of Nottingham.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, Miſs Lely, daughter of Mr. L.

At his houſe at Streatham, Surrey, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 59, Alex. Boughton, eſq. many years the active partner in the firm of Collins and Co. engine-manufacturers at Lambeth.

At Clapton, aged 95, Mr. Downing, ſen.

At Cobham, Surrey, Mrs. Freeland, ſiſter of the late John F. eſq.

In London-road, St. George's fields, Mrs. Spinluff, late one of her Majeſty's houſehold.

In London, Mr. Melbourne, nail-manufacturer, of Belper, co. Derby.

At his houſe in Tudor-ſtreet, Blackfriers, Mr. Humphries, coal-merchant, but once better known as "Humphries the Boxer." The publick will recollect his pugiliſtic encounters with Mendoza. He fought alſo with Johnſon; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by various other conteſts with the profeſſors of that art.

1799. *Jan.* 1. At Dublin, James Bellaers, eſq. captain in the Leiceſterſhire regiment of militia, and late ſecond major of the 12th regiment of foot. During a period of upwards of 18 years, few officers have gone through more ſevere ſervice, none with more bravery and fortitude. He was buried with military honours on the Friday following, in Anne church, Dublin; and has left a young and amiable widow to lament his loſs.

At her houſe in Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 80, Lady-dowager Clementina Elphinſtone, mother of Lord Keith, and of the lady of Wm. Aday, eſq. and only daughter of John E. of Wigton.

Suddenly dropped down dead, while paſſing along St. John's-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, apparently in perfect health, a man commonly called Black Charles, who had for many years worked as a porter at the Golden Lion and Croſs Keys inn there.

In York-buildings, Portman-ſquare, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Young, wife of Robert Y. eſq. ſurgeon.

At his apartments in Great Tichfield-ſtreet, of a deep decline, Mr. Joſeph Fox.

Capt. Renton, of his Majeſty's ſloop Martin. He was one of a party of naval gentlemen who had agreed to dine at the Three Cups inn at Harwich, and, during dinner, quitted the room, and went into one adjoining, where he put an end to his exiſtence by a loaded piſtol, which it is ſuppoſed he had in his pocket. He was the ſecond lieutenant and ſignal-officer on-board the Venerable, Admiral Duncan's ſhip, in the action of Oct. 11, 1797.

Mr. J. Death, of the Spread Eagle, in Harwich; who, after ſpending an agreeable evening till about 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, on going up ſtairs was ſeized with, it is ſuppoſed, an apoplectic fit, and inſtantly expired.

Mr. Anſell, jun. of Holbeach, co. Linc.

At his apartments in Greenwich hoſpital, Mr. Daniel Ball, near 40 years ſteward's firſt clerk of that inſtitution.

2. At Wath, near Ripon, co. York, the Rev. Jonathan Lipyeatt, rector of Wath and Marton cum Grafton, and formerly fellow of St. John's coll. Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1741, M. A. 1745.

Mr. Theophilus Perkins, of the Golden Lion at Leiceſter.

In her 38th year, Mrs. Mary Hicks, wife of Lieut.-adjutant H. of the Norwich volunteers, and ſiſter of Col. Newton Treen, of the late 125th regiment, a native of Stamford. She has left a family of 7 young children.

At his houſe at Woodford-green, in his 49th year, James Beuzeville, eſq.

3. At his houſe in Crutched-friers, aged 72, Quarles Harris, eſq.

At Knightſbridge, Mr. Joſiah Woolley.

Of a decline, in the prime of life, much lamented, the Rev. Samuel Spalding, of St. John's college, Oxford, and curate of Binfield; a moſt dutiful ſon, affectionate brother, and conſcientious clergyman. But (and it is what he wiſhed might be engraved on his tombſtone) *qualis fuerit dies iſte indicabit.* He was an occaſional contributor to our Magazine, and to other periodical works, under different ſignatures.

At her lodgings in Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Maddox, eldeſt daughter of the late Lord Craven, born 1768. Her remains were interred in the family-vault of the Cravens.

At Fermoy, in Ireland, Capt. Poole, of the Herefordſhire militia.

On the terrace at Hackney, Mrs. Winbolt, wife of Mr. Wm. W. of the India-houſe.

At her houſe in Meeting-houſe lane, in Exeter, aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Drake, daughter of the late —— D. eſq. of Byſtock-houſe, near Exmouth, Devon.

At the vicarage-houſe at Doncaſter, after a ſeries of declining health for nearly 20 years, Miſs Sarah Lucas.

At Craike, co. Durham, aged 104, Simeon

meon Ellerton, a noted pedeſtrian, in which line he had been often employed by gentlemen in the neighbourhood on commiſſions to the South, which he executed with fidelity and diligence.

At Durham, Mr. Staples, gardener to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

4. At Chatham, of a conſumption, aged 23, Miſs Cecilia Graham, youngeſt daughter of the late Waxom G. eſq. of that town.

Mrs. Eyre, wife of Henry E. eſq. of Brickworth-houſe, near Saliſbury, and ſiſter-in-law to Wm. Huſſey, eſq. M. P.

At Freelands, near Bromley, Kent, Miſs Emma Raikes, ſecond daughter of Thomas R. eſq. of that place.

In King-ſtreet, Covent garden, Mr. Amery, gold lace-man.

In his 64th year, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Wm. Freer, gen. of Blaby, co. Leic.

In his 64th year, Thomas Brentnall, gent. of Spondon, co. Derby.

In Groſvenor-place, Mrs. Ryan, wife of J. B. R. eſq. and once known and admired as the wife, and afterwards the widow, of Willmer Goſſip, eſq. of Thorpe Arch, co. York.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Waſhington, a widow lady.

At Newmarket, Mr. Charles Meredith, many years a grocer there, but had retired.

5. At Egham, aged 21, Delme Van Heythuyſen, eſq. ſon of the late Gerard Levinge Van H. eſq. of John ſtreet, King's-road.

At Dean, near Edinburgh, Lord Swinton, one of the judges of the High Court of Juſticiary, and one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice.

At Bath, in his 68th year, after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Mr. Warner, father of the Rev. Mr. W. curate of St. James's pariſh, in that city, whoſe many publications we have occaſionally noticed.

Miſs Georgina Daſhwood, ſecond daughter of James D. eſq. of Glouceſter-place.

At Major Irving's, at Robgill tower, Lady Elizabeth Irving.

At Hallaton, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Charles Owſley, ſurgeon and apothecary there, youngeſt ſon of John O. eſq. of the ſame place, and only brother to the Rev. John O. of Blaſton. He had an apoplectic fit about a twelvemonth ago, which rendered him ſo infirm that he was immediately neceſſitated to relinquiſh his profeſſion. It is thought a ſecond fit was the cauſe of his death, as it was very ſudden.

In Paradiſe-row, Stoke-Newington, after a few weeks illneſs, and in her 67th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, wife of Mr. John Barton, and only daughter of the late ingenious Mr. John Harriſon, whoſe mechanical inventions for aſcertaining the longitude at ſea did honour to this country, and were a baſis for, and have been a ſpur to, the execution of thoſe machines, for which it is now ſo famous. She had much of her father's countenance, his induſtry, punctuality, and domeſtic habits, and filled with unremitting attention that ſtation in ſociety which Providence had aſſigned her. And, on the Saturday following, of a conſumption, Mrs. Anne Barton, grand-dau. of the ſaid John Harriſon, eſq. and niece to the above, wife of John B. eſq. of Glouceſter-ſtreet, Queen-ſquare.

At his houſe in St. James's ſquare, Arthur Chicheſter, fifth Earl and firſt Marquis of Donegal, ſo created 1791, and Lord Fiſherwick in England 1790, born June 13, 1739, ſucceeded his uncle Arthur, fourth Earl, 1756. He married, 1. 1761, Lady Anne, eldeſt dau. of James Duke of Hamilton, who died, 1780; 2. at Bath, 1788, Mrs. Moore, who died Sept. 18, 1789; 3. 1790, Barbara, dau. of Dr. Godfrey, rector of 2 pariſhes in Ireland, and treaſurer to Cloghen church, who ſurvives him. His iſſue by his firſt lady were 3 ſons: George-Auguſtus, born 1769; Arthur, born 1771, died 1788; Spencer-Stanley, born 1775; Charles-Anne, born 1762; Henrietta, 1765; Eliz. Juliana, 1767; Amelia, 1768; all dead. For the laſt 7 or 8 years his health has been in a very precarious ſtate. The Marchioneſs-dowager is young and beautiful. His Lordſhip, it is ſaid, met with this lady about three months after the death of his ſecond wife, with Mrs. Coote, wife to Dean Coote, the brother of the late Sir Eyre Coote. As he ſaved all the property he could, to ſettle on her, ſhe is very handſomely provided for. The eſtates are worth about 50,000l. a year; and Lord Belfaſt, now Marquis of Donegal, comes to the full poſſeſſion of that income, with the exception of what he may find it neceſſary to pay his creditors. He has left his eſtate of Fiſherwick, co. Stafford, his houſe in St. James's ſquare, and all his perſonalities, to his ſecond ſon, Lord Spenſer Chicheſter, who is married to one of the daughters of the Earl of Galloway. The only part of his fortune which he could have alienated from the preſent Marquis, and yet has left him, are his Canal ſhares, which run through the Iriſh eſtate: but even theſe he has encumbered with a ſettlement of 30,000l. on his ſecond ſon. He was a man of a benevolent and liberal ſpirit. Some years ago he repaired Butley Abbey in Suffolk, and made it a very pleaſant ſhooting box; renting for that expreſs purpoſe the extenſive and well-wooded manor of Staverton park, the property of his neighbour Wm. Morris, eſq. of Wantesden-hall. When he went down there to reſide a few weeks with the Marchioneſs, he found the Rev. Mr. Black, the miniſter of the pariſh, a man with a large family, and a very ſcanty income. He enquired into his character; and,

and, being satisfied, sent him word that he should allow him a gratuity of thirty guineas a year, on condition of his always attending in person to do the duty when the Marchioness and he were down; and this salary Mr. B. has been regularly paid.

6. At Milford-house, in Godelming, co. Surrey, Philip Smith Webb, esq. grandson of the late Philip Carteret W. esq. of Busbridge, and solicitor to the Treasury. He had long laboured under a lingering illness, and, on opening his body, there were found, in the left side of his stomach, near 6 quarts of purulent matter, supposed to have accumulated in consequence of a blow received on his side while he was with the army in Germany. He has left an affectionate mother and widow and three children to lament his loss.

At Hatchford, near Cobham, Surrey, Andrew Ramsay Karr, esq.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, Edw. Barwell, esq. many years one of the committee clerks of the House of Commons.

In Holles-street, Cavendish-square, Miss Hitchman, daughter of the late John H. esq. of Jamaica.

At her house in Scotland-yard, Whitehall, in her 75th year, Mrs Marianne Mathias, widow of the late Vincent M. esq. of the Queen's treasury, and treasurer to Queen Anne's bounty. She has left three sons and one daughter. She was born Nov. 8, 1724, being daughter of Alured Popple, esq. formerly secretary to the Board of Trade and Plantations, and afterwards governor of the island of Bermuda. One who feels himself at this hour wholly unable to pay his own proper tribute to her memory, which the deepest love and veneration must inspire, wishes for the present to record it in words which have power to attract and to enforce that respect which is due to truth, to cultivated talents, to piety, to mediating rectitude of principle, and to the consummation of virtue perfected by Christianity: "She was a person whom none, who were capable of distinguishing either moral or intellectual excellence, could know without esteem or tenderness. Such was the extent of her knowledge, the pleasantness and vivacity of her conversation, the acuteness of her understanding, the accuracy of her judgement, the force of her sentiments, and the propriety of her expression. Her reason was never employed to dispute against truth; and, in this age of wild opinions, she was wholly free from every species of scepticism. She had always a diffidence of mere human reason, and desired to practise rather than to dispute. Her practice was such as her opinions naturally produced. She was submissive to the dispensations of Providence, extensively charitable in her judgements and opinions, and liberally and constantly imparted every assistance of every kind to all whom her power enabled her to benefit. She passed through many months of languor, pain, weakness, and decay, without impatience; and adored that mercy which granted her so long a time for that recollection and prostration of soul, of which even the best stand in need before the Eternal Purity. We must now preserve her memory, to imitate her virtues; and add her example among the motives to Christian piety, and to patient continuance in well-doing."

7. In Staple-inn-buildings, Holborn, Mr. Thomas Pratt.

In Buckingham-street, after a long and painful illness, William-Francis Johnston, esq. of the Secretary of State's office.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, Francis Maclay, esq. many years mace-bearer to the Lord Chancellor for the time being.

Aged 53, Mr. Thomas Cooper, son of Alderman C. of Leicester.

Thomas Stamford, gent. of Nottingham.

Aged 72, Tho. Beastall, gent. of Plumbtree, near Nottingham.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, of Brighton. A few years since she kept a chandler's shop in Black Lion-street, and, by extreme parsimony, always living without a servant, and scarcely allowing herself the necessaries of life, she had accumulated a large fortune, having, it is said, died worth 40,000l. the bulk of which is left to a maiden-lady, turned of 50, who resided with her.

Mr. Knight, one of the tellers at the Bank. He shot himself through the head at his apartments in Beech-street, Barbican. Embarrassment in his private affairs, and disappointment in the will of a relation, are supposed to be the causes of this unhappy transaction. About four years ago, he was suspended by the Directors, in consequence of his embarrassments; but, being proved a man of strict integrity, he was soon reinstated; and, as his accounts now appear to be perfectly fair, no suspicion is entertained of any misconduct at the Bank. He was a middle-aged man, and married, but had no children.

8. At his house in Bedford-row, Joseph Ballard, esq.; who, having accumulated a handsome fortune in the distillery business, after taking ample care of his family and relations, contributed to the support of most of the principal public charities, of which he was an active governor.

Of a consumption, in his 25th year, Mr. Anthony Thompson, printer, in the firm of Bunney, Thompson, and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.

At his villa at Hampstead, in his 65th year, John Stuart, esq.

At Bath, the Rev. Robert-Augustus Johnson, rector of Winstanstow, co. Salop.

Suddenly, Mr. Peter Leatt, plater, of St. Martin's-lane.

At

At Bucklebury, in an advanced age, Sir George Rich, bart. only son of Field-marshal Sir Robert R. bart.

At Exmouth, aged 33, Mrs. Young, wife of Owen Y. esq. of the county of Roscommon, in Ireland, and sister of Sir Anthony Brabazon, bart.

At Peterborough, aged 67, Mrs. Boucher, relict of Mr. Edward B.

At his house in Hart-street, Bloomsbury, aged 73, William Shakespear, esq. a most valuable member of society. Having acquired by the strictest integrity a very ample fortune in trade, he for several years had retired from business. No man more adorned the sphere of life in which he was placed than he. It was his supreme happiness to distribute a large part of his income to the poor and friendless. To the clergy, who were earnest and sincere in the discharge of their duty, and whose stipend was narrow, he was a liberal benefactor. Poor housekeepers, who laboured under peculiar difficulties in paying their rent, were the constant objects of his bounty. Towards the erection of the charity-school he gave 200l.; and, to shew how anxiously he wished its prosperity, he has left by will 500l. towards its support, and 500l. more in reversion. Mild and unassuming in his manners, he was the delight of all who knew him. The constant discharge of every Christian virtue rendered his life placid and serene; during a tedious illness he exhibited a most edifying example of patience and resignation; and has quitted this transitory scene, happily for himself, but to the infinite regret of hundreds who have experienced his bounty.

9. Suddenly, at her lodgings at Yarmouth, the lady of Admiral A. Dickson, commander in chief of the North Sea fleet.

At Hampstead, aged 76, Mrs. Leggatt.

At her house in Berkeley-street, Portman-square, aged 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Bosanquet, relict of Jacob B. esq. and mother of Jacob B. esq. of Broxbourne, in whose family-vault these her remains were interred.

At Kentish-town, in the prime of life, after some weeks illness, George-Alexander Akers, esq. third son of the late Areas A. esq. of St. Christopher's.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, uncle to the present Lord Craven.

In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Bromley Chester, of Knowl, co. Gloucester, widow of the late Wm. Bromley C. esq. formerly M. P. for the said county.

At Chichester, Mr. Knott, a respectable yeoman of that city. Having imprudently placed the muzzle of a gun, and forcing the trigger down with the ramrod, the piece went off, and shot him through the body. The shot went out at the opposite shoulder, but did not, in their passage, immediately destroy the vital functions. He lived till the afternoon, and retained his senses to the last; and (in contradiction to a report that had got abroad) declared, whilst he was able to speak, that his dismal catastrophe was the effect of accident, and not design. The coroner's jury confirmed the unhappy man's dying declaration, by delivering in their verdict, Accidental Death.

10. Aged 90, after a few days illness, Mr. Samuel Jordan, of Exeter.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Gosling, relict of Geo. G. esq. of Whitton-house, Middlx.

At the Swan and Talbot at Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mr. Welsh, formerly of Clipham, co. Rutland.

At her house in Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Georgina Smith.

In Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Abel Stevenson, wine and brandy merchant.

At Little Ealing, Middlesex, aged 87, Jeremyn Wright, esq.

In Clerkenwell, in his 78th year, Mr. John-Charles Beard.

At Wendover, Bucks, in his 88th year, Mr. John Harrison.

At Northampton, after a very short illness, Mrs. Lumley, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of Barnwell, co. Northampton.

In his 89th year, Samuel Unwin, gent. of Nottingham.

Aged 62, Mr. Samuel Le Blond, weaver, Curtain-road, Shoreditch.

At Gosport, the gallant Capt. Mortlock, of the Woolverine gun-vessel, who expired of his wounds this evening about half past 7. He died, as he lived, like a hero. His spirits were so good to the last moment, that he exerted himself to comfort an affected mother and brother, who attended him, by representing his death as the mere fortune of war. He spoke much of the action in which he had received his wounds, and of the excellence of the ship which he had commanded in it. (See p. 75.) The utmost height of his ambition, he said, were he to live, would be to command a frigate on the same plan as that ship. Before Captain M received the last fatal shot, he had been wounded in three different places, but not so badly as to induce him to quit the deck. He was first wounded in one of his fingers—a spent ball, which had passed through a hammock, lit him on the breast, and occasioned him a considerable degree of pain, and he was again wounded in the hip by a splinter. During the action, which lasted an hour and 50 minutes, Captain M was seen to kill four or five men, and also an officer (supposed to be the captain), whom he piked off the Woolverine's round-house, in the act of cheering his men to follow him. One of the niggers, which had got a little athwart the stern, threw some combustible matter into the cabin-win-

dows

dows of the Woolverine, and a dreadful exploſion was heard, as if the magazine had blown up; every exertion was now become neceſſary to extinguiſh the flames in the cabin; all was in a blaze directly over the magazine, and whilſt they were extinguiſhing the fire the luggers made what ſail they could, and ſtood in-ſhore; in hauling off, one of them fired a ſhot that ſtruck Capt. M. the laſt that was fired, and that which deprived the country of this brave officer, to the poignant grief of a very numerous and reſpectable circle of friends. After having received ſeveral wounds, he went below, ſaying, "luff, luff, ſtick cloſe to them." The laſt wound was a very bad one, his arm being much ſhattered, and the fleſh torn from his ſide. Immediately, upon getting below he fainted with loſs of blood. When he recovered from his fit, he ſent orders on deck *not to ſtrike the colours while the ſhip could ſwim*; but was informed that by ſuperior ſailing they had got off. The officers then propoſed bearing up for Portſmouth, which he conſented to, as they could not fetch the Downs. The day following they arrived at Spithead; on Sunday he was landed, on Thurſday evening he died, and on Saturday his remains were interred at Goſport, with thoſe honours due to his diſtinguiſhed bravery, exerted in the cauſe of his country. He was buried in a grave next to Capt. Hutt, who died in conſequence of the wounds he received in Lord Howe's victory. It is to be regretted that this gallant young man has not lived to reap the fruits of his bravery. His friends, however, have the conſolation of thinking he has died nobly, and his merits muſt entitle his memory to the reſpect of his country.

11. At his houſe at Stratford-grove, Henry Fourdrinier, eſq. of Lombard-ſtr. an eminent wholeſale ſtationer.

In Berkeley-ſquare, in her 76th year, Mrs. Lodge, late of Leeds, co. York.

In Upper Brook ſtreet, Lady Charlotte Bertie, eldeſt daugh. of the E. of Abingdon, born Oct. 12, 1769.

In an advanced age, Mr. Bartlett, formerly a reſpectable ſergemaker, of Exeter, but had retired many years.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. E. bookſeller, of Shrewſbury.

At Dalkeith, Mrs. Mary Wauchope, eldeſt daughter of the late Francis W. eſq. of Calkemuir, advocate.

Mr. John Proctor, of the Park, near Tewkſbury. Having left home on buſineſs, he called in his way at his brother's mill, in Strenſham: on leaving which, in the evening, in company with ſeveral other perſons, he took a wrong road, and, in croſſing a-bridge, fell into the water; and, notwithſtanding every poſſible exertion to ſave him, the wheel of the mill drew him under, and he unfortunately periſhed. It was near three hours before his body was found. His remains were interred at Tewkſbury; and he has left a wife and twelve children to deplore the loſs of a good huſband and tender father.

At his apartments in Upper Mary-la-Bonne-ſtreet, Mr. Cuſtance, a very eccentric, yet very worthy character. He was originally a carpenter, but for many years paſt followed an employment more ſuitable to his wiſhes, leaving him more time to proſecute his ſtudies. His indefatigable application to obſervations, both with the teleſcope and microſcope, rendered him an acute obſerver of the works of creation, from its minuteſt object to the more ſublime appearance of the heavenly bodies, in both which departments of ſcience the many important diſcoveries he made are ſufficient to reſcue his name from oblivion. He excelled, in a high degree, in the art of preparing vegetable and other bodies, for the purpoſes of microſcopical inſpection, of which he has given the world many curious and unequalled ſpecimens; and has left a valuable and excellent philoſophical apparatus behind him, which his œconomical and abſtemious way of living for many years had enabled him to purchaſe. His apartments formed a complete muſeum; and what with books, inſtruments, pictures, natural curioſities, together with a large finger-organ, he had ſcarcely room left for his bed and a few chairs. Among many other eccentricities, he never ſuffered any perſon to do any thing for him; he kept no ſervant, nor was ever married; he cooked and did every thing for himſelf, and was never in any houſe of public entertainment for 35 years. He was temperate, pious, and of the ſtricteſt integrity; while his communicative diſpoſition and attentive aſſiduities endeared him as much to thoſe who had the pleaſure of knowing him, as his many peculiarities of living and dreſs attracted the notice of thoſe who were but ſuperficially acquainted with his character.

12. Mr. John Follett, of Covent-garden theatre, leaving a wife and four ſmall children without any proviſion. He was an actor of great merit in his line, and a very honeſt, worthy man. He had long been afflicted with a bilious complaint, the conſequence of ſudden heats and colds and violent exerciſe in his profeſſion, which affected his liver, and occaſioned his death. His remains were depoſited in the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent-garden, on the 20th, attended by many of his theatrical aſſociates. Mrs. F. is very ill, having lately lain-in of her fourth child.

At her houſe in Hoxton-ſquare, in her 77th year, Mrs. Savage, widow of the late Dr. Samuel Morton S. Having been ſubject to fits for ſome time paſt, ſhe had the misfortune, during the abſence of her ſervant,

vant, to fall into the fire, and was burnt ſo ſeverely as to occaſion her death.

At her ſon's houſe at Julians, co. Herts, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Meetkerke, widow of Adolphus M. eſq. of that place.

Suddenly, at his houſe in Great Smith-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, univerſally lamented by all his acquaintance, Edward Beckwith, eſq. of the Auditor's office, and brother to the late Alderman B. of Ripon, co. York. He was a lineal deſcendant of the late Sir Roger B. of Beckwith-Shaw, near Knareſborough. His niece, daughter of the late Alderman B. married Capt. Craik, of Airbigian, Dumfries, whoſe ſon will inherit his eſtates in Yorkſhire.

13. At Rickmanſworth, Herts, aged 80, Harris Thurloe Brace, eſq. formerly of the 1ſt regiment of dragoon guards.

In Parliament-ſtreet, Dame Rebecca-Honora Lewes, wife of Sir Watkin L. knt. and alderman of London.

Miſs Frances Huntley, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Boxwell, co. Glouceſter.

At Lugwardine, aged 87, Mr. James Cope, formerly an eminent coach-maker in Prince's-ſtreet, Long Acre.

Mrs. Towgood, widow of Matthew T. eſq. late of London, banker.

Mr. Arthur Wood, many years a carrier between Exeter and Starcroſs.

At Stapleford-hall, Mrs. Mary Carnaby, upwards of 16 years houſekeeper to the Earl of Harborough; an office which ſhe diſcharged with the ſtricteſt integrity and ſatisfaction to his lordſhip.

14. Of a dropſy in his cheſt, Mr. Wm. May, butcher and brickmaker at Enfield. Being one of the aſſociated volunteers of that pariſh, he alſo was interred in the church-yard there with military honours on the 22d.

Mr. George Staniforth, poſt-maſter of Bakewell, co. Derby.

At Chelſea, of an internal cancer, under which he had laboured for 16 years, Mr. George Bigg, formerly a printer of conſiderable note in Crane-court, Fleet-ſtreet.

Suddenly, Joſeph Belſon, eſq. one of the ſenior clerks belonging to the Admiralty-office, where he had attended his duty the day before.

At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 83, Mrs. Harvey, relict of Richard H. eſq. of Barfriſton, whoſe death we lately announced.

In Great Marlborough-ſtr. Mrs. Oſborn.

15. In Harpur-ſtreet, aged 80, Mrs. Hett, widow of Mr. Richard H. many years a very reſpectable printer in Wild-ſtreet.

Mrs. Keene, wife of Mr. K. printer, Bath.

At the houſe of his father, Admiral Sir George Young, in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, Lieut. Geo. Young, of the royal navy.

At Iſlington, aged 66 years, Mr. Thomas Bullivant.

16. In Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden, aged 73, Mrs. Briggs.

Mrs. Coghlan, wife of Lieut.-col. C. of the 82d regiment.

Suddenly, aged 54, while walking with his ſon in Fore-ſtreet, Mr. Nathanael Beard, ſilver-worker, of St. Martin's le Grand; a man whoſe amiable and modeſt merit renders his loſs the greater to his friends.

At Otterton, Devon, after a few days illneſs, aged 72, Mrs. Frances Paul.

17. In Groſvenor-ſquare, Maria-Lucy, the poſthumous infant daughter of the late Lord Calthorpe.

In the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Tomlinſon, relict of Boulter T. M. D. of Cheltenham, co. Glouceſter. She was the dau. of Thomas Foley, eſq. of Stoke-Edith, co. Hereford, and great-aunt to the preſent Lord Foley. She has left one daughter, married to the Hon. Andrew Foley.

18. In her 21ſt year, Miſs Copland, of Clapham, Surrey.

At Fitcham, Surrey, Mr. Crake, late of Mount-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

At his father's houſe in Chatham dock-yard, Mr. Hunt (late a captain's clerk of the royal navy), ſon of William H. eſq. builder's ſecond aſſiſtant in that dock-yard.

At Barnſtaple, Devon, Mrs. Gribble, wife of Mr. Henry G. merchant.

At Croft, co. Leiceſter, in the 40th year of his age, Richard Gamble, eſq. captain of Marines, who, during 17 years of actual ſervice, had been engaged in ſome of the moſt deciſive and gallant naval actions, both in the laſt and preſent war. His firſt entrance into military life was as an officer in the militia of this county, which he left on receiving a commiſſion in the marines, through the patronage, we believe, of the late Duke of Rutland. Within a few months after his appointment, he was on-board the Flora frigate in that ever memorable action with La Nymphe, an action which ſtands recorded in the naval hiſtory of this country as one of the moſt brilliant individual atchievements of the laſt war: the cool intrepidity and undaunted courage of Capt. Gamble on that day wreſted from a gallant adverſary the laurel of victory. The ſword of the French officer was given him in compliment; and he was immediately appointed by the lords of the admiralty to the rank of firſt lieutenant over ſeveral ſenior officers, a meaſure never reſorted to but in juſtice to ſome great exploit. Between the concluſion of the laſt war, and the commencement of the preſent, Capt. Gamble had the command of a party of marines on-board the Porcupine, Commodore Brabazon, on the Iriſh ſtation, where he continued three years. Soon after the commencement of the preſent war, he was ordered on-board the Majeſtic, and thence to the Bellerophon; in this ſhip his conduct on the memorable

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gth of June was so meritorious, that Admiral Pasley ever after shewed him particular marks of his attention. He had quitted the gallant admiral with orders during the engagement but few seconds before that noble officer lost his leg. After Lord Howe's victory, he had leave of absence for some time, and in the year 1796 was made captain. During the last year he commanded a party of marines on-board La Pompée, Capt. Vasour, cruising as a part of Lord Bridport's squadron off Brest, till July last, when he was seized with a cold, attended with fever, which terminated in a dropsy, and removed from the service of his King a brave and gallant officer, whose general conduct may justly be said to have deserved the gratitude of his country.

In a very advanced age, universally beloved and respected, John Markland, esq. of Ardwick, near Manchester, descended from a family of great antiquity in the county of Lancaster, and father of the present high-sheriff.

19. At Hampstead, in his 84th year, Henry Symonds, esq.

20. At her apartments in Bridge-street, Westminster, Mrs. Hannah Pocock, sister of the late William P. esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

After a short illness, Mr. J. Grundon, apothecary, of Cambridge, and adjutant of the Patriotic Volunteers. He was buried with the usual military honours. A little boy, his son, who had been inoculated for the small-pox, was also interred in the same coffin with his father. A widow and numerous family survive him.

21. At his house in Weymouth-street, the infant daughter of the Earl of Errol.

In his 26th year, of a consumptive complaint, Mr. John Bayley, only son of Mr. William B. of Cockspur-str. Charing-cross.

22. At Old Warden, co. Bedford, Frances, Lady Ongley, relict of the first Lord, who died 1785, and daughter and coheir of Richard Gosfright, esq. of Langdon hall, co. Essex.

At West-hill, in the Isle of Wight, Lady Christian, wife of Admiral Sir Hugh Cloberry C. K. B. commander in chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

At Chelsea park, Lady Wilson, wife of Sir Henry W. Her remains were removed for interment in the family-vault at Crofton, co. York.

25. John Royds, esq. of Rochdale.

26. At her house in Upper Gower-str. Mrs. Whitmore.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. Aurelio and Miranda—The Prize.
2. Ditto—Blue Beard.
3. Ditto—The Prize.
4. Ditto—Blue Beard.
5. The Castle Spectre—The Shipwreck.
7. The Stranger—Blue Beard.
8. The School for Scandal—Ditto.
9. The Rivals—The Children in the Wood.
10. Douglas—No Song No Supper.
11. The Belles' Stratagem—The Humourist.
12. The Castle Spectre—The Apprentice.
14. The London Merchant—The Shipwreck
15. School for Scandal—My Grandmother.
16. Clandestine Marriage—The Smugglers.
17. Measure for Measure—The Virgin Unmask'd.
18. The Country Girl—The Prize.
19. Jane Shore—*Feudal Times; or, The Banquet Gallery.*
21. Love makes a Man—Do.
22. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
23. The Stranger—Ditto.
24. The Jew—Do. 25. The Wonder—Do.
26. The Belles' Stratagem—Ditto.
28. The Grecian Daughter—Ditto.
29. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
31. The Child of Nature—The Wedding-day—Ditto.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Laugh when you can—Albert and Adelaide.
2. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
3. Laugh when you can—Ditto.
4. Ramah Droog—The Jew and the Doctor—The Mouth of the Nile.
5. Laugh when you can—Rosina.
7. Ramah Droog—The Jew and the Doctor—The Mouth of the Nile.
8. Lovers' Vows—Rosina.
9. Laugh when you can—The Spoil'd Child—The Mouth of the Nile.
10. Ramah Droog—The Jew and the Doctor—Ditto.
11. Lovers' Vows—Rosina.
12. *The Votary of Wealth*—Ditto.
14. Ditto—Albert and Adelaide.
15. Ramah Droog—The Jew and the Doctor—The Mouth of the Nile.
16. The Votary of Wealth—Two Strings to your Bow.
17. Ditto—Cymon.
18. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child.
19. Ditto—Cymon.
21. Ramah Droog—The Jew and the Doctor
22. The Votary of Wealth—Poor Soldier.
23. Ditto—Rosina.
24. Lovers' Vows—Robin Hood.
25. The Votary of Wealth—Honest Thieves
26. Laugh when you can—Fitch of Bacon.
28. The Votary of Wealth—Irish Mimick.
29. Lovers' Vows—*The Magic Oak; or, Harlequin Woodcutter.*
31. The Votary of Wealth—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from December 25, 1798, to January 22, 1799.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	783	1473	Males	839	1796	2 and 5	192	50 and 60	173
Females	690		Females	957		5 and 10	47	60 and 70	158
Whereof have died under two years old 532						10 and 20	52	70 and 80	207
Peck Loaf 2s. 10d.						20 and 30	125	80 and 90	46
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. ¼ per pound.						30 and 40	170	90 and 100	6
						40 and 50	188	100	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	53	9	00	0	30	8	25	2	34	0
Surrey	52	2	00	0	30	4	25	10	36	0
Hertford	46	8	00	0	29	4	25	3	34	4
Bedford	47	8	28	4	27	3	24	3	31	8
Hunting.	45	6	00	0	26	8	20	4	30	1
Northam.	45	0	27	6	25	6	18	10	27	0
Rutland	48	6	00	0	28	6	20	6	31	0
Leiceſter	47	9	00	0	28	2	20	0	29	10
Notting.	50	2	29	0	31	9	19	8	33	8
Derby	53	4	00	0	32	10	20	7	37	6
Stafford	49	7	00	0	30	11	23	4	34	3
Salop	46	0	32	5	32	4	18	0	42	8
Hereford	44	7	36	8	30	4	17	9	32	8
Worceſt.	48	0	29	2	29	8	22	7	29	10
Warwick	47	11	00	0	28	8	19	7	32	11
Wilts	47	4	00	0	27	10	21	2	37	0
Berks	51	7	00	0	27	7	21	10	32	4
Oxford	48	2	00	0	25	3	20	5	28	8
Bucks	49	0	00	0	26	1	21	10	29	4
Montgom.	43	11	00	0	28	0	13	6	00	0
Brecon	48	0	40	0	30	4	16	0	00	0
Radnor	45	7	00	0	28	7	16	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

49	6	31	11	29	4	19	10	33	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

41	0	28	2	22	0	18	0	26	5

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	56	8	27	0	25	4	22	7	30	4
Kent	50	6	29	0	29	0	23	3	33	6
Suſſex	49	0	00	0	31	6	23	3	00	0
Suffolk	44	10	00	0	27	6	22	3	30	8
Cambrid.	43	10	26	8	26	8	20	4	29	11
Norfolk	42	10	26	7	25	7	20	3	30	0
Lincoln	45	0	30	0	27	0	20	8	29	10
York	44	6	31	0	28	8	21	1	30	7
Durham	49	10	00	0	27	6	19	4	00	0
Northum.	43	3	27	5	24	0	19	2	27	4
Cumberl.	52	2	35	11	27	3	19	9	00	0
Weſtmor.	55	1	38	8	30	4	20	0	00	0
Lancaſt.	51	11	00	0	35	6	21	2	35	2
Cheſter	49	7	00	0	32	0	21	10	41	6
Flint	54	11	00	0	35	5	21	7	00	0
Denbigh	54	3	00	0	34	6	17	7	44	9
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	56	0	40	0	32	0	15	8	00	0
Merioneth	50	10	39	4	35	7	17	6	46	0
Cardigan	55	2	00	0	29	5	12	0	00	0
Pembroke	47	10	00	0	29	1	13	8	00	0
Carmarth.	56	0	00	0	30	8	13	11	00	0
Glamorg.	54	2	00	0	28	0	15	2	00	0
Glouceſt.	50	6	00	0	28	5	19	11	29	6
Somerſet	54	2	00	0	31	0	18	4	30	8
Monm.	47	8	00	0	28	3	00	0	00	0
Devon	55	1	00	0	29	2	18	4	00	0
Cornwall	54	7	00	0	27	8	15	11	00	0
Dorſet	53	2	00	0	28	11	19	8	32	2
Hants	50	3	00	0	29	10	23	6	35	1

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	53	1	30	6	31	2	26	0	34	5
2	44	7	26	8	27	4	21	7	30	5
3	42	10	26	7	25	7	20	3	30	0
4	44	7	30	0	27	0	22	2	30	10
5	46	6	27	5	25	2	19	3	27	4
6	53	2	36	10	28	3	19	5	33	3
7	51	4	31	11	34	7	21	3	36	5
8	55	4	39	8	34	2	17	4	45	4

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	53	6	31	11	29	5	23	8	33	3
10	50	3	31	11	29	3	19	1	29	9
11	54	10	31	11	28	4	17	3	33	3
12	51	5	31	11	29	6	21	2	34	4
13	42	2	28	2	21	0	17	12	23	7
14	44	5	28	2	24	8	16	8	34	0
15	45	11	28	2	25	2	20	6	30	9
16	37	2	28	2	21	1	17	4	25	9

PRICES OF FLOUR, Jan. 17.

Fine	43s. to 44s.	Middling	36s. to 52s.
Seconds	34s. to 40s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.
Thirds	25s. to 32s.	Common ditto	13s. to 14s.
Horſe Pollard	os. to 11s. 6d.		
Bran	os. to 11s. 0d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 36s. 8d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	9l. 9s. to 11l. 11s.	Suſſex Pockets	9l. 5s. to 11l. os.
Ditto Bags	9l. os. to 10l. 15s.	Ditto Bags	9l. os. to 10l. 5s.
Farnham Pockets	12l. os. to 16l. os.	Eſſex Ditto	9l. os. to 10l. 5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Whitechapel—Hay 2l. 14s. od. to 3l. 8s. od, Aver. 3l. 1s. od.
Straw 1l. 7s. od. to 1l. 13s. od. Aver. 1l. 10s. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Jan. 23, 1799, is 68s. 1d ½ per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 28. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. od. to 4s. 4d.	Pork	2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. od. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb	os. od. to os. od.
Veal	4s. od. to 5s. 4d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 4d.

SOAP, Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 86s.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool, 00s. od. to 00s. od. Sunderland, 00s. od. to 00s. od.

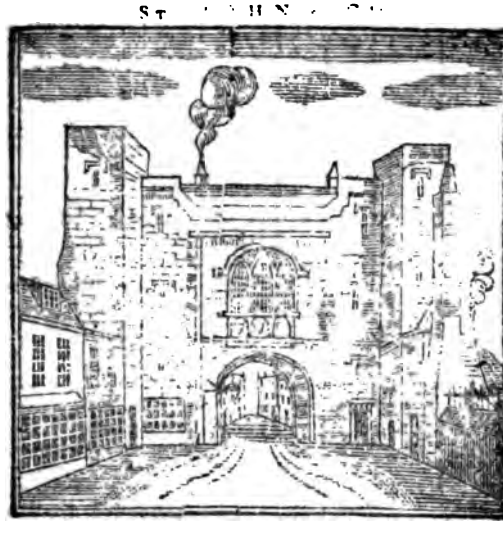
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1799.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	New Loan.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Tickets.
28	137½	53	54			80¾			166		½pm.								13 13 0	
29	138	53⅛	54¼	66¼		80¾	15⅛	6¼			¼					51			13 13 0	
30	Sunday																			
31	138½	53⅜	54⅝	66½		80½	15¼	6¼			½ dis.					51			13 14 0	
1																				
2	137¾	53⅜	54⅝	66¾		81	15⅜	6⅜	167							51¼	10½		13 14 0	
3	138	53⅜	54¼	67¼		81⅜	15⅜	6⅜	167½		¼ pr.					51⅜	10½		13 14 0	
4	137¾	53⅜	54⅛	67		81⅜	15¼	6⅜	167		¼					51⅜	10½	76	13 14 0	
5	137⅝	53¼	54½	67		81	15⅛	6¼	162		¼					51⅜	10½	76½	13 13 0	
6	Sunday																			
7	137½	53⅞	54⅝	67⅛		81⅜	15⅜	6⅜	161¾		¼					51¾	10⅛	76½	13 13 6	
8	137½	54	54¼	67⅛		81⅜	15⅜	6⅜			¼					51⅜	10⅛	76½	13 13 6	
9	138⅛	54	54½	67⅛		81⅜	15⅜	6⅜	166		¼					51⅜	10⅛	76½	13 13 0	
10	138⅜	53⅞	54⅜	67⅛		81⅜	15⅜	6⅜	166½		¼					51⅜	10⅛	76½	13 12 6	
11	138⅜	54	54⅜	67⅛		81⅜	15⅜	6⅜	167		¼					51⅜	10⅛	76½	13 12 0	
12	139½	54	55	67¼		81¼	15⅜	6⅜	167¼		¼					51⅜	10⅝	76½	13 14 0	
13	Sunday																			
14	139½	54¼	55	67½		82	15⅜	6⅜	167		1					51¾	10⅞	76½	13 15 0	
15	140	54⅜	55	67⅞		82⅛	15⅜	6⅜	167		¼					51⅜	10⅝	76½	13 15 0	
16	139½	54	54¾	67¼		82	15⅜	6⅜	167		½					51⅜	10⅝	76½	13 14 0	
17	138¾	53⅝	54⅜	67½		81⅜	15⅛	6⅜	166							51⅜	10½	76½	13 14 0	
18	138½	53⅝	54¾	67½		81⅜	15⅛	6⅜	166							51⅜	10½	76½	13 14 0	
19	139	53⅝	54⅞	67⅛		81⅝	15⅜	6⅜	166		¼		53½			51½	10½	76¼	13 13 0	
20	Sunday																			
21	139	53⅜	54⅛	67⅛		81⅞	15⅛	6⅜	166¼				53⅛			51⅜	10⅝	76⅛	13 12 6	
22	138¾	53⅝	54⅛	68		82	15⅜	6⅜	167		¼		53⅛			51⅜	10⅝	76⅛	13 13 0	
23	139¼	54	54⅜	68⅛	81⅞	82⅛	15⅜	6⅜	167¼		¼					51⅜	10⅝	76⅛	13 15 0	
24	139½	53⅞	54⅝	68⅛	81⅞	82	15⅜	6⅜			¼					51⅜	10⅝	76⅛	13 15 0	
25	139¼	53⅞	53⅞	68⅛	81¼	82	15⅜	6⅜			¼					51⅜	10⅝	76⅛	13 14 6	
26	139⅛	53¼	53⅜	68	81	82	15⅜	6⅜	162⅛							51⅜	10⅝	76⅛	13 15 0	
27	Sunday																			

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett^r. & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry
Cumberland



Doncaster 2
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Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hulls
Ipswich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
[illegible] 2 Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portsmouth
Reading
Salisbury 2
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsbury
Staffordshire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worcester 2
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Embellished with Two Perspective Views of the ABBEY HOUSE of HALES-OWEN, in the County of SALOP; and with a beautiful and ingenious Plan of a MANSION-HOUSE proposed for Lord NELSON.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1799.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	2.	Hygrom. feet	in.	State of Weather in January, 1799.
1	SE	calm	30,30	32	33	14	3.0	little fun
2	SSW	calm	30	30	31		.0	little fun
3	E	ditto	34	28	30		.0	little fun
4								
5	ShE	moderate	22	28	30		.0	little fun
6	NW	calm	11	35	35		2.6	
7	SW	ditto	0				.7	
8								
9								
10								
11	SW	calm	0	36	37		.7	fun and delightful day
12	SSE	ditto	8	32	33		3.0	very pleafant
13	SW	gentle	29,92	40	40		2.6	very pleafant
14	S	moderate	30, 0	40	40		.6	gloomy, little rain
15	S	ditto	13	42	42		.6	a little rain
16	SE	calm	3	34	33		.8	fun, rain at night [fun
17	S	gentle	0	36	28		.8	a miſt for ſome time, after which little
18	S	calm	29,63	40	41		.7	very pleafant
19	S	moderate	70	44	44		.5	black clouds, fun at intervals
20	SSE	brisk	49	33	44		.6	gloomy, little rain [ſhower
21	SW	moderate	40	39	41		.6	black clouds, ſun at intervals, a ſmall
22	S	ditto	50	39	41		.8	frequent ſhowers
23	SW	ditto	15	38	40		.7	black clouds, rain at night
24	SW	ditto	23	37	39		.8	gloomy A. M. ſun P. M.
25	SW	gentle	50	34	36		.9	clear ſky and ſun till 4 P. M.
26	W	ditto	77	39	40		.7	ſun and clear ſky
27	SE	calm	34	35	37		.7	rain
28	NW	ditto	49	27	32		3.1	ſun and clear
29	NW	ditto	60	32	34		.1	ſome ſnow, ſun at intervals
30	SSE	ditto	37	29	30		.2	ſun and clear
31	E	moderate	35	30	32		.1	gloomy

11. A moſt beautiful ſky, vailed over fancifully with white.—13. A pair of houſe ſparrows chirping and ſporting as if on the look out where to build.

Fall of rain in the ſpace of the two laſt months, 4.77 inches. The gauge could not be examined the concluſion of laſt month, being locked faſt by the froſt; which, intenſe as it was, was not attended by unpleaſant circumſtances, the wind continuing moderate. Thaws, though frequent, were of the mildeſt nature; no rains, or ſlippery roads. The evaporation veſſel, as uſual, was burſt by the froſt.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for February, 1799.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. n. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1799.
Jan.	°	°	°		
27	45	51	35	29,53	rain and ſnow
28	30	29	26	,58	fair [in the ni.
29	25	33	30	,65	fair and ſnow
30	29	30	24	,31	fair [at night
31	23	28	29	,48	ſnow
F. 1	30	32	31	,20	ſnow
2	28	30	23	,04	ſnow
3	23	25	10	,42	fair
4	23	29	20	,41	cloudy
5	28	30	25	,47	cloudy
6	25	27	25	,60	cloudy
7	25	27	24	,82	ſnow
8	24	38	24	30,00	fair
9	30	38	38	29,80	fair, ra. at night
10	32	39	18	,70	rain
11	40	39	10	28,86	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. n. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1799.
Feb.	°	°	°		
12	30	4	31	29,78	rain
13	33	40	33		fair.
14	31	38	40	,88	rain
15	42	44	40	,00	ſhowery
16	41	46	37	,06	ſhowery
17	35	42	39	,65	fair
18	35	39	49	,60	rain
19	48	50	44	,48	rain
20	45	5	47	,37	rain
21	47		46	,43	fair
22	46	55	49	,90	fair
23	44	5	46	,89	fair
24	47	54	42	30,10	fair
25	38	4	43	,16	fair
26	42	49	48	,05	cloudy

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For FEBRUARY, 1799.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 22.

HAVING remarked in your vol. LXVII. pp. 1019, 1020, 1081; LXVIII. 304, 305, 757, that ſeveral of your correſpondents have ſolicited information concerning the Arabic MSS. of the Arabian Nights Entertainments now in England, and finding my name occaſionally introduced with that of Mr. Profeſſor White, I ſit down to communicate what I know of the matter, in hopes that the learned Profeſſor, as well as others who have it in their power, may be induced to anſwer the queries of your correſpondent M. N. in a manner much more ſatisfactory.

In a note, in the laſt edition of the Natural Hiſtory of Aleppo, I have aſſerted, "that the Arabian Tales, a Thouſand and One Nights, is a ſcarce book at Aleppo; that, after much enquiry, I found only two volumes, containing 280 Nights, and with difficulty obtained leave to have a copy taken. I was ſhewn (1772) more than one complete copy in the Vatican library; and one at Paris in the King's library, ſaid alſo to be complete." It may be proper to add here, that what is ſaid of the Vatican and Pariſian MSS of which I had only a tranſient view, reſts on the authority of the librarians.

The firſt three volumes of M. Galland's tranſlation contains 238 Nights; in the ſucceeding three volumes, each ſtory proceeds uninterruptedly. The repetition of the dialogue between the two ſiſters at the beginning and concluſion of each Night, which is continued throughout the MS. was intentionally omitted by M. Galland, after the firſt volume.

From the beginning to the 75th Night, with ſome ſlight variation in the diviſion of Nights, the MS. and the tranſlation agree. The ſtory of the three Calenders terminates in the MS. in the 75th Night: in the tranſlation in the 69th.

The ſtory of Sinbad, which occupies from the 70th to the 91ſt night in the tranſlation, is entirely wanting in my MS. the ſtory of three Apples following immediately that of the Calenders, and terminating in the 79th Night: whereas, in the tranſlation, the ſtory of the Apples terminates in the 93d night, on account of the intervening ſtory of Sinbad.

From the 93d Night in the tranſlation (MS. 80) to the 210th (MS. 200) the ſtories, with little variation, proceed in the ſame ſeries: but, after that, there is a total deviation from the order preſerved in the MS; for, the ſtory of Noureddin Aly, which in the MS. is continued from Night 200 to 229, does not appear in the French tranſlation till the beginning of the 4th volume, and is followed by the ſtory of Bider Prince of Perſia, which in the MS. commences in the 229th Night, and ends in Night 272. Part of the ſtory of Camaralzaman, from Night 272 to 281, finiſhes the MS, while that ſtory, in the tranſlation, is found in the 3d volume, comprehended in 17 Nights, from 211 to 228. The ſtories related in the other ten Nights of that volume are not in the MS.

From the foregoing detail, there ſeems no ground to doubt that M. Galland tranſlated from a copy ſimilar to the MS. now in my poſſeſſion. In the conduct of the principal incidents, as well as in the termination of the tales, there is no material diſagreement. The variation remarked in the diviſion of the Nights, and arrangement of the ſtories, may eaſily be accounted for.

In general, with reſpect to the tranſlation, no doubt great liberty, in accommodation to French manners, has been taken with the original. A reaſon for omitting the ſtanzas and elegies, which

which occur ſo frequently throughout the MS, has been aſſigned in M. Galland's Preface; and a few ſcenes, too licentiouſly deſcribed in the original, have with propriety been ſoftened or ſuppreſt: but other deſcriptions, tho' expreſſive of Oriental *coſtume*, have with leſs reaſon been omitted; particularly two Nights in vol. II. p. 155. It may be remarked alſo, that M. Galland is ſometimes exuberant far beyond the original, and inſerts in the narrative what is rather a commentary for the European reader than ſuitable to the characters of the drama.

Mr Richardſon, in his excellent Grammar, has obſerved, reſpecting the ſtory of the barber's fifth brother, "that the deviation from the original is greater than even a free tranſlation ſeemed to require;" a remark which may juſtly be extended to many other parts of the tranſlation, after every allowance is made for variation in the MSS.

The MS. from which Mr. Richardſon tranſlated the ſtory of Alnaſchar, muſt, like mine, have wanted the ſtory of Sindbad, the ſtory of Alnaſchar beginning in both MSS. in the 162d night; but in M. Galland's tranſlation (on account, as before obſerved, of Sindbad's adventures intervening) it begins in the 176th Night.

In a conſiderable number of ſeparate Tales which I collected in the Eaſt, I find but few contained in M. Galland's tranſlation. Among theſe are the firſt eight Nights of the Arabian Nights, with this variation, that the fable of the aſs, the ox, and the labourer, in Galland's vol. I. p. 25, is related by the third old man, inſtead of a ſtory in favour of the merchant. Theſe eight Nights ſtand under the title of the Merchant and the Genie; but the narrative is uninterrupted, and without any intimation whence it was borrowed. There is another ſtory, under the title of the Khalif and the Fiſherman, a fragment much abridged and mutilated, evidently alſo from the Arabian Nights, without any acknowledgement. There is one more, "The Story of the fair Perſian" (Galland, vol. IV.); which, though rather more full, agrees in general with the MS. of the Arabian Nights; but is remarkable on account of its mention of coffee, which I do not recollect meeting with in any part of the Arabian Nights; the genuine Tales being probably of an older date than the introduction of the uſe of coffee into Arabia.

I ſuſpect, therefore, that this laſt circumſtance, as well as ſome introduced by way of amplification in other places, to be modern additions; and this the rather, from having remarked that, in copies made from my own MS, the ſcribes were little ſcrupulous in abridging deſcriptions, changing words, and adding decorations, as fancy happened to lead; a licence not aſſumed in MSS. of ſerious import, which are always carefully compared and corrected.

In reſpect to the continuation of the Arabian Nights, publiſhed in 1792, I find, in my miſcellaneous collection abovementioned, the three firſt ſtories in the firſt volume; the third ſtory in the ſecond; and the firſt and thirteenth of the third Volume. They are totally unconnected, have each their diſtinct preface, and may very poſſibly belong to the large collection mentioned by M. Galland. On the ſuppoſition of the French tranſlation being made from MSS. not very different from mine, the liberty aſſumed of amplification ſeems to me, on a curſory peruſal, far to exceed that of M. Galland in his verſion of the Arabian Nights.

Yours, &c. P. R.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. VII.

SINCE the reign of Henry VIII. every diſpidation committed on our antient ſtructures, and every neglect ſhewn for their neceſſary repairs, whereby they were ſuffered to fall into ruins, may juſtly be conſidered as ariſing from this *cauſe*, Architectural Innovation. A love of novelty, and an unfeeling contempt ſhewn for our ſacred works of antiquity, which have been ſtigmatized with the barbarous name of Gothic, is the *cauſe* whereby the Roman and Grecian ſtyles of architecture have been introduced into every line of building ſince that period, both public and private. Therefore, the admiration that has been conjured up in ſupport of ſuch ſtyles has neceſſarily turned the genius of Engliſhmen from their national architecture, to toil in an inglorious and ſervile purſuit to imitate a foreign manner. Thus infatuated, they adviſe the deſtruction and alteration of edifices which it ſhould be their height of ambition to protect and imitate.

Hence

Hence we, who profeſs ourſelves *real* Antiquaries, and lovers of our country's former architectural glory, are conſtrained every where to witneſs thoſe devaſtating ſcenes, and thoſe transformations wrought on our fineſt antient works; and are continually forced to exclaim, in bitter reproaches, againſt the ruthleſs, ſavage, and *intereſted*, purſuits of Architectural Innovation. Some attempts have been made of late years to introduce a mode of architecture, under a title which is truly ſignificant: the enlightened deſigners call it *Gothic* architecture, a ſort of taſte which juſt glances at our antient pointed arched ſtyle, and catches much from the Chineſe manner, but abounds moſt with their own ideas. We behold this *farrago* of architecture, in various parts of the kingdom, ſet up in a kind of mock triumph in ſeveral new buildings, and ſet up in a way that is ſeriouſly to be deplored; I mean, where ſuch ideas have been intruded into our antient beautiful remains. I ſhall mention but one inſtance at preſent, and that very ſuperficially, as I mean to take ſoon an opportunity to comment on it more at large. The inſtance, therefore, is the façades or fronts of the two courts of juſtice in Weſtminſter-hall! Thus is one of the moſt auguſt and extenſive rooms in the world rendered mean and contemptible; and its royal walls curtailed of much of its ſurprizing dimenſions.

How intereſting, how truly ſublime, would be the effect, if theſe fronts were removed, and two noble apartments erected beyond the South wall of the hall, for the purpoſes of national juſtice, and which might be ſeen through the arches under the range of thoſe fine ſtatues above of our antient Sovereigns; the whole work to be executed in ſtrict conformity to the architecture of the hall! Then indeed might we boaſt of the ſublimity of one of our national architectural glories.

We hear of new erections on foot, called "*Gothic* abbeys," and which, as they are announced, will rival all the works of Antiquity; and, although there is to be a place which is to be called a choir, yet that part we uſually aſſign for the communion-table is to be placed Weſtward; but not a word of ſide aiſles, the body of the church, or tranſepts. To be ſure, the figure of a croſs, exemplified on the tranſepts, and the original and univerſal Eaſtern ſituation of the altar, are but the ſuperſtitious plans and arrangements of the *idle* and *ignorant* religious in former ages, uſually termed by our *Literati* "the *dark ages*;" yet, by ſome unaccountable means, they contrived to conſtruct thoſe buildings, which we wrong-ſighted antiquaries preſume to praiſe and defend.

To purſue our modern inventors of new ſtyles of architecture, we find every kind of novelty introduced among their ideas; and we are told, with the utmoſt aſſurance, that it is our antient national ſtyle, "*revived* and *improved*," and "*deſigned after a new manner* *."

How theſe contradictions are to be reconciled, we are yet to learn; and either the patrons, or the workers in theſe ſtrange mines of inconſiſtencies, muſt clear the duſt of Antiquity from the eyes of us its admirers; or elſe we muſt conclude Innovation, baleful Innovation, guides their Architectural purſuits.

BEVERLEY MINSTER, Yorkſhire.

[1790]

This ſuperb ſtructure in its general appearance much reſembles our Abbey-church of Weſtminſter, though its dimenſions are not ſo extenſive; yet the profuſe diſplay of enrichments ſeen on every part, and the perfect ſtate of every object, make it a far more gratifying ſcene of antient ſplendour than our venerable and national ſepulchre of royal and noble characters. For, the truly-ridiculous jumble of Roman and Grecian decorations intruded on the upper parts of its towers by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, which performances evince how much that architect deſpiſed his country's native architecture, makes us turn our eye from *thoſe towers* with diſguſt and regret.

The church of Beverley has not eſcaped thoſe invidious marks of contempt; for we find the great tower in the body of the fabrick terminated with an ogee octangular dome, having on each face a circular window. This departure from the work of the building is only to be accounted for by making its architect, the late Lord Bur-

* See Langley's "Gothick architecture deſigned after a new manner," exemplified in various elevations,

lington,

lington *, a worthy follower of the high fame of Sir Chriſtopher. His Lordſhip's ſkill in Roman and Grecian architecture is not confined to the exterior of this church; for we notice, between the arches of the ſide ailes of the nave, pews and galleries according to their rules. The ſcreen entering into the choir is a performance ſince his Lordſhip's day; it is in the new and *improved* ſtyle of *Gothic*, and contains, notwithſtanding, excellent ſtatues, but dreſſed according to the fancy, or, as it is called, *taſte*, of our modern ſculptors, though theſe ſtatues were intended by the donors to repreſent ſome illuſtrious characters of former times.

To ſpeak of the original decorations of this church yet *permitted* to occupy their appropriate, and, no doubt, dear-purchaſed ſituation, is that firſt of models of antient monuments †, wherein every effort that ſculpture and maſonry could combine are diſplayed in one great excellence. Here the divine forms of heavenly beings ſhine reſplendent before us. The auguſt figures of Edward III. Queen Philippa his conſort, Edward the Black Prince, and other dignified characters, are every where pourtrayed. An infinity of baſſo-relievos and ornamental enrichments are profuſely diſplayed over every part of the monument. The exceſſive admiration excited by this national honour cannot be deſcribed; and we have only to obſerve, that it was executed in the zenith of our pointed arched ſtyle's higheſt glory, the glorious days of Edward III. It was raiſed to the memory of a Lady Percy. Adjoining is a ſmall chapel belonging to the ſame name, in which is a fine alter tomb of the family ‡.

Although theſe monuments and chapel are in a tolerable ſtate of preſervation, yet, as ſome indeſpenſable repairs (trifling in themſelves with regard to expenditure) were found neceſſary to protect them from decay, application was made to a noble deſcendant, whoſe open hand and hoſpitable doors are now the theme of public praiſe; yet, by ſome (we muſt ſuppoſe) *informal* method of proceeding, the *application* paſſed unheeded!

To ſoften the feelings of us antiquaries, we may call to recollection the public ſpirit, the ever-to-be venerated noble mind *, of that individual, who, ſome few years back, left for the repair of this pile a yearly income of conſiderable amount, and which is entirely expended during the courſe of the year on various repairs and other works neceſſary for ſo extenſive a building.

Nor let us paſs by the magic efforts of that wonderful man †, who, by his knowledge in mechanical powers, raiſed the *whole* of the front of the North tranſept to its original ſituation, which before hung four feet beyond its perpendicular poſition, and endangered the ſafety of the whole pile.

Theſe are the Architectural Purſuits demanding the applauſe of all, but, in particular, from us who have the preſervation of our antient ſtructures ſo much at heart. Here we may awhile indulge our Antiquarian pleaſures, awhile forget thoſe ruthleſs devaſtations which have ſo often embittered our ſtudies, for which the contemplative mind of thoſe who revere the hiſtory of their country, and who abhor innovation in whatever ſhape it may appear, are naturally formed.

Yours, &c. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 7.*

IN your laſt, p. 36, you have inſerted a letter, giving ſome account of the proceedings of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, relative to the rewards voted to James Barry, eſq. for the excellent ſeries of pictures which, with peculiar propriety, ornament the great room of the Society. And, ſince you have again introduced in your valuable Repoſitory ſome details of the Tranſactions of the Society, I muſt requeſt you will permit an old member of that inſtitution, and one of your occaſional correſpondents, to ſtate to the publick the circumſtances of two premiums lately offered, with an intention of ameliorating the condition of the labouring poor. This is certainly an object of the firſt importance in every well-regulated ſtate, and more

* The information of his Lordſhip's name I received from the people of the place.

† See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. ‡ Ibid.

* I cannot call to recollection this benefactor's name.

† William Thornton, 1739.

particularly

particularly ſo in a kingdom like this, where the main-ſpring of all its actions lies in the increaſe of the agriculture and manufactures of the country.

The mode adopted by the Society to obtain this deſirable object, is, by offering an honorary reward to ſuch of the nobility or gentry as ſhall erect, on their eſtates, cottages for the habitation of the induſtrious poor, and apportion to each cottage ſuch a ſpace of land as may enable the cottager to maintain a cow, or two or three ſheep, for the ſupport of himſelf and family. This ſeems to be the firſt intention; but, in order to render this advantage as general as poſſible, the Society have alſo offered a ſimilar reward to ſuch perſon as ſhall apportion a due quantity of land on their eſtate to ſuch cottages as have been already built. The advantages that will reſult from ſuch conduct muſt be evident to every one converſant with the ſtate of the kingdom; and there can be no doubt but, when the views of the Society ſhall be ſeconded and realized by perſons of large landed property, the advantages ariſing from ſuch plans will be equally gratifying to the landlord and tenant, and mutually conducive to the amending the morals and conduct of that claſs of men, whoſe benefit the Society have had moſt particularly in view in the offering theſe rewards.

As this is the firſt ſeaſon when rewards of this tendency have been offered, it may readily be ſuppoſed the plan may not be ſo fully complete as may be wiſhed; and, if any thing ſeems at preſent wanting, it is that the rewards now offered appear to be intended for the amending the condition of ſuch induſtrious poor *only* as are employed in agriculture; whereas it is to be hoped that, at ſome future period, the Society may extend its views to the other branches of trade and manufacture with which this country abounds, and thereby find ſome means of aſſiſting the opulent manufacturers of this kingdom in their views of amending the condition of their labourers, and enable them ſo to enjoy themſelves comfortably in their own dwellings, as will put a ſtop to the modern practice of frequenting common alehouſes, and thus effect a change in their moral conduct; which cannot fail producing the happieſt conſequences to themſelves and their families, and ultimately to the country in general. CIVIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

YOUR correſpondent, p. 15. is miſtaken in ſuppoſing Mr. Burningham a great nephew of the famous Sir Tho. Day, of Ockwells; he *is* his great grandſon. Sir Thomas's eldeſt daughter married a Mr. Hely, a ſolicitor, in London, by whom ſhe had only two daughters. The youngeſt one, the moſt pleaſing elegant young woman I ever knew, married, at about the age of twenty-two or three, the father of Mr. Burningham. She died before ſhe was thirty, leaving, I think, three children. Mr. B. the eldeſt, who not only poſſeſſes the fortune of Sir Thomas, but alſo a very good eſtate in the North of England from his uncle, the late Ralph Day, eſq. of Maidenhead, Berks, who got it by his marriage with Miſs Pigeon, only child of the *famous handſome* Major Pigeon, as alſo ſome very fine pictures. Much of the ſtate uſed in London comes from Mr. Burningham's eſtate in the North.

With regard to the antient families in the Eaſtern part of Berkſhire, I believe moſt of them are extinct. The Cornwalls, of Waltham St. Lawrence; the Cherrys (originally a Surrey family, Sir Francis's eſtate, and ſome of his grandſon Mr. Cherry's, in that county, whence on becoming poſſeſſed of Shottesbrook they removed); the Powneys of Old-Windſor; and the Whitefields, of Ives Place, all extinct, unleſs we reckon the *twelve* children produced above 130 years ago by the *cook* of John Whitefield, eſq. to his youngeſt ſon, who condeſcended to marry her, and was *totally* caſt off by his family. There were, ſome years ago, ſeveral *very reſpectable* gentlemen-farmers, great-grand-children of this *very unequal yoking*. They are, perhaps, *as* worthy, and probably *much* happier, than if their grandfather had married *ſome* Earl's daughter. The late Mr. Whitefield, of Wargrove, Berks, (in his youth a leather-ſeller in London,) for many years farming his own eſtate, died about 30 years ago very rich.

The Vanſittarts, although a worthy, are by no means an antient *Berkſhire family*. The uncle of the preſent worthy proprietor of Shottesbrook eſtate, his youngeſt brother George V. eſq. of Byſham-abbey (the very antient family of Hobby, extinct,) M.P. for Berkſhire, purchaſed Shottesbrook eſtate in 1717 of the coheireſs of Francis

Francis Cherry, esq.; and, lamentable to relate, as the actors are *now* slipped behind *this* mortal scene, he bribed the old, and, as was conceived, *very faithful* steward of Mr. Cherry, to reckon oaks, &c. &c. of *full* growth, twigs, to be thrown into the shamefully cheap purchase, by which the orphans were cheated of a vast many thousand pounds; very large woods, sold every year, composed a large part of Shottesbrook estate. As I have often heard the relict of the learned Mr. Dodwell, mother of Archdeacon Dodwell, say, "Aye, *poor old Trigg, his eyes failed* SADLY *just at that time*." But he had served Messrs. Cherrys, father and son, more than forty years; and had made *honestly, very honestly*, an excellent provision for his children. If the young ladies were of *my* mind, they consoled themselves, as I ever do, that there is *a* DAY coming, when it will be found MUCH better to have been the *cheated* person than the *cheating* one.

A NATIVE OF BERKSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 15.

AS the inhabitants of our West-India islands, especially of Jamaica, are laudably engaged in introducing useful plants and trees, permit me to point out, through the medium of your useful Publication, a few that grow at Guiana, and may now easily be procured, owing to that country being at present in our possession.

Indian Yam (unknown in any of the West-India islands) has a farinaceous root, of a reddish purple colour, near the size of a man's wrist, and 7 or 8 inches in length. It somewhat resembles the potatoe, but has a very agreeable taste, peculiar to itself.

Iron-wood tree. The wood of this tree is particularly adapted for the building of windmills, and transported in great quantities, and at a very great expence, to our West-India islands.

Trooles. The leaves are a very valuable production, serving with little trouble to cover the roofs of houses in a very advantageous manner, as they will effectually exclude the most violent rains, and last for many years. Some kind of cord might, perhaps, be made with the fibres of these leaves, which are from 20 to 30 feet in length, and the fibres run the whole length without any sections or divisions.

The above account of useful plants is taken from Bancroft's Essay on the Natural History of Guiana; to which I beg to refer the reader for an account of several other useful plants and trees. The book was printed for Becket, in the year 1769. I. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 28.

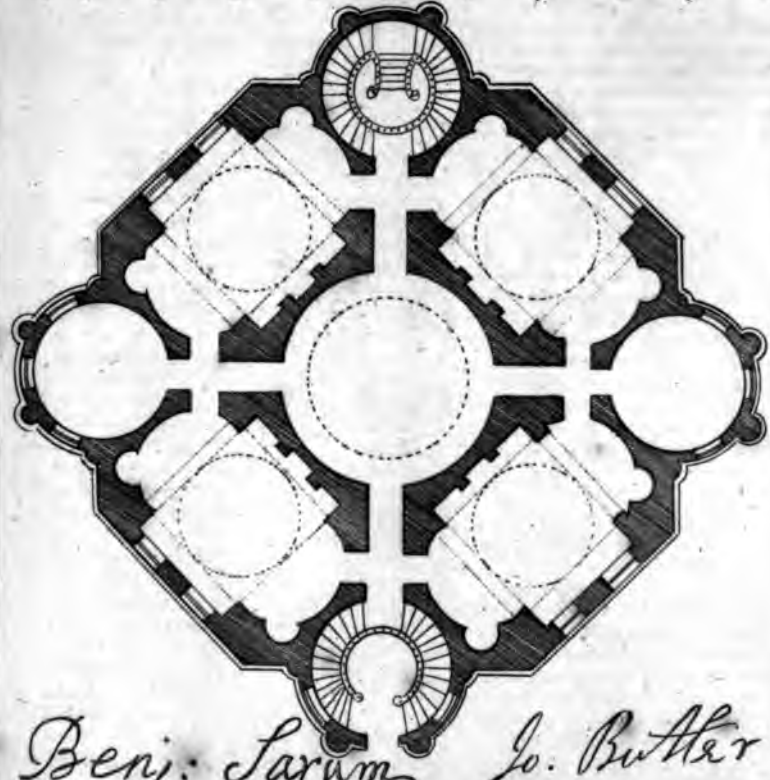
I SHOULD be glad to see the following account of a very peculiar, or rather miraculous privilege, granted (if you believe it) to the members of the convent of Bardsey, preserved in your valuable Repository. PERIS.

"Notet hic lector quoddam, et mirabile, et sanctum, et inter mirabilia Walliæ in chronicis annotatum; ad primam autem monasterii hujus insulæ fundationem: dominus ipse Deus, qui petitiones cordis justorum implet, ad deprecationem sancti Landavi, primi abbatis ejusdem monasterii, inivit pactum cum ipso sancto, statuitque ei, et miraculose confirmavit sibi et successoribus suis claustralibus ibidem sancte et miraculose victuris, in perpetuum, certum, et præstitutum ordinem, et successum (mirabile dictu!) seriatim, moriendi; videlicet, quod eorum major natu, vel ætate grandevior, prius (ut ea, solis tepore et ardoribus maturata, prius vindemiantur;) morietur; ut, hoc mortis instinctu præmonitus, ipse maturior ætate, hujus loci quisque canonicus, vigilaret; utique qua hora fur hujus vitæ venturus esset; ut omni hora præparatus, a corporis ergastulo, fratribus valedicens, eis in cœlum prævolaret. Istudque pactum ipse fidelis Deus (ut quondam Israelitibus) irruptum servavit; donec claustrales prædicti religiose vivere desierunt, et sanctuarium Dei ibidem stupro et sceleribus nefande profanarunt; ob id quidem rupto Dei fœdere; nunc minor, nunc major, nunc eorum mediæ ætatis, incerto mortis tempore, communi mortis jure, hac vita defunctus; cessavit religio et vita monachalis; cessavitque et miraculum: tu autem, Domine, miserere nostri."

*** A CONSTANT READER requests information respecting the following characters:—*Thomas Keble*, esq. serjeant at law, who died about the year 1500; and from the inventory of whose effects some extracts were given in vol. XXVIII. 257.—*Henry Chauvency*, esq. who (in a MS. now before us, written about the year 1630) is styled, "an officer of the Rolls of Chancery in London; a lover of Antiquity, and a worthy preserver of the same."—Sir *Josiah Child*, who wrote on Trade; *Owen Kyffhead*, editor of the Statutes; *Capability Brown*; and *Thomas Flloyd*, esq. who, in the year 1760, published a *Bibliotheca Biographica*, in 3 vols. 8vo.

Mr.

Plan of a MANSION HOUSE, proposed for Lord NELSON.



Benj. Sarum Jo. Butler

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Jan.* 22.

I VERY much approve the propoſal in vol. LXVIII. p. 1014, to build by ſubſcription a place of victory, in honour of our late great naval victories; and I have with pleaſure read in the papers accounts of various erections intended to be raiſed in different parts of the country to the ſame purpoſe. I wiſh ſome of them may be carried into execution; that, when the page of Hiſtory ſhall inform poſterity of the ſplendour of theſe atcheivements, they may remain durable monuments of the high ſenſe which the country has entertained of them; and I would particularly recommend, that a noble manſion-houſe be erected for Lord Nelſon, on a riſing ground a little to the South weſt of Burnham market, in Norfolk. This, while it would be both an honour and an ornament to the part of the country which gave birth to this great man, would alſo be of uſe to the gallant Admiral; who, when we conſider the ſmallneſs of his paternal fortune, and the ſhort time he has enjoyed his Sovereign's bounty, cannot be ſuppoſed to be in circumſtances to be able to expend much money in building, and who is not in poſſeſſion of a houſe ſuitable to the dignity of the Peerage. I have, therefore, ſent you a plan and elevation of a building deſigned for that purpoſe (*Plate I.*), which I ſhall be obliged if you will inſert in the Gentleman's Magazine as ſoon as convenient. The principal entrance is into a lofty circular veſtibule, in which are ſtairs which lead to the principal floor. The great hall, which is in the middle of the houſe, takes up two ſtories, and is lighted by four windows near the top. It is ſurrounded by four large rooms, and alſo by two ſmaller circular ones; one of which would have a fine view of the ſea, and the other of a large extent of highly cultivated country. Directly oppoſite to the veſtibule is an elegant circular ſtaircaſe, which leads to a gallery round the great hall, by which you enter to the upper chambers.

This houſe is of an octangular form; and the veſtibule, the ſtaircaſe, and the two circular ſmall rooms, project on four of the ſides in the manner of porticoes, covered with ſemi-domes, ſupported by four Ionic columns; ſo that, having the advantage of agreeable proſpects on every ſide, the ſeveral fronts of this houſe would be all alike; and the great dome in the centre, ſurrounded by the chimneys in the ſhape of urns, would have a good effect. The kitchens and ſervants apartments are in the baſement-floor and in the wings; which, as they would have been too large for one of your uſual plates, I have omitted in this drawing. BLAKENEY.

To the PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL *of the* ROYAL ACADEMY *of* London.

LETTER II. (*See vol. LXVII. p.* 20.)

GENTLEMEN, *Jan.* 1797.

THE petitioners deſire that France may become the univerſity for the Arts of Deſign in the following words:—"It is neceſſary that all Nations ſhould henceforth borrow the Fine Arts from us with the ſame eagerneſs they formerly imitated our follies: and, when we ſhall have granted them peace, they will be anxious to come to this country to imitate the wiſdom and taſte which thoſe works of genius impart." But let us ſee what advantages of this kind France poſſeſſes, or is likely to be poſſeſſed of, in compariſon with Italy.

An Univerſity, or ſchool, in which all nations are to ſtudy the Arts of Deſign, ſhould poſſeſs all poſſible aſſiſtance to the progreſs and exerciſe of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. This ſuppoſes the greateſt number and variety of the moſt excellent works on Grecian ſculpture, groups, ſtatues, buſts, and bas-reliefs, in marble and bronze, as likewiſe gems and medals; of paintings, the greateſt number and variety of antient Greek and Roman paintings and moſaics; as alſo the beſt of thoſe works which have been produced ſince the revival of the Arts. This Univerſity ſhould be ſituated in a country abounding with buildings erected from the remoteſt antiquity, through the barbarous ages down to the revival of the Grecian orders in the 15th Century. Here the ſtudents of Architecture ſhould ſee and ſtudy the palaces, temples, baſilicas, theatres, amphitheatres, baths, aqueducts, fountains, tombs, chapels, altars, ſarcophagi, or whatever elſe of public or private building or decoration might enable him to make the moſt profound and perfect ſtudies in his art. The

Painter

Painter and Sculptor ſhould be excited by the objects to a habit of copying fine living models; they ſhould have eaſy acceſs to able maſters for inſtruction; the local ſituation of ſuch a School ſhould be connected with the claſſical hiſtory of the works which it contains, in order that the natural connexion between the Arts of Deſign and the Belles Lettres may be preſerved. The very climate itſelf ſhould be favourable to grand forms of countenance and perſon, to the limbs being more uncovered than in colder countries, to careleſs and variegated groups and actions and flowing draperies. This School of Art ſhould likewiſe lie in the high road to Greece and Egypt, Syria, Balbec, and Palmyra, to enable ſuch as would ſtudy Art and Science at their ſource to make the eaſier journeys into thoſe countries. Now, as Italy is the only country in the world that has all theſe advantages, it is evident that is the Univerſity in which all nations muſt ſtudy the Arts of Deſign.

France, on the contrary, wants them all in common with her neighbours. In France there is no ſeries of Greek and Roman buildings for architects to ſtudy; in France there is no collection of antique ſculpture worth notice; nay, in this reſpect, perhaps, England, Saxony, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, and Spain, excel her; for, in thoſe countries, there are very fine collections of antient ſculpture, notwithſtanding that all the firſt, ſecond, and perhaps third claſs, remain in Italy, where every true lover of Arts and Letters muſt hope they may long continue. There is certainly an extenſive and valuable collection of pictures in Paris, which will be of the greateſt aſſiſtance to Painters, preparatory to their ſtudies in Rome. Among the works of chiefeſt merit are the Luxembourg gallery by Rubens, ſome pictures of Raphael and Correggio, the battles of Le Brun, and the life of St. Bruno by Le Seur. But the paintings of greateſt excellence, upon the ſtudy of which alone an hiſtorical painter can hope to become great, remain in Italy; and there the beſt of them muſt remain, as their ſizes are enormous, and they are painted on walls. The paintings which I allude to are Michael Angelo's Laſt Judgement, and ceiling in the Capella Sixtina; the martyrdom of St. Peter, and the converſion of St. Paul, in the Capella Paulini, by the ſame artiſt; the chambers of Raphael in the Vatican; the chapel painted by Signorelli, at Orvietto; the paintings of Titian, in the Ducal palace of Venice; and the domes by Correggio and Parmegiano &c. &c.; to which I may add the antient paintings at Naples, for theſe are in Italy, though not of the number of immoveables. If to the objections already ſtated we add the diſadvantages of the climate and local ſituation of France, in compariſon with Italy, we ſhall immediately ſee, that nothing leſs than a new diſpenſation of Providence, and arrangement of things in this part of the globe, can ever give France the advantages which Italy poſſeſſes, as an Univerſity for the Arts of Deſign.

If it ſhould appear, from what has been ſaid, that this ſcheme of making France the Univerſity of the world is impracticable, as well as unreaſonable and unjuſt, all the leſſer arguments of the petitioners muſt of courſe fall to the ground: but, if any one is diſſatisfied with what has been advanced, although I could produce other arguments, I could not produce ſtronger to convince him.

It would be great and diſintereſted in France, as ſhe is valiant in war, to be moderate in peace; and to ſuffer Italy to remain, as it has been, the Univerſity for all nations to ſtudy in, from which ſhe will ultimately derive much greater advantages, in common with the reſt of Europe, than ſhe can in future by diſmembering that venerable ſchool. Such an inſtance of moderation would ſecure to France the praiſe of the preſent and future generations; it would prove, that her love for the Fine Arts is equal to her profeſſions. Thoſe ineſtimable collections ſhould be ſacred and inviolable which are contained in Rome, Florence, and Naples, cities ſo conveniently ſituated for communication with each other, and which, together with the ſurrounding country, make up the great Univerſity of Italy, which may be ſaid, immediately or intermediately, to have produced all the great reſtorers of Arts and Letters. The collections of Rome are not in the ſame danger of being diſperſed as formerly; for, all the fine works of Art, which have been found or purchaſed for many years paſt, are lodged in the Clementine muſeum, and belong

long to the Roman people. The nephews of Popes do not now marry into the families of crowned heads, and by that means give their powerful relations the plea to seize their collections by inheritance; besides which, the Roman Government will in future permit only duplicates of antique ſtatues, or inferior works, to paſs out of the ſtate. I can aſſure the petitioners, that the Barberini and Giuſtiniani collections are not "wholly carried off;" it is true that, a few years back, ſome articles were injudiciouſly ſold out of them, but they are at this time great and valuable collections. I can aſſure them likewiſe, that four of the beſt ſtatues, and ſome other articles from the Negroni collection, are in the Clementine muſeum in Rome. Having gone through an examination of the object and principal arguments of the petition, it only remains to ſay ſomething concerning thoſe by whom it is ſigned. Several of them are perſons highly eſteemed for their induſtry and talents in Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. In this latter ſtudy the French have been particularly ſucceſsful; and in this place I cannot forbear doing juſtice to the merits of my former friend and fellow-ſtudent in Rome, Mr. Percier, although he is not of the number of petitioners. He is a man of uncommon virtue, his compoſitions are the moſt beautiful architectural aſſemblages, his drawings have been much admired, and ſold for conſiderable ſums in England. From a conſiderable knowledge of ſeveral of the petitioners, whilſt we purſued our ſtudies at the ſame time in Rome, I ſhall ſet down the following anecdote only: About 10 years ſince, a Mr. Drouvais died, who was a penſioner of the French Academy in that city. He was univerſally regretted for his extraordinary talents in Painting: his fellow-ſtudents, 11 in number, inſtantly agreed to honour him with a marble monument. Mr. Michallon, one of the preſent petitioners, was the ſculptor employed, and nobly gave his labour. The other ſtudents paid by ſubſcription for the marble and other expences out of their little penſions of 6*l. per* week, allowed by their Government to each, excluſive of their board and lodging in the Academy. The deſign was the ſide of a large altar; the pediment preſented a medallion of the deceaſed; on the dado were three figures in bas-relief; Painting wrote his name; Sculpture ſupported her arm; and Architecture looked on with a mournful countenance. I have introduced this anecdote, to inform Engliſhmen of particular virtues and talents in an enemy's country, which otherwiſe might not be ſo generally known; and to let Franchmen ſee, that we can acknowledge whatever is praiſe-worthy in them with as much zeal as they would themſelves. I have only to add my earneſt wiſhes, as an Engliſhman and a real lover of my country, that we may in future cultivate the Arts of Deſign with as much fervour and labour, as indefatigably to bring them to perfection, as the French have done, by thoſe means only which are juſt and honourable. I have the honour to be, &c. J. Flaxman, *Sculptor.*

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 1.

THE three letters which accompany this muſt certainly be an agreeable treat to your readers. They are from two of the moſt ſhining ornaments of the Epiſcopal Bench to a Prime Miniſter; and are remarkable for the dignified manner in which one of them requeſts a Tranſlation; and the other accepts a vacant See. A fourth, from the famous Dutcheſs of Marlborough, in the character of Ranger of Windſor Park, is alſo a curioſity. Their genuineneſs is unqueſtionable; and you may engrave, if you pleaſe, the ſignatures. To the friend from whom I received them they were communicated by the late Earl of Oxford. Yours, &c. M. Green.

1. The Biſhop of Saliſbury [Hoadly] to Sir Robert Walpole.

"Sir, *Saliſbury, July* 14, 1733.

"I beg leave to let you know that I had, about ten days ago, a letter from my Lord Barrington, dated from Berwick; the principal contents of which I muſt juſt mention to you, and then ſhall (as I ought) leave it entirely to you to conſider what is proper on your part. He ſays that he has met with a reception and encouragement beyond his higheſt expectations; that Col. Lyddel is ſecure; that Lord Polwarth's intereſt is in a very hazardous way by the acknowledgement of his own friends; that Gen. Sabine has given up his pretenſions; and that there is not the leaſt room for a fourth candidate; that there are about 20 votes depending upon the Government, with inclinations to him, but fears inſinuated into them of loſing their

bread

bread if they vote for him; that it would be of the greateſt ſervice to him to have that difficulty removed, and ſo many votes added to his intereſt. He quotes you as ſaying, a little while ago, that *you did not oppoſe him, but was only for the old members*; and hopes from theuce that, Gen. Sabine having deſiſted, you may grant him this favour. Nay, he goes on to hope that Col. Lyddel would favour him with ſome of thoſe votes which he unneceſſarily keeps now as ſingle votes, if he thought that Lord B's election would be more acceptable to you than Lord Polwarth's, who may get advantage by that conduct in the Colonel. I ſhall make my letter as long as his if I ſhould go on much farther. I ſhall only add, that he is ſo weak as to think that I have an *intereſt powerful enough* to do —I know not what. For my own part, I could not avoid repreſenting the caſe to you as he has repreſented it to me; and cannot think it right to beg any thing of you but that you will be as favourable as you yourſelf think it reaſonable to be. I find he is in, and muſt now go through, and that he has a number of good friends there. I forgot to ſay, that he cites her Majeſty's ſaying, that it would be hard to oppoſe him; which I remember ſomething of at the time when the affair of the Diſſenters was compoſed at London by his aſſiſtance at laſt, amongſt others. But no more of this.

"When I had laſt the honour of ſeeing you, I forgot to make an apology for my troubling you a little while ago with two letters, about the Jewel-office and the Garter affair. You, who have nothing to do with thoſe matters, might wonder at it, if you were not informed that the Duke of Grafton, who came to me upon that ſubject, and was going into Suffolk, told me he came directly from you; and that I muſt give an account of whatever I found neceſſary to you in his abſence.

"I think fit juſt to ſay, that Sir Ed. Deſbouverie's intereſt has been carefully and ſucceſsfully managed in this City ſince the laſt election, and (as I am informed) is now ſo ſtrong that there is indeed no talk amongſt any perſons of the old members.

"I beg pardon for this long interruption; and am, with a great and ſincere regard, ſir, your moſt faithful humble ſervant,

B. Sarum."

2. From the ſame Biſhop.

"Sir, *Aug.* 8, 1734.

"Hearing from all hands the deſperate condition in which the Biſhop of Wincheſter is (if not already dead), I flatter myſelf you will not take it amiſs that I expreſs to you, upon this occaſion, my entire dependence upon thoſe kind words you have often ſaid to me upon this ſubject. When I laſt had the honour to ſee you at Cheſſea, the reception I met with was ſo exceedingly obliging, and your voluntary expreſſions, upon the ſuppoſition of that vacancy, were ſo hearty and ſo ſtrong (even aſſuring me that my ſucceſs was really as certain as if I were in poſſeſſion), that it would, I think, be perfectly ſtupid as to myſelf, and highly ungrateful to you, if I could ſit ſilent in ſo critical a time, and not ſuffer myſelf to expreſs to you the ſenſe I have of the kind profeſſions I have been favoured with, and my full perſuaſion of the truth and honour of the perſon who made them. This is the end of my interrupting you, Sir, at this time—not to torment ſo great a friend with impertinent ſolicitations, but to thank him for his having ſo generouſly prevented all ſolicitations—not to plague him with pretenſions and talks to favour, ſlender in themſelves, and perhaps magnified only by the fondneſs of ſelf-love; but to acknowledge my own happineſs in that better claim which his own mouth and kindeſt profeſſions have given me. Sir, it would be the higheſt indignity towards you if I did not, upon this occaſion, repoſe myſelf without uneaſineſs or doubt upon you. Give me leave only to add one word—that, as your bringing this affair to an end, in the manner in which you are uſed to do kindneſſes to thoſe you are willing to oblige, is all that remains for me to wiſh; ſo, when it is done, I truſt you will not be unthanked by *all* the world; and I am ſure, for myſelf, I ſhall ſtudy, through my life, to ſhew myſelf in an uncommon manner, and upon all poſſible occaſions, Sir, your moſt faithful and obedient ſervant,

Benj. Sarum.

"A word from you will find me in Groſvenor-ſtreet after Saturday next."

3. From Dr. Butler to Sir Robert Walpole, on being nominated Biſhop of Briſtol on the former recommendation of Queen Caroline.

"Sir, *Stanhope, Aug. the 28th*, 1738.

"I received yeſterday from your own hand (an honour which I ought very particularly to acknowledge) the information that the King had nominated me to the biſhoprick of Briſtol. I moſt truly think myſelf very highly obliged to his Majeſty, as much, all things conſidered, as any ſubject in his dominions; for, I know no greater obligation than to find the Queen's condeſcending goodneſs and kind intentions towards me tranſferred to his Majeſty. Nor is it poſſible while I live to be without the moſt grateful ſenſe of his favour to me, whether the effects of it be greater or leſs; for, this muſt in ſome meaſure depend upon accidents. Indeed, the biſhoprick of Briſtol is not very ſuitable either to the condition of my fortune, or the circumſtances of my preferment; nor, as I ſhould have thought, anſwerable to the recommenda-

tion with which I was honoured. But you will excuse me, Sir, if I think of this last with greater sensibility than the conduct of affairs will admit of.

"But, without entering farther into any detail, I desire, Sir, you will please to let his Majesty know, that I humbly accept of this instance of his favour with the utmost possible gratitude.

"I beg leave also, Sir, to return you my humble thanks for your good offices upon this and all occasions; and for your very obliging expressions of regard to, Sir, your most obedient, most faithful, and most humble servant, Jo. Butler.

"By means of my distance from Durham, I had not yours, Sir, till yesterday; so that this is the first post I could answer it."

4. "Sir, *Marlborough-house, Jan.* 3, 1734.

"As I am very unfortunately, from a lameness which I despair of ever getting the better of, prevented from paying my duty in person to his Majesty, I must beg leave to desire you to lay before him a matter, which, I think, of some consequence to his Majesty's Great Park at Windsor.

"The keepers of it inform me that, by his majesty's directions, a great quantity of red deer are already sent thither, and many more are every day expected. I imagine that his Majesty cannot be fully apprized of the detriment this will be to the Park in general, where there was at least a hundred red deer from Old Windsor wood before this augmentation. For, though the Park is large, yet the great quantity of woods and roads takes up a great part of it, and the greatest part of the land extremely bad; so that, of course, the fallow deer must suffer; many of them will be starved and die; and scarce any will remain fit to be served in pursuance of his Majesty's warrants.

"I remember the old Marquis of Wharton made a present to the Duke of Marlborough of all his red deer, which was to prevent the mischief they did in his lordship's own park. And when the Duke of Marlborough found they did so much mischief at Blenheim, he presented them to the late king, to put into his majesty's forests.

"There are a great many red deer in Windsor forest; and I have been told, that Baptist Nunn takes care of them at Swinley rails, where, I suppose, there are few or no fallow deer to be prejudiced by the red deer.

"The hay, necessary to fodder the deer in Windsor park in the winter, is made from certain meadows inclosed with a fence, but not strong or high enough to keep out the red deer, which will easily leap over, and totally destroy the grass that should be preserved for hay for the fallow deer.

"I believe I need not inform you, Sir, that I get nothing by being Ranger of that Park but a very pretty place to live in, which I have made so with a great sum of money of my own. I do indeed sometimes keep a few runts for my own table; not so many cows for milk as some of the under-keepers have; some horses that do the business of the Park; and some few have a running for past services, not to knock them on the head because they can do no more. But I need not say more upon this head, being persuaded that you do me the justice to believe that I despise any pitiful advantages that many have made who have been rangers of parks. And, if I were to lay before his Majesty my bills of the annual expence I am obliged to on account of this Park, I am persuaded he would be convinced of the truth of what I have said.

"Besides this, you will be pleased to remember, that near three years allowance for this Park, in his late Majesty's reign, are still due to me, and likewise the expence I was at for repairs in the Park, which of yourself you told Mr. Withers it was reasonable I should be paid. And he told me you directed him to pay me, though to this hour I never had it. These accidents, the taxes, and fees belonging to the allowance, make it not desirable but for the reasons given.

"I am far from urging this with any view to my own interest: the only motive that engages me to lay this before his Majesty is to do my duty; and that I may be sure of not being reproached, when the consequences are seen, for not having represented these matters in time.

"It is this that has laid me under a necessity of being troublesome to you in this particular; and of assuring you that I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

"S. Marlborough."

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 2.

I SHOULD be glad to see a clear definition of these terms, "window of six *bays*," and *oriel* window, as mentioned in vol. LXVIII. pp. 762, 765.

An Architect (pp. 764, 926) lays the publick under great obligations by the propriety and justice of his remarks on the Pursuits of Architectural Innovation; and grievous would it be if the common-place sneers of every trifling "renegado" were to succeed in checking the honest endeavours of a staunch Antiquary. Yet the "Architect" will permit me to doubt whether that species of style, in which the *pointed* arch is the leading feature,

Can,

can, with ſtrict propriety, be called the *Norman* ſtyle. Our Norman conquerors, as I apprehend, made uſe of the Saxon or *round* arch only, in England as well as Normandy, in the reign of the Conqueror, and during ſeveral ſucceſſive reigns; and it ſeems that the *pointed* arch was not introduced here till after the death of King Stephen. Surely, then, the *round* arch was the leading feature of the true *Norman* ſtyle, which ſeems merely to have been an improvement on the ruder ſtyle of the Saxons. It muſt be allowed, that the *pointed* arch was introduced here by the deſcendants of Normans, probably by Norman architects, and poſſibly ſometimes built of Norman ſtone; yet may it not nevertheleſs (and I aſk for information only) with greater propriety retain its *Gothic* name, on account of having been adopted by the deſcendants of *Goths*, in a *Gothic* age, generally throughout *Gothic* Europe? Though this ſtyle was adopted in England whilſt its kings were dukes of Normandy, is there any proof, except by inference, that Normandy took the lead of us in this particular inſtance of the pointed arch? At all events, ſurely, this ſtyle ſhould bear the name of the firſt inventors, or of that nation from which it was borrowed by the Gothic nations of Europe.

It is my opinion, that both the Author and the Reviewer, p. 972, are right in their notions, though the latter may have formed his opinion in the ſtudy rather than the nurſery, from books rather than from real life. Moſt infants, through love of action, if not prevented, will be guilty of *ſome* thoughtleſs cruelty; and it is from perſeverance only, after ſerious admonition, that the moſt notorious inhumanity is to be apprehended. This I take to be the general rule, liable to many exceptions. I once heard a great boy boaſt, thoughtleſſly, how nimbly he had made a hedgehog unroll itſelf on a burning brick-kiln! Yet this ſame boy (unlike Nero and Domitian) was otherwiſe of a mild diſpoſition, proving himſelf not only a dutiful ſon, but a kind huſband and father. H. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

UPON reading lately Shakſpeare's "Life of Henry VIII." I was ſo much ſtricken with the conformity of the following paſſages to ſome circumſtances of the preſent times, that I have tranſcribed it for your inſertion; not however to incite, but to repreſs murmurings and diſcontents at the heavy burthens which the neceſſities of the State ſeem at the preſent criſis indeſpenſably to require. For, having been induced to refer to Rapin's Hiſtory of that king's reign for a more circumſtantial account of the taxations alluded to by our great Dramatic Poet, I had the ſatisfaction of finding that they were not reprobated ſo much from the *ſeverity* as from the *illegality* of their impoſition. I ſhall, therefore, beg leave to add a ſhort account of the number and the nature of the loans and ſubſidies granted to Henry VIII; by which it will be ſeen, that the preſent income bill, now ſo much agitated in and out of parliament, is not ſo novel nor ſo grievous as many may perhaps apprehend.

Anno 1512. The parliament granted a ſubſidy of two fifteenths from the Commons, and two tenths from the Clergy, to enable the king to enter into a war with France; a war that was undertaken ſolely to oblige the Pope, without the intereſt or concern of the People of England. Though very unſucceſsfully commenced, yet he was deluded by his foreign allies to perſevere; and on the 4th of November, in the ſame year, the Commons, without examining too cloſely the reaſons which induced him to take arms, granted him a farther ſubſidy of two fifteenths and four demies, and alſo a poll-tax upon all his ſubjects, for the expence of the war. Now, a fifteenth was a tax of money laid upon a city, borough, or other town, through the realm, being a fifteenth of the amount of its antient valuation, and was therefore readily aſcertained. But a general ſubſidy was raiſed upon every particular man's goods or lands, and therefore was as uncertain as every individual's eſtate. In the poll-tax every duke was to pay ten marks, an earl five pounds, a lord four pounds, a knight four marks; every man valued at 800l. in goods four marks; and ſo, after that rate, down to him who had forty ſhillings in wages, who paid twelve pence; after which every one above fifteen years of age paid four pence. Heavy as theſe contributions were, they do not ſeem to have created much uneaſineſs, becauſe

cauſe they were legally granted by parliament. But, in the year 1522, Henry having again, *without cauſe*, proclaimed war againſt France, he did not dare to call a parliament to demand a ſubſidy. However, money muſt be raiſed; and it was Cardinal Wolſey's buſineſs, who had embarked him in the war, to find means. The expedient he thought moſt proper was, to order the ſheriffs to make a liſt of the names of all above ſixteen years old, with an exact account of what each perſon was worth in hand, ſtock, moveables, and money. This was ſuch a ſurvey as was formerly taken in the reign of William the Conqueror, and had given ſo great cauſe of complaint to the nation. This was followed by a general loan of a *tenth* of his lay ſubjects, and a *fourth* of the Clergy, acording to the true value of their eſtates. "Thus one injuſtice," continues the hiſtorian, "commonly draws on another. This war was manifeſtly unjuſt, and became ſtill more ſo by the means employed to maintain it. For theſe kinds of involuntary loans, to which certain kings of England have ſometimes forced their ſubjects, are a manifeſt violation of the privileges of the people, and tend directly to arbitrary power. If the king may oblige his ſubjects to furniſh him with money, when he ſhall think neceſſary, though it be by way of benevolence or loan, it may be aſſured, he will very ſeldom, or perhaps never, think himſelf obliged to call a parliament. It is true Henry was neither the firſt nor the laſt that uſed this extraordinary method to raiſe money. But, though he was ſo fortunate as to receive no prejudice by it, ſome of his ſucceſſors, who were pleaſed to imitate him, were not ſo happy.

This general loan made a great noiſe over all the kingdom. Every one openly exclaimed againſt the Cardinal, who was the author. But he little regarded the people's clamours, becauſe he was ſupported by the King. However, though at firſt he had given orders to exact loans with the ſame rigour as if they had been a tax impoſed by the parliament, he met with ſo many obſtacles that he was apprehenſive of raiſing in the kingdom commotions not to be appeaſed at his pleaſure. So the tax was levied much more gently than at firſt was intended. This cauſed ſo great a miſtake in the Cardinal's calculation, that the King was forced at laſt to recur to the uſual method of a parliament to maintain the war. The London merchants were the moſt ſtrenuous oppoſers of the levying this tax. They were required to declare upon oath the real value of their effects; but they firmly refuſed it, alleging, it was not poſſible for them to give an exact account of their effects, part whereof was in the hands of their correſpondents in foreign countries. At length, by agreement, the King was pleaſed to accept of a ſum according to their own calculation of themſelves.

The extraordinary method uſed by the Cardinal to raiſe money having been very diſagreeable to the Engliſh, he judged it more proper to proceed for the future in the uſual way; and, therefore, the king ſummoned a parliament, April 15, 1523. The Cardinal by influence and intrigue exacted from the Clergy a conſiderable ſubſidy; but he could not obtain from the Commons but one half of what was demanded. However, ſome addition was afterwards made. At firſt, every man of 20l. a year was to pay 2s. in the pound; and from 20l. downwards to 40s. a year 1s. in the pound; and, under 40s. every head of 16 years old, or more, 4d. in two years. But afterwards, thoſe of 50l. a year and upwards were induced to give 1s. more for three years to come; which, at length, being continued to the *fourth* year, and extended to thoſe who were worth 5l. in goods, was all that could be obtained.

Wolſey was now raiſed to the higheſt point of grandeur and power that a ſubject could aſpire to: nothing material was tranſacted either in ſpirituals or temporals but by his ſole direction. So many advantages were but too capable of rendering him proud and inſolent. He looked upon the King's ſubjects as ſlaves; and, unfortunately for them, inſpired the King by degrees with the ſame principles, and inſinuated to him, that he ought to conſider the Parliament only as an inſtrument to execute his will. Theſe inſinuations were but too effectual. In order to render him independent of the parliament, he perſuaded him to exact from his ſubjects, *at once*, the ſubſidy given by parliament, and payable in four years.

In 1525, Henry having again occaſion for money, committed the raiſing

of it to Cardinal Wolſey's care. But Wolſey was too haughty to expoſe himſelf again to a refuſal or conteſt with the Houſe of Commons, as it had once before happened. So, reſolving to uſe a ſpeedier means, and more agreeable to his temper, he granted *commiſſions*, in the King's name, to the moſt conſiderable perſons in each county, to levy, throughout the kingdom, the *ſixth* part of every layman's goods, and the *fourth* of the Clergy's. Theſe commiſſions were no ſooner publiſhed but the nation was in a great fermentation. This method of raiſing money was univerſally deemed a manifeſt breach of Magna Charta, and an encroachment of ſo great conſequence, that there was like to have been a general rebellion. The King, being informed of it, immediately iſſued out a proclamation diſavowing theſe commiſſions, which had been publiſhed in his name; and he afterwards declared, in full council, that his intention was not to puniſh any of thoſe perſons who had been impriſoned for theſe commotions. The Cardinal, perceiving the King threw all the blame upon him, vindicated himſelf as well as he could without accuſing the King, alleging he had the opinion of the Judges for what he had done. But, if ſuch an excuſe were admitted, it would be no longer neceſſary for a King of England to apply to the Parliament for money; becauſe, the Judges being appointed by the King, it might be very practicable to have their opinion on his ſide. And, though Judges have been ſo hardy as to decide points of this conſequence, as in the reigns of Richard II. Chap. I. and James II. very few eſcaped the puniſhment due to their preſumption."

This, Mr. Urban, is the very circumſtance alluded to by Shakſpeare; from which it is clear that theſe complaints did not proceed ſo much from the weight as from the illegality of this mode of taxation. And accordingly we find, that though Henry did not call upon his ſubjects again for 12 years after, yet, in the year 1534, the Parliament granted him a ſubſidy of a tenth and a fifteenth, to be paid in three years; which, like the reſt of his *parliamentary* grants, ſeems to have been peaceably levied. In the year 1540, during a time of peace, the Clergy *offered* the King a ſubſidy of 4s. in the pound; but the Commons were not ſo ready when the King applied to them with a demand of more money. After ſome oppoſition, however, they granted him a ſubſidy as large as if he had been actually engaged in war, *viz.* a tenth, being 2s. in the pound of lands, and 12 pence of goods, and four fifteenths. *Anno* 1543, the Parliament granted the King another ſubſidy, which was as follows: every perſon worth 20l. and upwards in *goods* paid 2s.; from 20l. to 10l. ſix-pence; from 10l. to 5l. eight pence; from 5l. to 20s. four pence; they that were worth 20l. and upwards in *lands*, *fees*, or *annuities*, paid 3s. in the pound; from 20l. to 10l. two ſhillings; from 10l. to 5l. ſixteen pence; from 5l. to 20s. eightpence. All theſe were *doubled on ſtrangers*. The Clergy alſo granted a ſubſidy of 6s. in the pound; and every prieſt, having but an annual ſtipend, was to pay 6s. 8d. Theſe ſeveral ſubſidies were to be paid in three years. *Anno* 1545, the Clergy continued for two years the ſubſidy they had given for ſix; and, at the ſame time, the Parliament ſuppreſſed all the colleges and hoſpitals, and gave their lands, to an immenſe amount, to the King. But all this not ſufficing the King's wants, the Commons granted him moreover 4s. in the pound of lands, and 2s. 8d. of goods, to be paid in two years. Upon which, at the end of the ſeſſion, the King made a fine ſpeech, full of flattering expreſſions towards himſelf and his people; which, though far from the moſt part from the truth, were received with loud acclamations.

Yours, &c. ALCESTRIENSIS.

From Shakſpeare's Life of Henry the Eighth, act. I. ſc. II. fol. edit. 1632.

Queen. I am ſolicited, not by a few,
And thoſe of true condition, that your ſubjects [*commiſſions*
Are in great grievance; there have been
Sent down among 'em, which have flaw'd the heart
Of all their loyalties; wherein, although,
My good Lord Cardinal, they vent reproaches
Moſt bitterly on you, as putter on
Of theſe exactions; yet the King our maſter,
Whoſe honour Heaven ſhield from ſoil, even he eſcapes not [breaks
Language unmannerly; yea, ſuch which
The ſides of loyalty, and almoſt appears
In loud rebellion.

Norfolk. Not *almoſt* appears,
It doth appear; for, upon theſe taxations

The

The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them belonging, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers, who,
Unfit for other life, compell'd by hunger
And lack of other means, in desperate manner [uproar,
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in
And Danger serves among them.
King. Taxation!
Wherein? and what taxation? My Lord Cardinal,
You that are blam'd for it alike with us,
Know you of this taxation?
Cardinal. Please you, sir,
I know but of a single part, in aught [file
Pertains to th' state; and front but in that
Where others tell steps with me.
Queen. No! my lord!
You know no more than others! But you frame [not wholesome
Things that are known alike; which are
To those which would not know them, and yet must [exactions
Perforce be their acquaintance. These
(Whereof my Sovereign would have note) they are ['em,
Most pestilent to th' hearing, and to bear
The back is sacrifice to th' load. They say
They are devised by you, or else you suffer
Too hard an exclamation.
King. Still exaction!
The nature of it? in what kind let's know
Is this exaction?
Queen. I am much too venturous
In tempting of your patience, but am bolden'd [grief
Under your promis'd pardon. The subject's
Comes through *commissions*, which compels from each
The *sixth* part of his substance, to be levied
Without delay; and the pretence for this
Is nam'd, your wars in France: this makes bold mouths: [treese
Tongues spit their duties out, and cold hearts
Allegiance in them; their curses now
Live where their prayers did: and it's come to pass,
This tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. I would your highness
Would give it quick consideration; for,
There is no primer baseness.
King. By my life!
This is against our pleasure.
Cardinal. And for me,
I have no further gone in this than by
A single voice; and that not past me but
By learned approbation of the judges: if I am [ther know
Traduc'd by ignorant tongues, which nei-
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing; let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake [not flint
That virtue must go through. We must
Our necessary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious censurers. . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
King. Things done well,
And with a care, exempt themselves from fear: [sue
Things done without example, in their is-
Are to be fear'd. Have you a precedent
Of this commission? I believe not any.
We must not rend our subjects from our laws, [of each!
And stick them in our will. *Sixth* part
A trembling contribution! . . . . . .

Mr. URBAN, *Kensington, June* 21, 1798.

IMMEDIATELY on reading the gentleman's letter, under the signature of A Friend of the Animal Creation, LXVIII. 392, whose neighbouring common is pestered with that noxious animal the viper, I had recourse to the best authorities I had on the subject; where I find the supposition scouted of the fat of the biter being necessary for the cure of the man, or other animal, bitten, equally with the liver of the mad dog for the same purpose. For, I beg leave to assure him, on the authority of Dr. Mead, "the volatile salts of vipers are alone sufficient to do the work, if given in due time, just quantities, and often repeated; especially if encouraged by moderate sweats." And he instances a cure thereby after an *icterus*, or jaundice, had taken place.

He says, "our *viper-catchers* have a cure on which they so confidently rely, as to be no more afraid of a bite than of any common scratch; and, though they keep it a profound secret, upon strict enquiry, he found it to be no other than the *axungia viperina* presently rubbed into the wound. To convince himself of its efficacy, he enraged a viper to bite a young dog by the nose. Both the teeth (or fangs) were struck deep in, and he howled bitterly; and the part began to swell. He diligently applied the *axungia*, and he was well the next day. But, because some gentlemen imputed the cure more to the dog's spittle (he licking the wound) than to the virtue of the fat, he caused him to be bitten in the tongue, forbearing the use of the remedy, and he died in four or five hours. The venomous juice of the viper is voided in one drop, that does the mischief; and, for this reason,

ſon, authors have contented themſelves with trials of the bite upon ſeveral animals, without eſſaying to examine the texture of the liquor itſelf. For this purpoſe he often, by holding a viper advantageouſly, enraged it till it ſtuck out its teeth upon ſomewhat ſolid, ſo as to void its poiſon, which carefully putting upon a *glaſs plate*, with a microſcope he nicely viewed its parts and compoſition." See Mead on Poiſons, &c. &c. Fenton's and Holden's Annot. on Pſalm lviii.

Galen, in his book *de temperamentis*, ſays, "nothing has the ſame power upon the human body outwardly as inwardly: thus, neither the venom of the viper, nor of the aſp, nor the frothy ſpittle of the mad dog, are alike miſchievous when they fall upon the ſkin, or enter into the ſtomach, as when outwardly communicated by a wound." So much for the *cure*; but, as *prevention* is better, as the Italian proverb ſays, I will now preſent the Friend of Animal Creation with the method of *drawing their teeth*, which *renders them harmleſs*; as I ſaw it done by a *viper-catcher* one Sunday morning early, 40 years ago, in the City Mall, Moorfields. He took ſome young vipers out of a bag, and handled them cautiouſly with a piece of old ſtocking by the middle; then he enraged them, as Dr. Mead ſays, by putting a piece of red cloth to their *heads*, which they ſeem fearful of being *bruiſed* by; and they violently darted their teeth into it. The operator then pulled the viper one way, and the cloth the other, which he next examined, and finding the teeth there, he put them within his ſhirt boſom, as faſt as he undid them. In this manner he was exhibiting, and collected ſome pence. "Now," ſaid he, "they are ready for the apothecaries."

They were young, of a grig colour, about the ſize of one's little finger; when ſtriped, they are at maturity.

Fenton erroneouſly ſays, they love to faſten their teeth in the cloth. He is alſo wrong in ſaying this method is uſed with ſnakes, becauſe they are *oviparous*, and breed their young by *brooding on them curled round*, and are not venomous; but the viper is *viviparous*, and brings forth its young alive, which into the dam make their retreat, on the leaſt approach of danger, on hearing the maternal hiſs.

I remember a man in Derbyſhire, tired with labour, *ſlept* under a tree. On awaking, he found a large ſnake curled round his leg. He inſtantly got up, and ſtamped his foot to the ground; on which ſhe uncurled herſelf, and ſhot away like an arrow from a bow. This they do (*i. e.* twiſt about ſomething round) to looſen their ſlough when they get old, which they then caſt. He found its ſlough the next day on the dunghill, on which he had been at work. He had received no hurt, but was much alarmed.

A neighbour of mine, a few months ago, was going through Hyde-park with his dog; which, on ſeeing a ſmall rough little white cur of his own ſpecies, ran after him to play with him, when the little one, being mad, bit him; on which he cried, and, with his tail between his legs, ran to his maſter, the mad creature purſuing him, ſo that my friend had much ado to eſcape being bitten himſelf, as he unluckily had no ſtick. As the dog frothed much at the mouth, the defeated animal being a valuable creature,

"The truſty guard,
Both of his maſter's houſe and yard,"

he loſt no time, but took him that day to the gunpowder-mills at Houndſlow, where, by the hands of the workmen, he underwent a ſevere bathing in their ſalt-petre pits, ſo much ſo that it was with fatigue and difficulty the poor creature was got home. He has, however, eſcaped the canine madneſs, and remains well. Mr. Urban's inſerting this remedy, not generally known, may have its uſe.

Yours, &c. T. OSBORNE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

A FRIEND of mine, who is deſcended from Mr. J. Aſhton, is in poſſeſſion of a ribband, which, according to a tradition in his family, was worn by King Charles I. when he went to execution. The tradition has gained the more credit, becauſe of the offices which Mr. Aſhton held under Charles II. and James II.; the favour which he experienced from them; and his attachment to the cauſe of the Stuarts; for, he was paymaſter of penſions to the former, and privy purſe to the latter, who created his ſon a baronet after his abdication. He was himſelf executed in the reign of William III. for an attempt to bring back James II.

The ribband is of a ſky blue colour, with ſeveral ſtains ſaid to have been occaſioned by the blood of the monarch. There are in the ſame family ſeveral other reliques; ſuch as a clock, ſaid to have once belonged to Charles II; a ſilver ſnuff-box with a piece of the royal oak ſet in its lid; and a very fine miniature painting of the Pretender when a child. The clock is remarkable for never ſtriking more than four, and yet expreſſing the hour of the day. It has two bells, and ſtrikes according to the Roman figures, upon the ſmaller for every unit, and upon the larger for every V.

I ſhould be much obliged to any of your correſpondents who could tell me, whether there is any reaſon to ſuppoſe, that this is the identical ribband which King Charles wore, or whether there is any evidence to diſprove its identity.

From old pictures it appears, that the ribband worn by the Knights of the Garter was formerly of a ſky-blue colour, and worn round the neck; and, even in the modern deſcription of the *inſignia* of that order, the ribband is repreſented as of a ſky-blue colour; whereas it is now of a dark-blue, and worn over the left ſhoulder. Qu. When did theſe alterations take place? Z.

HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

LETTER XV.

BAPTISTA Porta, every time he gives a repetition of the ſame engraving, means to ſhew a new likeneſs in ſome feature or other (though in this attempt he does not always ſucceed); *exempli gratiâ*, in a copper-plate now before me, and which he repeats four times, he thinks to give a ſtriking likeneſs between a human countenance and the face of an ox. In the firſt plate he ſhews the likeneſs between a human forehead and that of an ox; in the ſecond he demonſtrates the ſimilitude between the noſe of the man and that of the ox; in the third, he ſhews a likeneſs between the large face of man and that of the ox; in the fourth, he proves a likeneſs between what he calls the "*carneſitas*," or fleſhineſs of the face, of the ſame animal and that of a man; and aſſerts, that men of this deſcription reſemble oxen in ſlowneſs of motion and in dulneſs of conception. Porta likewiſe gives a copper-plate reſemblance between the face of a man, and that of a bull; which he repeats three times. In the firſt, he ſhews a likeneſs between the ſtern (or as he calls it cloudy) forehead of a bull and that of a man; in the ſecond, the reſemblance is traced between the wide noſtrils; and, in the third, between the thick neck of the bull and of the man; and he aſſerts, that ſuch men reſemble bulls in anger, as is expreſſed by the wide noſtrils; and, in the ſtrength expreſſed by the denſe neck. I have, Mr. Urban, ſeen many ſtout athletic men with taurine aſpects, and have always obſerved ſuch to have taurine diſpoſitions likewiſe. As to his remark on the ſtrength of the thick neck, it is exemplified in ſtrong-made men, that carry burdens on their heads. The Ruſſians are by far the ſtrongeſt nation in Europe; they have in general what may be called the bull-neck, in ſo much that it is a mark of their national phyſiognomy. I continue to remark, that Baptiſta Porta always makes good one point of likeneſs in all his figures; but that, when he attempts to prove more, he frequently fails; and this failure is never more conſpicuous than in his attempts to give no leſs than four reſemblances between the head of Socrates and that of a ſtag, or deer; and the only likeneſs I can perceive is between the thin-haired forehead of the deer and the bald pate of the philoſopher. But this inſtance is rather unlucky in another reſpect, ſince it militates againſt the author's favourite doctrine; for, Socrates reſembled the deer in no one quality of diſpoſition. The deer is a timid animal; for, in the Iliad, Achilles inſults Agamemnon, by telling him, that he had the heart of a deer; whereas Socrates, who in his youth acted in a military capacity at the famous ſiege of Potidea and elſewhere, exhibited many diſtinguiſhed inſtances of perſonal courage and bravery. T——R.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

THE Society of Propaganda, which your Reviewers mention, vol. LXVII. p. 961, and ſo worthily warn Chriſtians againſt, was, I think, alluded to by my learned contemporary and fellow-collegian, Dr. Apthorp, in his excellent Letters (1778) on the Prevalence of Chriſtianity, before its civil eſtabliſhment, p. 184.

"It is a prevailing idea, that an attempt to extirpate, if it were possible, the Christian religion, hath been carried on in this century systematically, and in concert, by a series of writers and their numerous disciples. In a speculative view, the late and present advocates of the modern irreligion have not, perhaps, made any real improvement on the old systems of infidelity; which are still the magazines that furnish this beggarly troop, who skirmish in borrowed arms. Practically, they have been more successful; if their success is to be estimated by the calamities of the age, and the corruption of manners."

I shall beg leave to subjoin a few reflexions, suitable to these occurrences, cited from the Rev. Theophilus Garencieres's General Instructions, tending to confirm the truth of the Christian religion; a useful work, published by my wife's grandfather (1728). P. 363, he observes:

"The Church upon earth always hath, and shall meet with great opposition; but hath been, and ever shall prove victorious, and triumph. The powers of Hell daily use their utmost efforts against her, but all in vain; for, tho' is like a house built upon a rock, against which though the rain descends, the floods come with the greatest impetuosity, and the winds blow, and all of them together beat upon it with the utmost violence, and may a little deface the regularity of the building sometimes, yet they shall never undermine and ruin the foundation."

Those writers, who hold pernicious opinions respecting the authenticity of the Old Testament, either are *Illuminati*, or give too much countenance to their cause, which aims at the destruction of all Religion. How happy would it be for them, if they read the Scriptures with that spirit which our Church recommends in her Homily, concerning the exhortation to the knowledge and reading of the Holy Scripture, Part I.

"In reading of God's Word, he most profiteth, not always that is most ready in turning of the book, but he that is most turned into it, that is, most inspired with the Holy Ghost, most in his heart and life altered, and changed into the thing which he readeth; he that is daily less and less proud, less wrathful, less covetous, and less desirous of worldly and vain pleasures. He that daily, forsaking his old and vicious life, increaseth in virtue more and more."

Your correspondent Lucio Theologus Cantabrigiensis (LXVII. p. 1023) says, Mr. Marsh, of Cambridge, paid his attention to the labours of Michaelis, and refuted them; and hopes he will do the same to the work of Professor Eichorn.

Our learned diocesan, the Bishop of Lincoln, in a charge delivered to his clergy, in the course of his Visitation in 1797, in defending the authenticity of the books of Moses against Dr. Geddes, among many other able arguments for the truth of the Mosaic History, and remarks on the Jewish laws and institutions, made use of one on the rite of circumcision, to the same purport with an observation of Maimonides *apud* Collyer, *viz.*

"Its being a common sign of unity among the posterity of Abraham, and of distinction from other people. He says, moreover, neither would any person comply with so painful a rite except on the score of faith and religion."

Yours, &c. J. MILLS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

IN a ramble last summer into Norfolk, I transcribed the following lines from the base of a stone-pillar erected in the garden of Thomas Hett, esq. at Chappel farm, in the parish of Seething, near the site of a church destroyed by the Saxons in 584.

"Approach, whoe'er the holy spells
On consecrated ground reveres,
For here in mystic slumbers dwells
The tenant of a thousand years.
This fact th' Historic Muse descries;
And oft the wanderer in the vale
Sees the pale ghost at midnight rise;
So hoar tradition tells the tale."

I have not Blomefield's History of Norfolk, which probably records the above fact* as to date; but must observe, that the parish church of Seething is not more than a quarter of a mile distant from the site whereon the old church stood, on the opposite side of the road. Much merit is due to Mr. Hett, a banker at Norwich, not only for his attention to this sacred

* This fact is not noticed by Blomefield; but (vol. V. p. 1160.) he cites from Domesday the following curious circumstance: "A certain poor nun claimed here four acres of land, which she held under Ralph earl of Norfolk before and after his rebellion, as the Hundred witnessed; but Isac (the then lord of the manor) had deprived her of it, and joined it to his Lordship by a grant from the Crown." EDIT.

spot,

ſpot, converted into part of his garden at the back of his houſe, the pillar being encircled by venerable bays, laurel, &c.; but his farm is kept particularly neat, the grounds being laid out with much taſte of plantations, &c. in the lower part of which runs a ſedgy piece of a rivulet, which he has improved in a peculiar manner, in forming a winding canal, or lake, over which he has thrown a ruſtic bridge of one arch. As the water runs ſerpentine, narrowing in one part with a ſmall iſland to which the bridge approaches, a cold bath is formed out of part of it, with a boat for the entertainmen of friends. The banks are ornamented with trees, adapted to make it a ſacred retreat, anſwerable alſo to that of Voltaire's or Rouſſeau's mauſoleum. But what is moſt admirable is the grand collection of foreign ſhrubs, with almoſt every ſpecies of wild flowers, ſelected in proper claſſes, which affords infinite pleaſure to the ſpeculative mind. H. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

SHOULD it ſtrike you that the underwritten contraſt between two eminent men will afford amuſement to your readers, you will certainly find a column in your miſcellany for what I think may be not unaptly entitled ADAMS *verſus* BURKE.

If Edmund Burke and John Adams coincided in their ſentiments concerning the revolt of the coloniſts in America from the parent ſtate, and the revolution in that country, they certainly differed widely in their opinions reſpecting the revolution in France.

Life of BURKE *by* BISSET.

P. 485. "Theſe were the grand premiſes from which he undertook to deduce his concluſion, that the French revolution was, and would be, an enormous evil to mankind."

P. 525. "He maintained, the French conſtitution, and general ſyſtem, were replete with anarchy, impiety, vice, and miſery. There is ſomething in the curſed French conſtitution which envenoms every thing."

P. 554. "He was peculiarly deſirous to impreſs Fox with his own notion of the pernicious materials of which the French ſyſtem was compoſed; the direful effects that had proceeded, and were likely to proceed from it; the neceſſity of vigorous efforts to repreſs its extenſion, and even to cruſh its exiſtence."

But, in the anſwer of John Adams, Preſident of the United States of America, to an Addreſs of the Young Men of New York, are the following paragraphs, as given in the public prints.

"Your attachment to France was in common with Americans in general; the enthuſiaſm for Liberty, which contributed to excite it, was in ſympathy with a great part of the people of Europe. The cauſes that produced that great event, the revolution in France, were ſo extenſive throughout the European world, and ſo long eſtabliſhed, that it muſt appear a vaſt ſcheme of Providence marching to its end, at a great height of ſuperiority over the views, deſigns, hopes, and fears, of individuals, nations, kings, or princes, philoſophers, or ſtateſmen.

"It would be weak to aſcribe the glory of it, or impute the blame, to any individual or nation; it would be equally abſurd for any individual, or any nation, to pretend to wiſdom or power equal to the mighty taſk of arreſting its progreſs or diverting its courſe. May the human race in general, and the French nation in particular, derive ultimately from it an amelioration of their condition, in the extenſion of liberty civil and religious, in increaſed virtue, wiſdom, and humanity! For myſelf, however, I confeſs, I ſee not how, nor when, nor where."

Who ſhall decide when Doctors in politics ſo widely diſagree? not

A POLEMOPHOBIST.

Mr URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

THE firſt reference in vol. LXVIII. p. 1007, col. 1, ſhould be "p. 994;" and in col. 2 of the following page, l. 24, the reference ſhould be "p. 929."

The communicative matron in p. 1009, col. 2, l. 50, is ſurely miſtaken as to the "*laſt* male" of the family there mentioned; two ſons of which are, it is believed, now living.

In addition to the cogent argument of your worthy correſpondent in p. 1026, col. 1, againſt Suicide, you may refer him to ſome previous antidotes in your volume for 1784, pp. 607, 8; 963, 4; and in that for 1785, p. 88.

There is no collection, it is believed, of the Lady Moyer's Lectures, inquired after in p. 1032, col. 1, as of Mr. Boyle's. The laſt ſingle volume of the former which has been publiſhed, though not the laſt which has been preached, is that recommended in p. 102, col 2. Can your intelligent correſpondent D. H. account for the diſcontinuance, there noticed, of th ſe Lectures? Did the Founders eſtabliſh them for a certain

period

period only? At what period did they ceaſe to be preached?

In p. 1046 the reference in the note ſhould be to "vol. LXVI." and in p. 1059, col. 2, l. 48, it ſhould be to "vol. LVII." See alſo the ſucceeding volume, p. 539. col. 2.

In p. 1085, col. 1, l. 34, "Bucks" ſhould be "Berks."

The work referred to in p. 1089, *note*, was reviewed in pp. 436, 7, 8, of your volume for 1793.

In p. 1090, col. 2, l. 8, the ſurname ſhould be "Tipping;" as ſhould the name of the county in the preceding line be "Berks." In Mr. More's "Collections towards a parochial Hiſtory" of this county, Woolly is deſcribed as "the North part" of Chaddleworth parish, and "the ſeat of Bartholomew Tipping, eſq." The late gentleman of theſe names was ſheriff of his county in 1797, as appears from p. 128 of your volume for that year.

SCRUTATOR.

"I was promis'd on a time
To have *reaſon* for my *rhime*;
From that time unto this ſeaſon,
I receiv'd nor rhime, nor reaſon."

SPENSER.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, Feb.* 1.

AS your valuable miſcellany is appropriated to inveſtigations of polite literature, as well as to purſuits of virtue and of ſcience, permit me to addreſs you once more upon poetical pronunciation. The queſtion is compriſed within a narrow compaſs, and may eaſily be reſolved, if your readers will honour me with attention. Poetry is propoſed as a criterion of *legitimate* pronunciation, ſo long as the compoſition in which it exiſts is found equal to the *refinement* of the language; not as a ſtandard that ſhall conclude againſt all *future* improvement. The foundation upon which this criterion reſts is this: Poetry, in its higheſt departments, is a work of refinement; ſo is correct and elegant pronunciation. Poetry, as to its mechanical part, is the ſcience of men of literature and genius, combining letters and ſyllables into ſuch forms as ſhall be moſt capable, conſiſtently with the analogies of language, of producing determinate and accurate ſounds. Correct pronunciation is this ſcience reduced to *practice*.

It is true that the pronunciation of a living tongue will ever be, *in part*, arbitrary; but not *wholly* ſo. In all cultivated languages there is ſomething of certainty; ſomething by which a ſkilful philologer is enabled to ſay generally, "*this pronunciation is right, and that wrong.*" The enquiry then is, whence ariſeth this *ſomething*, and how are we to diſtinguiſh it? In the learned languages it is plain what metre does; it gives us almoſt every thing we know of pronunciation: in our own, numbers, analogy, and rhythm, are propoſed, as ſome ſecurity againſt colloquial barbariſm, and that *wantonneſs* of innovation in which even learned men are ſometimes too apt to indulge. Poetry, therefore, or rather verſification, is a rule of pronunciation eſtabliſhed upon ſuch principles of certainty as are inapplicable to proſe. In a caſe ſo plain it may appear almoſt ſuperfluous to produce authorities; yet I have already produced ſome *, which, to my mind, are moſt concluſive. After theſe authorities, and the inferences to which they lead, I ſhall not dwell longer on the ſubject, than briefly to obſerve, that the argument, according to the manner in which I originally ſtated it, reſolves itſelf into this queſtion, namely, would a vicious pronunciation of any word or paſſage be more readily detected in repeating verſe than in repeating proſe? If it would, the controverſy is decided.

To your correſpondent Pythagoras I beg leave to make all due acknowledgments: he has aſſiſted me by ſome ſagacious criticiſms, and by appealing to verſe for ſpecimens of elegant and correct pronunciation. With Hermogenes, I believe, I ſhould have no great difference of opinion, if we underſtood each other more fully. In his laſt paper I obſerve ſome ingenious remarks. He aſſures me, that "he is no enemy to the Muſes;" and I aſſure him, that I never meant to repreſent him as ſuch; I merely obſerved, that I could not comprehend the *direct* tendency of his reaſonings. His aſſertions, (p. 1025) that, "in Milton, poetry, within certain delicate limits, affects even the quantity of words," I conceive to be juſt; but it affords additional proof of the truth of what I have already advanced, ſince that art which enables us to diſtinguiſh nicely when pronunciation is *wrong* will go a great way towards ſhewing when it is *right*. That poetry, as he farther obſerves, "is no good

* From Gawin Douglas, Cowley, Pope, Johnſon, &c.

rule

rule for foreigners," makes no part of this question. Poetry, in modern languages, is the last thing that foreigners learn; and always implies respectable progress previously made. The quotation from Cicero, which Hermogenes, or his friend, has brought on one side of the question, I should have brought on the other, if I had met with it first. So far as it applies, in my opinion, it is very *strong*, because it makes the poetical use of words to consist in a certain refinement of language, abhorrent from the practice of the ignorant, "*quia in cæteris id maxime excellat quod longissimè absit ab usu imperitorum*;" and whoever made the ignorant, models of pronunciation?

Of your correspondent Telonicus I never wish to speak but with pleasantry and esteem; yet I hardly know how to reason with him, because he mistakes first principles. In vol. LXVIII. p. 1022. he says, "The arguments all range themselves on his side;" but permit me here, Sir, to suggest some emendatory criticism. Should we not (and I speak with deference to you, Mr. Urban, who are accustomed to the interpretation of *obscure* passages) for *arguments* read assertions; since the arguments are notoriously on the other side? I cannot also help noticing another singular oversight of the same correspondent; which, with a fastidious critic, might quash the whole cause. Telonicus, in speaking of the quotations made by Pythagoras, has mistaken *poetry* for *prose*. "But what of that? are not great wits allowed to jump?" and, as your correspondent has jumped from the right side of the question to the wrong, will there be any great difficulty in jumping back again? For my part, I have really no objection to this mode of proceeding, *per saltum*, in a controversy. There is more of spirit and of enterprize in it, than in the obsolete, vicious practice of exploring the ground as you go along: "*Fortuna fortes adjuvat.*" I am not surprized at the irony with which Telonicus expresses himself of Pythagoras. The criticisms of Pythagoras, were, I suspect, chiefly *true*, and of course the more provoking. Resentment for a difference of opinion is the birth-right of every author; and, shall a free-born Briton, and a Christian too, be denied this privilege, when,

"Horses, being spurr'd and prick'd,
Have leave to kick for being kick'd."

HUDIBRAS.

Telonicus has given us some pleasant and truly-facetious remarks, upon the art of saying ingenious things upon *nothing*; and has confirmed his remarks by respectable quotations. But, with deference, "he has missed better authorities than any he has brought." In the first place, there is the authority of Telonicus himself, although modesty would not permit him to offer it. Then that of "Pope upon Silence;" more in point than "The Rape of the Lock." Then that of Rochester, who wrote a poem, if I mistake not, expressly upon Nothing. And lastly, though not leastly, the "Moriæ Encomium," or "Praise of Folly," of Erasmus.

Yours, &c. AUSONIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 5.

HOW much argumentation has been thrown away on a few lines of Euripides will appear from reviewing the passage criticised in LXVI. p. 833; which I shall content myself with putting into plain English, without a comment.

Hippolytus dedicates a crown to Diana in the following address:

"To thee, O lady, I offer this crown, formed of flowers from a pure meadow, where no shepherd thinks to lead his flock, nor scythe has come, but the bee skims over the pure spring meadow, which the morning waters with river-dews. To persons, whose knowledge is not acquired by learning, but whose wisdom is inspired by Nature in all things always, to them it is allowed to cull [the flowers] but not to the wicked."

Here is no mention of *Modesty*, *Moderation*, or *Chastity*. Ηως, or Aurora, is the natural parent of the dews that water this meadow, into which neither the shepherd's flock nor the mower's scythe ever come, nor any persons but such as have been taught by pure simple Nature alone: nor is here any allegory or comparison between them and the bee, as *culling*.

V. 86. Κλυων μεν αυδην, ομμα δ' ουκ ορων τονσον,

may be paralleled with Acts ix. 7:

ακουοντες μεν της φωνης, μηδενα δε θεωρουντες.

The common reading in Euripides is αυδης in the genitive, as, in the Acts, φωνης.

It is not easy to see the correspondence between v. 88 and Il. xx. 74.

156. Is it not diverting to see P. Brumoy

Brumoy brought in to tell that Crete is now Candia, the largest isle in the Egean sea?

161. Φιλει *pro* ειωθε, *amat* for *solet*. "Stupid eyes that ever *lov'd* the ground," in Dryden, no case in point.

196. The attachment to life, from ignorance of futurity, is paralleled by Hamlet's long soliloquy; where, instead of "to *groan* and sweat," Mr. E. prefers "to *grunt* and sweat;" and trite quotations from Horace are brought to illustrate, 207, Ραον—ειωσεις.

L. 241 of the Latin, r. Et *tu*. H. D.

To the Rev. Dr. MASON, *Fellow of* Trinity College, Cambridge.

SIR, *George's Coffee-house, May* 25, 1751.

YESTERDAY I returned from an expedition into Kent. As you desired me to give you some information concerning the country, I take this opportunity of sending you the best information I can, from what I could enquire or observe in person. In the road that I travelled, from hence to about a mile beyond Bromley, we have gravel composed chiefly, if not entirely, of flints worn by waters; the larger ones all roundish, and most prominent in the hardest parts. About a mile beyond Bromley, in the road to Sevenoaks, the chalk begins to appear; but still it is covered with some of the former gravel and a mixture of earth, of very various thicknesses, differing from half a yard to two or three yards in the compass of thirty or forty. This continues, I believe, for about two miles, when the flints have no longer the appearance of being worn by waters, and the country is somewhat less even, and is all chalk at a little depth, and covered with flints mixed with the earth to the surface; and there are layers of flints lying nearly horizontally amongst the chalk, as far as the hollow roads or chalk-pits can shew it. About nine or ten miles beyond Bromley, the country begins to be gravelly, and presently sand, though towards the surface there are some flints; but at a little depth the sand is much such as we use to throw on floors at Cambridge, but near the surface darker coloured, perhaps tinged by the iron that is amongst it; for, from the beginning of the sand, and especially where there is little or no flint, there are veins of iron-ore run amongst the sand, of various thicknesses of a line to four or five inches at least. The manner of this lying seems to me very odd; probably to you it may be more familiar. It looks as if the sand had been driven into little heaps, and then a layer of the ore run all over it; then sand again driven into heaps upon this, and again another layer of ore run upon this, and in many places communicating with the former; and this seems to have been repeated (in different places) from four or five to forty or fifty times. The following scheme will perhaps express the manner of these layers better than words.

The thickest parts of the ore are at the concourse of the different layers. The ore is a pretty hard stone, and throughout the whole of the thickest is intermixed with at least four for one of the same kind of sand that it lies amongst. I have got a specimen of it for you when I come to Cambridge. I have also got a few flints marked with the sea-urchin and its spikes, with 'scallop and cockle-shells, and with other marks, some of which I can hardly form any guess concerning what they took their origin from. I have also got a few cockle-shells out of the chalk, and one or two of the tribe of the sea-eggs.

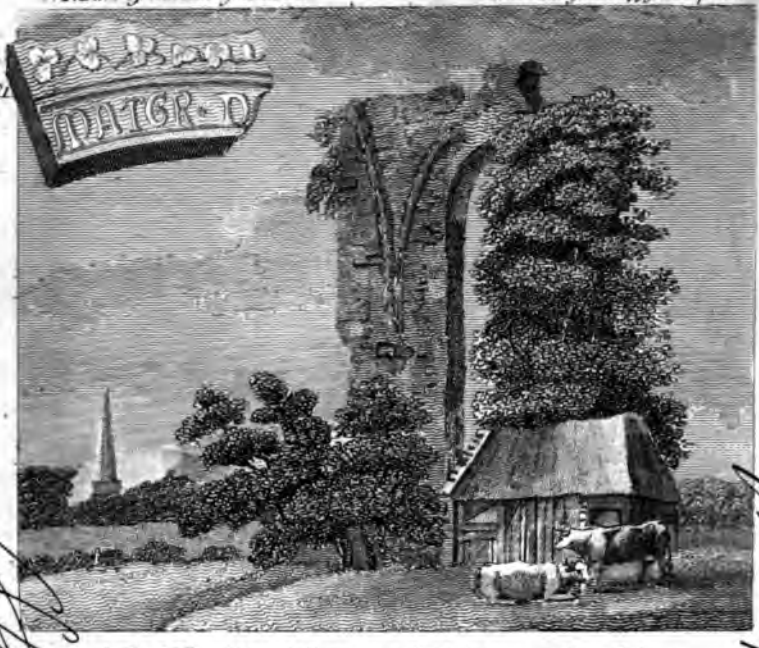
I enquired concerning the lying of the country; and I am told that the road from Sevenoaks, which goes, I think, by Wrotham, lies all along upon the sand, at the edge of the chalk, to Rochester, Eastward; and, Westward, the chalk lies very nearly East and West, for upwards of thirty miles, but rather tending towards the South. To the South of the chalk all along, for a few miles, lies sand, and then clay; and about Tunbridge there is a layer of iron ore of the Sussex kind, which lies over, I think, a sort of marle; and, as far as I could learn, it seems rather probable that this ore is a continuation of the ore I mentioned above, found amongst the sand.

I have got some glass tubes according to your directions, which, I hope, will please you; though I do not know whether you will not think the bores rather too small; but they tell me they are the largest they make. They will barely admit a small goose-quill.

I hope

No. 2. Part of the Abbey Church. Gent. Mag. Feb.y 1799. Pl. II. p. 113.

No. 1



No. 3. The Abbey House, &c of Hales Owen, Co: Salop.

D. P. delin. 1789.

Fam. Roxbrough

I hope the will [illegible] friends [illegible] I propose being the [illegible] week. I am, [illegible] your very humble servant,

JOHN MICHELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Jan.* 14.

THE inclosed are two drawings of Hales Owen abbey, situated about half a mile South of the town of Hales Owen, co. Salop. *(See Pl. II.)*

In summer it is a pleasant walk over the fields from the town to the abbey; the country being beautifully diversified affords a truly sylvan scene,

"Viridantia Tempe,
Tempe, quæ sylvæ cingunt super-impendentes."

Proceeding a little farther, a different scene presents itself; the Abbey-lane, which is nearly overgrown with trees. After walking about a hundred paces along this solitary lane, a gate on the right leads to the abbey. As I approached these remains of antient grandeur, the following lines, from Cunningham's "Elegy on a Pile of Ruins," seemed not misapplied here:

"Where rev'rend shrines in Gothic grandeur stood,
The nettle and the noxious nightshade spreads;
And ashlings, wafted from the neighb'ring wood,
Thro' the worn turrets wave their trembling heads."

This was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, built by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester (temp. reg. John), to the honour of the Blessed Virgin. Its yearly revenues were worth 280l. 13s. 2d. ob. Dugd. 337l. 15s. 6d. ob. Speed *.

Very little of the abbey-church remains; the distance on the right in No. 3, and the view No. 2, (beautifully mantled with ivy) are all. The distance is the spire of Hales Owen and Clent hill. The view, No. 3, is the abbey-house, now the residence of a substantial farmer. This, it is conjectured, was the abbot's kitchen. When we look upon its extent, and the massiness of the walls, it is not to be admired merely as a curious remnant of antiquity, but as a monument of Monkish hospitality. The large tree on the right in this view is a sycamore. This tree is noticed by most people who visit the place, for its size and [illegible]. The mutilated tile, No 1, was dug up by a labourer in 1792. In 1787, a stone coffin lid, with curious sculpture, was found in repairing the cellar floor. See an engraving and an accurate description in your vol LXI. p. 1097, by the late J. S. Hylton, esq. of Lappal-house.

Few visible remains of this once-extensive place are now to be seen. Foundations are often found; and, if a person versed in antient buildings had time to investigate it, much of its original magnitude might be discovered.

D. P.

* Tanner.

*** The signature of *Philip Herbert* earl of *Montgomery* is to a receipt, Aug. 2, 1622, for 180l. the balance of "1800l. which king James I had been pleased to bestow upon him, in full satisfaction for a large chain of fair orient pearls, delivered by way of sale to his Majesty."

That of *Jane* dutchess of *Roxborough*, is to a receipt, May 10, 1617, for "500l. part of the sum of 3000l. of his Majesty's free and princely gift to her, in consideration of long and faithful service done to the Queen, as one of the ladies of the bedchamber to her Majesty."

That of *Sarah* dutchess of *Marlborough*, is to the letter printed this month in p. 101.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Representations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations, when brought forward as illustrative of the Antient History of this Country

OF the many deceptions passed upon the publick, those of the Theatre, when they attempt any performance of old English customs and manners, are none of the least; and I am free to declare, that I never witnessed a piece got up with any tolerable degree of attention either to our antient buildings, dresses, or decorations. A strange jumble of ideas, brought together by the various artists, mechanics, and tradesmen, of the Theatres, caught by transitory glimpses at a few of our antient building and pictures, and mixed with their presuming notions of improving on what antient objects they have thus so superficially noticed, are held up to the publick as faithful copies of our antient *costume*.

Having much at heart the true embellishments of our theatrical performances when historical, and when the great

great characters of our anceſtors are to be brought before our eyes, I have ſeveral times attempted to convince the Managers of our Theatres of the very great errors they committed in theſe ſubjects; and how much it would redound to their applauſe, and to the dignity of our hiſtory in general, to have ſuch hiſtoric repreſentations made more reſpectable, by their paying proper attention to the various publications of the firſt credit, wherein many of the objects neceſſary to perfect this laudable purpoſe are to be found*; but I have hitherto made ſuch attempts in vain, and I contented myſelf by hoping a time would arrive when ſuch hints would be deemed not altogether uſeleſs. In this way I amuſed my mind occaſionally, till I ſaw, the begining of laſt month, announced to the publick from Drury-lane theatre, a new dramatic piece, intituled, "Feudal Times; or, the Banquet Gallery;" when being ſtruck with the monſtrous anachroniſm, "*Banquet Gallery*," I did not heſitate a moment to addreſs my ſentiments to the Manager of Drury-lane Theatre by letter, of which the following is a copy.

"Sir, Though the letter, which I took the liberty to write to you laſt ſummer, may have been thought an intruſion, yet I truſt the cauſe of the preſent addreſs will ſufficiently plead its excuſe.

"I ſee that a muſical drama is announced to the publick, called, "Feudal Times, or the Banquet Gallery."

"In antient architecture, Gallery was underſtood to mean no otherwiſe than a long narrow avenue on a ſtory above-ground, leading to various apartments, as we ſee in travellers' inns, college-halls, and over the ſide ailes of cathedrals and other churches, &c.

"In modern architecture, Gallery has much the ſame ſignification, with the addition of picture-galleries, galleries to the Houſe of Commons, and galleries to the theatres, &c.

"In antient times, all repaſts, banquets, or, more properly, feaſts, were held in the halls of manſions, college-halls, palaces, as we ſee continued to this day in our corporation-halls, college-halls, and in Weſtminſter-hall, at a coronation, &c. Every one remembering the old lines of

"'Tis merry in the hall
When beards wag all."

"This ſame wagging of beards is differently underſtood among Antiquaries, ſome affirming it to be when the merry men were engaged in telling of jeſts and droll ſtories; others maintaining that it was when they were employed in *eating*; and I ever found the *eaters* had the moſt partizans.

"The high veneration which I entertain for ſubjects relating to Antiquity could not let me paſs unnoticed ſo glaring an impropriety in title, as the *Banquet Gallery*. I have the honour to be, &c."

On the evening of the firſt repreſentation of this drama, I attended the theatre (with a mind much experienced in the ſtudy of Antiquities), and noted down the following remarks.

The idea of "*Feudal Times*" naturally conveyed my imagination to a very remote period of our hiſtory; either previous to, or about, the time of the Conqueſt; of courſe my curioſity was to be gratified with beholding ſcenes repreſenting the buildings of thoſe days, the dreſſes then worn, and the various decorations of the ſubjects which were to be introduced. How far my expectations were fulfilled, the ſucceeding obſervations will teſtify.

Act I. ſcene I. deſigned, apparently, to repreſent a view of a caſtle ſituted in a lake, as ſeen from an adjoining village.

The architecture of the caſtle was too undetermined to mark any of our antient ſtyles; and I perceived, in the baſe part of the walls and towers, arches of admittance for boats and barges in and out of the caſtle. In all the remains of caſtles in the various parts of the kingdom I never witneſſed this *convenience*; and I have hitherto underſtood, both from antient MSS. and from our caſtles, either ruinous or perfect, that the only way to paſs in or out of ſuch buildings, was over the bridges, and through the firſt gate of entrance belonging to them.

Of the make of the barges and boats we muſt refer to thoſe ſeen on the Thames at this day.

Of the dreſſes—thoſe of the villagers are thoſe fancy ſtage-habits that we have been familiariaed to witneſs on ruſtic characters for theſe ſeveral years paſt; and, in the dreſſes of the ſoldiers, there are ſome attempts made to repreſent the armour and ſhields in uſe in the time of king Edward III.

By-the-bye, when did we ever hear of a commander of an armed force being

* See the Works of Gough, Strutt, Carter, &c. &c. on the Antiquities of this Kingdom.

ing equipped with, and sounding of, a trumpet?

Of the children's play, the *sailing-match*, there needs no comment.

Scene II. Is a well-painted view of rocks, a church, and cottages, but without the least markings to denote either the church or cottages to be of any period.

Scene III. has some appearance of a court-yard within a castle.

For the several dresses exhibited in this scene, we are beholden to the heterogeneous taste of the several mechanics and taylors employed; each, from his *varied* fancy, has given full scope to his talent for "DESIGNING" antient dresses.

One commander struts in a sort of Roman habit, another shines in a Grecian helmet, a James the First's ruff, a Charles the First's armour, a long mantle worn only by stage heroes, and a pair of common high-topped gloves, such as we see worn by some old people.

To speak of the dresses of the soldiery, more attention has been bestowed to the disposition of tawdry colours and tinsel, than to the *costume* of former times. Their shields are of all fashions, their cross bows are like pickaxes, and the banners are like those now in use. I pass by the *parade drum-major*, and his modern band of musical performers, to

Scene IV. which is not unlike a saloon, where is introduced a pointed archway, with folding doors, terminating with an inverted sweep and a running ornament; on each side are niches with suits of armour, and trophies over them of shields and banners.

In all my observation on the antient architectural works of this kingdom, I cannot assimilate any one part of this scene to such examples. The armour, indeed, may be accommodated to what was worn in the last century. And how comes it about that only one character in the *dramatis personæ* is furnished with a beard? I believe, in antient times, beards were worn universally.

This *black-beard*, I presume, should have given the name to the piece, to have (in some degree) distinguished it from the one called *Blue Beard*. The dress of this hero is the common hotch-potch playhouse equipment for all characters which do not relate to the fashion of the present day.

We must not be so impolite as to presume to give an opinion relative to the dresses of the females, or of the dancing characters here introduced.

Act II. scene I. is an apartment where the porter of the castle holds his office; but, whether it may be called the porter's lodge in the first gateway of the castle, or the porter's hall of the structure, I know not; but this I know, the first situation antient porters always occupied, and the latter place we encounter our modern porters in; and I likewise farther know, this scene represents a grand room, with a rich canopied window, festooned curtains, an elaborate gilded chair, &c. &c.

Here again we seek for some architectural example to apply to former times, but in vain. Where do we read in antient history of *brandy*, that our friend the porter is made to be so familiar with?

The ballad of the friar, his headless horse, and his bottle, is a mean sacrifice of history, and the sacred characters of our antient clergy, to catch applause from the *ignorant* and the vulgar part of the audience.

Scene II. In the fore-ground is a colonade with canopies; and in the back ground, a large building with a dome. This colonade is in a mode of architecture entirely new; and a dome was never introduced in our antient structures.

Scene III. This view is called by one of the characters, almost in a breath, a *Banquet Gallery* and a *room!* How can we reconcile this contradiction otherwise than by observing, that this view certainly does represent a room, with a gallery at the back of the scene for the accommodation of spectators there placed, and for giving admittance to apartments on the second story. In the room are the characters of the drama, but in no situation to warrant the least supposition that they are partaking of a *banquet*. To be sure, *Black-beard* talks about *revels*; but here again we were disappointed; for we beheld no sports of cudgel-playing, tumbling, running in a sack, running for a smock, grinning for a hat, morrice dancing, and the like; all which amusements constitute such a species of entertainment.

However,

However, that this ſcene might not paſs without ſome ſtage-effect, or *trick*, one of the characters is made to come through a window at the back of the gallery in a kind of ſupernatural way. *Black-beard* is made ſenſible of the ſame, although his back is turned towards him.

Now, if theſe contradictory incidents *muſt* be reconciled to our feelings, and that this ſcene *muſt* conſtitute a *Banquet Gallery*, it *muſt* be allowed that it is a *Banquet Gallery* after a *new way*, and not in anywiſe a repreſentation of antient cuſtoms. The architecture and decorations of this ſcene are, like the forgoing ones, raiſed by the ſame *creative* pencil.

Scene IV. Here the colonade is a ſecond time introduced; and the principal buſineſs going forward is a noiſe of fighting, and the *report of guns!*

Powder appears to have been found out in the 14th century; of courſe, powder was unknown at the time that this drama (from the title) appears to bear a date.

Scene V. The outſide of the caſtle. Here again we ſee boats ſailing, or *dragged*, from underneath the walls; ſee a tower blown up with (I ſuppoſe) gunpowder; ſee—in ſhort, I ſaw too much for the eyes and underſtanding of an Antiquary, and an admirer of Engliſh hiſtory, either to be pleaſed with, or comprehend! Therefore, I here leave this incongruous maſs, this *miſrepreſentation* of *feudal*, or *former times*.

AN ARTIST *and an* ANTIQUARY.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

YOUR correſpondent, Mr. Stone, vol. LXVIII. p. 1013, appears to have viewed the fine ſtatues in Aldworth church with a *cold* indifference and an *inanimate* inſenſibility, or elſe could ſuch charming remains of our antient ſculpture create no other ſenſations than merely to note down, that this ſtatue and that effigy were lying on their backs and holding up their hands; that here a head, and there a leg or arm, was wanting; and that they were of a gigantic ſize! Were theſe figures other than *ſtone*, they would riſe in judgement againſt him, to awaken his *denſe* feelings, and make him own that they were, when *ſtone*, of the ordinary ſize of life, and that they were of the firſt degree of antient ſculpture. I aver that the male ſtatues are in animated attitudes, and in the moſt juſt proportions. One in particular, in the North aile of the church, claims all our attention, and is in one of the moſt graceful reclining attitudes that can poſſibly be imagined. He has on exquiſite rich armour, and partakes of every requiſite to render it equal to any piece of ſculpture brought from Greece or Rome. Of the females, there is ſuch a lovely diſplay of elegance, beauty, and grace, that, I muſt own, my enraptured mind almoſt transformed me into a *ſtone*, or, to ſpeak more as an artiſt, into a ſtatue—the ſtatue of wonder and admiration!

I ſhall take the firſt opportunity to endeavour at giving a particular deſcription of Aldworth church, its monuments, and ſtatues, having taken very minute drawings of them; when Mr. Stone (whoſe firſt efforts in Antiquarian purſuits, however, deſerves ſome commendation) may have an opportunity of rectifying any miſtakes that I may chance to fall into.

Yours, &c. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 13.

THE following extract from a voyage to the South-ſeas, lately publiſhed by Captain Colnett, of the royal navy, is highly deſerving of the attention of all commanders of ſhips and others who go into hot climates, as it exhibits a ſucceſsful mode of treating the Yellow Fever, a diſorder, which, alas! has ſo often baffled the ſkill of medical practitioners.

"The whole crew had been more or leſs affected by the Yellow Fever; from which horrid diſorder I was, however, ſo fortunate as to recover them, by adopting the method that I ſaw practiſed by the natives of Spaniſh America, when I was a priſoner among them. On the firſt ſymptoms appearing, the fore part of the head was immediately ſhaved, and the temples and poll waſhed with vinegar and water. The whole body was then immerſed in warm water, to give a free courſe to perſpiration: ſome opening medicine was afterwards adminiſtered; and every four hours a doſe of *ten grains* of *James's powders*. If the patient was thirſty, the drink was weak white wine and water, and a ſlice of bread to ſatisfy an inclination to eat. An increaſing appetite was gratified by a ſmall quantity of ſoup, made from the mucilaginous part of the turtle, with a little vinegar it it. I alſo gave the ſick ſweetmeats and other articles from my

private ſtock, whenever they expreſſed a diſtant wiſh for any, which I could ſupply them with. By this mode of treatment, the whole crew improved in their health, except the carpenter, who, though a very ſtout robuſt man, was at one time in ſuch a ſtate of delirium, and ſo much reduced, that I gave him over; but he at length recovered." P. 80.

A more judicious treatment of this diſorder could not have been deviſed. The ſame good ſenſe, indeed, which directed the medical concerns (for there was no ſurgeon on board) ſeems to have prevailed upon every occaſion of difficulty or danger, which required nautical ſkill; but of this we are the leſs ſurprized, when we find that Captain Colnett had ſerved under that celebrated navigator Captain Cook; to whoſe works this publication will no doubt be conſidered as a valuable ſupplement. Yours, &c.

MEDICUS CANTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

MAFFEUS, who wrote the Hiſtory of the Indies, which has always been a model of veracity as well as elegant compoſition, mentions a native of Bengal, named Numas de Cugna, who died, in 1566, at the age of 370. He was a man of great ſimplicity, and quite illiterate; but of ſo extenſive a memory, that he was a kind of living chronicle, relating diſtinctly and exactly what had happened within his knowledge in the compaſs of his life, together with all the circumſtances attending it. He had four new ſets of teeth; and the colour of his hair and beard had been very frequently changed from black to grey, and from grey to black. He aſſerted, that in the courſe of his life he had 700 wives, ſome of whom died, and the others he had put away. The firſt century of his life paſſed in idolatry, from which he was converted to Mahometaniſm, which he continued to profeſs to his death. This account is alſo confirmed by another Portugueſe author, Ferdinand Lopez Caſtegueda, who was hiſtoriographer royal. H. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Goodman's Fields, Feb.* 11.

I BEG leave to return thanks to your correſpondent J. Latham, p. 15, for the communication of the inſcription on Bp. Wickham's mother-in-law. It has ſupplied a name which was wanting in a pedigree of the Biſhop's family, now in my poſſeſſion; and I ſhould eſteem it a favour if Mr. Latham could ſpecify the bearing, on the ſhield of arms which he mentions. I am ignorant of the place of Mr. Latham's abode, otherwiſe I ſhould have been glad to have aſked him a queſtion or two.

Swacliffe, in Oxfordſhire, is an antient ſeat of one branch of the Wickham family. Swacliffe is a vicarage in the gift of New college, Oxford. I ſhould be much gratified by church-notes and extracts from the Regiſter there.

The portrait mentioned by Palæophilus I have ſeen.

Has any notice of Bp. W's ſermon (LXVIII. p. 948) ever occurred to your intelligent correſpondent S. A. of the B. M. D. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 23.

HAVING obſerved an article of enquiry in vol. LXVIII. p. 1010, under the head of *Sir C. Malet*; my intimate knowledge of that gentleman and his connexions enables me to afford you the following information.

Sir Charles Warre Malet is now the only remaining male of the Engliſh branch of that very antient and illuſtrious family, whoſe progenitor, Wm. Malet, was one of the barons that accompanied the Norman William in his invaſion and conqueſt of this kingdom; and who, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the battle of Haſtings, and being related to the queen of Harold, was charged by the Conqueror with guard of the body, and with the funeral obſequies of that gallant but unfortunate monarch. The ſame Lord William Malet was afterwards made ſheriff of the county of York, and governor of York caſtle, and was ſlain in defending the latter againſt an inſurrection of the natives.

His deſcendants, being inveſted with great property in the conquered countries, but principally in Somerſetſhire, partook of the viciſſitudes of the ſucceeding turbulent reigns, and are traceable, by hiſtorical deduction from the above Lord Wm. Malet, through a variety of ſituations and alliances (with ſome of the greateſt families in the kingdom) as poſſeſſors of the honour of Eye, in Norfolk, of the manors of Curry Malet, Sutton Malet, Shepton

Shepton Malet, Wolley, Enmore caſtle, St. Andries, Oak, Compton, Conqueſt, &c. in Somerſetſhire; as great chamberlains of England under William I.; as barons of the realm in Magna Charta; as ſolicitors of the Crown under Henry VIII.; as knights of the Bath under Elizabeth; as lord-chief-juſtice under Charles I. and II. down to Col. Baldwin Malet, who, in the preſent century, alienated the manor of St. Andries, the laſt of the great poſſeſſions of this antient family, one branch of which continued to flouriſh with conſiderable ſplendour in Normandy until the late Revolution, when the members of it ſought an aſylum in this country.

The Rev. Alexander Malet was ſon of the above Baldwin, and father of the preſent Sir Charles, by his wife Anne, daughter of Lawrence St. Lo, D. D.; which family is alſo of high antiquity and celebrity in the counties of Somerſet and Dorſet.

This venerable lady (contrary to what is mentioned in your Magazine) ſtill lives to enjoy, at the great age of 86, the happy uſe of all her faculties, and the tender and dutiful affection of her ſon and four daughters, by whom ſhe is ſurrounded and revered. Your deſcription of Sir Charles's being created a baronet is correct; but his deſignation of Threaſon, or Theaſon, in Leiceſterſhire, is erroneous, and will, doubtleſs, be corrected in the Calendar of the preſent year.

His anceſtor the judge, whom you ſtyle Thomas, was Sir Thomas, knt.; which honour was conferred on him by Charles I.; and that of baronetage, conferred on him by Charles II. did not, as mentioned in the paſſage under conſideration, become dormant by his demiſe previous to completion, but through ſome diſſatisfaction of the loyal and learned Judge, from a conception of its inadequateneſs to his merits and ſufferings in the royal cauſe, in which he was the firſt perſon of diſtinction that experienced the exerciſe of the republican authority, being dragged from the Bench at Maidſtone, and impriſoned in the Tower; but he ſurvived to aſſiſt in the trial of the regicides. His great grandſon, the preſent Sir C. W. Malet, went to India in the Company's civil ſervice at Bombay, in 1770; and, after a ſeries of important employments, was appointed, by the government-general, the Company's repreſentative at the court of Poona; and, having diſcharged the duties of this delicate ſtation to the entire ſatisfaction of the prince with whom he reſided, and the Company whom he repreſented, thro' a period of 11 years, reſigned his embaſſy in Feb. 1797, with an intention of returning immediately to England; but was prevented by the particular requeſt of the governor and council of Bombay to aſſume the temporary government of that ſettlement, during the abſence of the preſident, Mr. Duncan, on a ſervice of emergency; which he acceded to in April; and, having adminiſtered the government until the return of Mr. Duncan, in Jan. 1798, quitted India the enſuing month, and arrived in England on the 30th of July following; and ſoon after that had the honour of preſenting to his Majeſty, and the chairman of the Court of Directors of the India Company, preſents and letters from the Peſhwa, betokening and profeſſing the reſpect and friendſhip of that prince, which had been ſo ſedulouſly and effectually cultivated during Sir Charles's miniſtry.

Sir Charles at preſent reſides near Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, his native county, with that reaſonable proſpect of enjoying the remainder of his days in an happy retirement, which ariſes from the antient reſpectability of his family, and the conſciouſneſs of not having derogated from it by the public ſervices of his younger days, ſanctioned as they have happily been by the approbation of his employers and his ſovereign. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sarum, Jan.* 23.

IN your vol. LXVIII. p. 927, a correſpondent, under the ſignature O. Y. gives an account of the deſcendants of Mary Zouche, one of the coheireſſes of Edward the laſt lord Zouche of Haringworth. His ſtatement in the former parts are, I believe, correct; but, as there is a material miſtake in what relates to the later deſcendants of the family, I cannot reſiſt my inclination to give an explanation; which, from bearing ſome relation to the family, I am clearly enabled to do.

Your correſpondent does not indeed aſſert *poſitively*, but ſays he *preſumes*, the late John Talbot, of Lacock, eſq. to be the father of Thomas Manſel Talbot, eſq. whom he ſtyles the poſſeſſor of Margam, in Glamorganſhire, and of Lacock

cock abbey, Wilts. Here lies the error: to clear up which, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that John Ivory Talbot, eſq. M. P. for the county of Wilts, who married Mary, ſiſter and heireſs of Thomas, the laſt Lord Manſel, left iſſue by that lady two ſons and a daughter, *viz.* John Talbot, of Lacock, eſq.; the Rev. Thomas Talbot, ſome time rector of Collingbourne-Ducis, Wilts, a valuable living in the gift of Lord Aylesbury, and where the preſent poſſeſſor of Margam was born. The daughter married a Dr. Davenport, a clergyman of much reſpectability.

John Talbot, the eldeſt ſon, died a batchelor, and, by will, deviſed Lacock abbey, and nearly, if not the whole, of his fortune to his ſiſter and her heirs: in conſequence of which *her* ſon is now, and has been ſome years, the poſſeſſor of Lacock abbey, and, having, on his uncle's deceaſe, taken the name of Talbot, is diſtinguiſhed by the name of Davenport Talbot.

The ſecond ſon, *viz.* the Rev. Thomas Talbot, by virtue of the will of the laſt Lord Manſel, his maternal uncle, became poſſeſſed of Margam, and all the eſtates of the Manſel family in Wales. This gentleman married (in or about the year 1746) Jane, only daughter of Thomas Beach, eſq. of Fittleton and Keeville, co. Wilts (ſiſter to the late William Beach, of Netherhaven, eſq. ſheriff of Wilts in 1778). Several children were the iſſue of this marriage, none of whom ſurvive but the eldeſt ſon, *viz.* Thomas Manſel Talbot, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor of Margam, who married, in February 1794, the Lady Mary Strangeways, ſecond daughter to the preſent Earl of Ilcheſter, by whom he has ſeveral children.

An enquiry having been frequently made after the etymology of the word *Negus*; and obſerving, in p. 931, a query of your correſpondent S. K. "Whether the mixture of wine, water, and ſugar, might not receive the name of Negus from ſome individual who improved upon, or invented (what he terms), the happy mixture;" and adds "that Negus is a family-name, as appears by your Obituary, p. 729;" it may not, perhaps, be diſagreeable to your ſaid correſpondent to be informed, that his conjecture is right; that Negus *is* a family-name; and that the ſaid liquor took its name from an individual of that family; which the following relation (on the veracity of which you may depend) will, I think, aſcertain.

It is now nearly 30 years ago that, being on a viſit to a friend at Frome, in Somerſetſhire, I accompanied my ſaid friend to the houſe of a clergyman of the name of Potter, who, with a wife and two daughters, then reſided in a good family-houſe in a ſtreet (which I do not recollect the name of) near to the church. The houſe was decorated with many paintings, chiefly family portraits; amongſt which I was particularly pleaſed with that of a gentleman in a military dreſs, which appeared, by the ſtyle, to have been taken in or about the reign of Queen Anne.

In anſwer to my enquiries concerning the original of the portrait, Mrs. Potter informed me it was a *Colonel Negus*, an uncle of her huſband's; that from this gentleman the liquor uſually ſo called had its name, it being his uſual beverage. When in company with his junior officers, he uſed to invite them to join him, by ſaying, "Come, boys, join with me, taſte my liquor." Hence it ſoon became faſhionable in the regiment, and the officers, in compliment to their colonel, called it *Negus*.

Should either, or both the foregoing relations merit a place in your uſeful and inteſligent Magazine, the inſertion will oblige, M. A. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 19.

"LANCASTRIENSIS (in your laſt volume, p. 1041) wiſhes for a liſt of incumbents of the rich living of Winwick;" which probably the epiſcopal Regiſters of Lichfield and Cheſter alone can ſupply. You may, however, inform him, that James Stanley, ſon of the firſt Earl of Derby, who was at laſt promoted to the biſhoprick of Ely, was rector of Winwick; and ſo was Rider, a native of Cheſhire, author of the Dictionary which bears his name. Of Dr. Sherlock, who was rector of Winwick, there are memoirs prefixed to a volume of theological tracts written by him, which I lately ſaw in the duſty corner of a bookſeller's ſhop. If Lancaſtrienſis has any ſerious intention of writing a hiſtory of Winwick, or of collecting materials for ſuch a work, farther particulars will readily be communicated by the preſent correſpondent,

ent, whoſe addreſs is known to Mr. Urban. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Bedford, Feb.* 12.

AS the Leiceſterſhire correſpondent, vol. LXVIII. p. 1013, is confeſſedly no Naturaliſt, I ſuſpect in his drawing there may have been want of attention to the number of fins in the original fiſh. If I am right in this conjecture, the fiſh is probably the *Tinæa Cobitis*, or bearded *Loache* [we find it ſpelt alſo *Loche*], of Linnæus, and, if not, is certainly a fiſh not before deſcribed. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

THE ſmall fiſh, which Mr. Throſby (vol. LXVIII. p. 1013) ſtates to have been taken in the Soar, is the *Loach*, or *Cobitis Barbatula*, of Linnæus, of which there are *three varieties*. They are frequently found in the rivers Eamont and Line, in Cumberland, in Ull's-water, the Vennet in Weſtmorland, and the Clyde in Scotland, and alſo in many other rivers. In Lancaſhire, they are found in the Duglas, and are here called the *Groundling*, or *Stone-loach*. In Wales, they are called "*Cretbell yr afon*." They are held in eſtimation by anglers as a moſt excellent bait (in trolling) for trout*, being tougher-ſkinned than the *Minnow, Minnie, Minim*, or *Minnow-pink* (Cyprinus Phoxinus). They are called in Latin, *Locha*†, *Aphya* vel *Apua*‡, and in Greek ἀφύη§. This fiſh, though very ſmall, is ſo exceedingly prolific, that it is ſeldom found without ſpawn in it; and it was, in antient times, a practice of the young gallants to ſwallow Loaches in glaſſes of *ſack*, or what is now called *dry-ſherry* wine, becauſe they were conſidered as invigorating, and as apt to communicate their prolific quality. In the firſt part of Henry IV. act II. ſcene I. Shakſpeare has made the ſecond carrier ſay, "chamber-lie breeds fleas like a Loach;" by which he means, that "chamber-lie breeds fleas as faſt as a Loach" breeds, not fleas, but Loaches. This fiſh has been ſo much eſteemed by phyſicians for its innocent and nutritive food as to be allowed to perſons in fevers and other dangerous diſtempers, and is very good for women in child-bed.

One of our poets ſays,

"The little Loach the barbel-tribe excels
For wholeſome uſe, and more intrinſic grace,
Tho' mean *his* form, and *they* a comely race."
Browne, Ecl. V. 86.

Iſaac Walton, in his "Complete Angler," ſays, "he lives upon, and ſeldom or ever riſes above, the gravel, on which he uſually gets his living." This obſervation of honeſt Iſaac has lately been introduced by Mr. Beſt, in his "Treatiſe on Angling:" who, ignorantly miſconſtruing Walton's words, ſays, "his (the Loach's) *food* is gravel." *Riſum teneatis?* Yours, &c.

SOME JOVIAL MEN SPILL FAIR WOOL.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb* 18.

FROM an omiſſion, out of my power to account for, in the communication on Chatterton, there is evidently a miſ-ſtatement. In p. 24, col. 2, it ſhould have been, "the plot of The Myſterious Mother is [in a manner plagiariſtically] recited in the Memoirs, &c." The ſingularity of the ſtory on which the tragedy is founded, and from the author printing it in 1768, probably made it then ſufficiently public to reach the knowledge of C, and his ſpecious perverſion would eaſily produce the following:

"The tale of the drawers deſerveth relation.—Thomas de Blunderville, a preeſte, although the preeſte had no allows, lovd a fair mayden, and on her begett a ſonn. Thomas educated his ſonn; at ſixteen years he went into the warrs, and neer did return for five yeurs. His mother was married to a knight, and bare a daughter, then ſixteen, who was ſeen and lovd by Thomas, ſon of Thomas, and married to him, unknown to her mother, by Ralph de Meſching of the Minſter, who invited, as cuſtom was, two of his brothers, Thomas de Blunderville and John Heſchamme. Thomas nevertheleſs had not ſeen his ſonn for five years, kenning him inſtantly, and learning the name of the bryde, toke him aſyde, and diſcloſd to him that he was his ſonn, and was wedad to his own ſiſtre. Young Thomas toke on ſo that he was ſhorne."

Yours, &c. AGUECHEEK.

P. 22, a. 47, r. "inconteſtible proofs, ſuch"—P. 23, a. 13, "excites wonder, opulence, apparently"—P. 25, a. 36, for "and" read "but."

Mr.

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* "Trout on the *race of Loach* renew their meal." Piſc. Dial. 6, 63.
——— "the *rill-born loach*." Ib. 7, 20.

† Cœl. ‡ Theod.

§ Ariſtot. Animal. lib. 6. Plin. lib. 31, cap. 8, et alios.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 9.

THE Gifford baronetage, p. 5, is certainly *extinct*; but, as the laſt perſon who bore it died in France, it is not eaſy to fix the time of his death.

P. 7. There certainly was a houſe at Guy's cliff before that built by Mr. Greathead; for, the chapel deſcribed by Leland was included in a houſe rented by the preſent Earl of Leiceſter before Mr. Greathead purchaſed it. He may have modernized the houſe and grounds; but there was, or I am much miſtaken, a houſe on the ſpot in the laſt century.

Ibid. Are not the arms of *Tyrone* thoſe of James De la Poer, or Power, earl of Tyrone, whoſe daughter and heir, Catharine, was married to Sir Marcus Beresford, created earl of Tyrone 1720? Lodge, II. p. 219; Archdale's Peerage of Ireland, II. 303.

P. 15. Bp. Bonner was born of poor parents at Hanley, in the county of Worceſter, in a houſe ſtill called *Bonner's place*, a little cottage of about 5l. *per annum*. His road to preferment was his ſkill and dexterity in buſineſs, aided by a ſufficient degree of forwardneſs and a puſhing diſpoſition, which could conform itſelf to all times; and, while he complied outwardly with the ſeveral ſteps taken to advance the Reformation, he privately uſed all means in his power to prevent it. He ſeems to have poſſeſſed a temper moſt violent and uncontrouled, indulging himſelf in all the exceſſes of revenge and wanton cruelty. Being known to be fierce and cruel to the utmoſt degree, Gardiner left the condemning and burning of hereticks to him. His perſon is repreſented as very fat and corpulent; which, in an epigram made under a picture of him whipping Thomas Henſhawe, in Fox's Martyrs, p. 2043, is aſcribed to his feeding ſo voraciouſly on human fleſh and blood, and having devoured 208 perſons in three years. No wonder then if gluttony is to be added to his other exceſſive indulgences*.

P. 28. I cannot help thinking the "wonderful Hiſtory of Prince Fanferedin" was tranſlated very ſoon after it was firſt publiſhed in French, at leaſt 60 years ago. Miſs Watts, it ſeems, publiſhed a new tranſlation of it.

P. 29. What is called Owen Glyndwr's *ſword*, is nothing more than one of thoſe croſſes ſo common on coffin-faſhioned ſtones in almoſt every church in England and Wales. The ground of this tradition was probably one of his ſtrong camps ſurrounded by a vaſt rampart of ſtones, and called *Caer Drewyn*, near *Corwen**. Tho' it is ſaid he was buried in the churchyard at Monnington, co. Hereford, where lived one of his deſcendants, in whoſe houſe he died†, the place of Owen's ſepulture is ſo uncertain, that it is not improbable his remains may really be covered by the ſtone in queſtion. I was ſhewn, at the South end of the South tranſept of Bangor cathedral, a tomb with a black marble ſlab and a croſs flory for Owen Glendwr's; but, if it belongs to any other than a biſhop of Bangor, it more probably belongs to Owen Gwennith, ſovereign of North Wales, who died 1169, and was buried here with his brother Cadwallader, according to Gyraldus Cambrenſis, Itin. Camb. Glendwr burnt Bangor cathedral in 1405, and it lay in ruins 90 years; ſo that it is not very likely his remains were honoured with a tomb in its ruins.

I wiſh it was in my power to gratify A *Z.* with a view of old Peterborough houſe; but I have never ſeen one. Has not Mr. Lyſons made it clear that it came to the Peterborough family by the marriage of Cary, the builder's kinſwoman, with the firſt lord Peterborough?

"Northward of (Wrington) church, and adjacent to the church-yard, is an old thatched houſe, little better than a cottage, which had the honour of giving birth (Aug. 29, 1632) to that celebrated philoſopher John Locke, whoſe mother, travelling in

* Wood, MS. Aſhmole, ſays he was the natural ſon of Dr. Savage, rector of Davenham, Cheſhire, by a woman afterwards married to one Bonner, a lawyer, at Hanley. But Lord Lechmere aſſured Mr. Strype that he was legitimately born, and put to ſchool by one of the L. family, as he afterwards gratefully acknowledged. It is not very probable any branches of his family ſhould be exiſting; and we hear of no favours heaped by him on any of them. Mr. Lyſons, in p. 32 of vol. II. of his "Environs," dated 1795, ſays, his houſe at Bethnal-green "is now converted into two or three tenements."

* Pennant's Wales, p. 316.

† Ibid. p. 368.

theſe parts, was here taken in labour, and conſtrained to take up her reſidence," are the words of Mr. Collinſon, Hiſtory of Somerſet, I. 209. The author of the "Memoirs of the Life and Character of Mr. Locke," 1701, 8vo, ſays, he was born in the year 1632, at Wrington, near Briſtol, where he was baptized Aug. 29. Mr. Le Clerc, Bib'. choiſie, VI. 345, ſays, he was baptized the ſame day he was born. The "Memoirs" add, that his father, whoſe name was John, was originally of Pensford, in the county of *Buckingham*. The name of the county is an evident miſtake; for, it is well known that Pensford is a market-town in Somerſet, a chapelry to Publow village adjoining, and about as far from Briſtol as Wrington, about 8 miles, and at not quite the ſame diſtance from Wrington. Mr. Collinſon, II. 429, deſcribes Pensford as "a town conſiſting of a few ordinary houſes, dreadfully decayed ſince Leland repreſented it as a 'praty market-townlet occupied with clothinge.' Being now bereft of the benefit of trade, many of the houſes are fallen into ruins."

In the account of the houſe where Mr. Locke was born, there is nothing to make one ſuppoſe it was no better than a cottage 150 years ago. It may have been one of the beſt houſes in the village at that time; or, at any rate, the beſt calculated to accommodate Mrs. L. in her critical ſituation, when ſhe was not able to travel acroſs the country to her home at Pensford. Her huſband was ſteward, or court-keeper, to Col. Popham, who had large property in this county, and whoſe deſcendants now own Publow, and might perhaps be travelling on law buſineſs. The Pophams ſold North Petherton in the reign of Charles I. to the Portmans. They hold Wellington, and bury there (Collinſon, II. 483-4). Their property lying in the South and South-weſt, or lower, parts of the county, it is very probable that Mr. L. might be going thither on buſineſs, and that his wife accompanied him.

But how ſhall we account for the want of curioſity in Mr. C. or his colleague Mr. Rack, who made drawings of all the churches in the county, that they never thought of examining the *Regiſters* of Publow or Wrington for the *baptiſm* of the great philoſopher or his family, except by reflecting how little our County-hiſtorians have attended to ſuch records; and neither Mrs. Montague nor Miſs More ever thought of them. By-the-bye, Mr. Urban, does not the inſcription on the urn to be placed in Wrington church look as if it were preſented to Miſs M. after it was erected there?

"To JOHN LOCKE,
born in this village,
this memorial is erected
by Mrs. MONTAGUE,
and *preſented to*
HANNAH MORE."

Mr. Locke's younger brother died in his minority, vol. LXI. p. 523; and as Mr. L. never married, nor had ſiſters, it is not eaſy to aſcertain who were the repreſentatives of the family. The Pariſh Regiſters, as before obſerved, might perhaps help us here.

A much better view of Malling abbey gate is engraved LXII. 497. I am at a loſs to underſtand what the black ſpots on the little round pillars mean in that in your Supplement.

I think it very likely that your Antiquarian correſpondent, vol. LXVIII. p. 1108, ſhould have miſtaken the monument of Biſhop *Poore* for that of Biſhop *Roger*, which has letters on the *ledge* and on the *figure*; and yet it ſeems extraordinary thoſe on Biſhop Poore ſhould have eſcaped Mr. Carter and other Antiquaries, or that they ſhould occur on a monument of his age.

Yours, &c. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 2.

IN my obſervation on the word *bitch*, p. 29, I ſaid that I did not recollect any printed book which I could quote to juſtify the ſenſe I gave it. I have ſince found one. In Mr. Middleton's View of the Agriculture of Middleſex (a book full of information), he ſays, p. 93, "the harrows ſo often *bitch* one on to the other, that the man is obliged to ſtop a fourth part of his time to ſet them to rights." S. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 3.

FOR the information of S. H. p. 29, I beg leave to acquaint you, the word *bitch*, in the Northern counties, has both an active and a neuter ſignification. I remember, when a boy, to have often ſhared in an amuſement which may illuſtrate the meaning in its active ſenſe. We deſcribed a ſort of bed upon the ground with chalk, divided into ſeveral compartments. We then

then placed a piece of a *tile* in the firſt, and with one leg moved or jerked it from one compartment to the other, ſtill continuing on one leg till we had gone through the whole. This motion we called *hitching*. In the neuter ſenſe, it means ſimply to hop upon one leg; as, inſtead of *hop*, ſkip, and jump, we uſed the word *hitch*, ſkip, and jump. I apprehend, Pope uſed the word in this figurative ſenſe in the paſſage S. H. ſpeaks of, as it forms a direct contraſt with the word *ſlides*. Mr. Wakefield's explanation of the word I conceive to be erroneous. The words *hitch* and *edge* convey two diſtinct meanings. Dr. Johnſon's definition approaches nearer the truth. I hope this explanation will ſatisfy the enquiry of your correſpondent.

A NORTHERN FRIEND.

Mr. URBAN, *Kidderminſter, Feb.* 8.

S. H. p. 29, requeſts an explanation of "hitches *in a* rhyme;" for, ſo my copy reads it. In the North of England, where I reſided, the word *hitch* was commonly uſed as a verb active in two ſenſes. "I have hitch'd it in at laſt." This meaning ſeems to derive the word from Διεγαν, *conari*, &c. But in that ſenſe it will not explain Pope. In the other it is, I dare ſay, perfectly clear to moſt Northern ears what is meant by "hitches in a rhyme." To hitch, to ſtick faſt. "Hitch up your hat"—"the bird I ſhot is hitch'd in that tree." Mr. Pope would ſmile, were he alive, to ſee the Yorkſhire dialect ſtepping forward as a ſcholiaſt upon his verſes. But, with all due reverence to his manes, this laſt uſage of the verb may explain his meaning; it certainly accords with what follows. Read thus,

"Whoe'er offends, at ſome unlucky time
Slides into verſe, and *ſticks faſt*, or *hangs up*, in a rhyme,
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the ſad burden of ſome merry ſong."

I do not pretend, Mr. Urban, to any ſkill in criticiſm; but, if what I have *hitched* in will give any ſatisfaction to S. H. your inſertion of this will oblige a Northern friend.

AN HONEST YORKSHIREMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

THE word *hitch* is a good deal uſed in the county of Durham, and is, I believe, of Saxon derivation. It ſimply means *hopping on one leg*, and occurs in two ſorts of play, or childiſh feats, the one called "hitch, ſtride, and lowp" (leap), the other, "hitch-beds."

I remember noticing Mr. Wakefield's critique on the paſſage in queſtion ſome time ſince, and then thought, as I do now, his emendation far from an happy one; as, whoever makes the neceſſary and obvious diſtinction between *verſe* and *rhyme*, can be at little loſs for the literal and ludicrous meaning of the word *hitches* as it ſtands in the couplet. If, however, a provincial word, which Mr. Wakefield ſuppoſes *hitch* to be, may with propriety be denied a place in elegant verſification, would not

"Slides into verſe, and *hobbles* in a rhyme,"

come much nearer the ſenſe of the poet than *edges into*? You may laugh, Mr. Urban, and I am happy to make you merry; but, in theſe days of liberty and equality, if the text of Alexander the Little is to be diſputed, I inſiſt upon it, Sir, I have as great a right to offer my conjectures as any other perſon.

With regard to Dr. Johnſon's explanation of the word *hitch*, my opinion is, that both he and your correſpondent S. H. are right in their reſpective definitions. In the firſt place, that to *hitch* is "to move by jerks" any perſon, holding up one leg and hopping or jumping with the other, may aſcertain; and, in the ſecond, that *hitching* is ſomewhat difficult, or, as your correſpondent S. H. expreſſes himſelf, "does not go on ſmoothly." I have, in the way of "ſetting CRACKS" (another North-country play), *hitched* too often from my father's houſe to an old woman's ſchool in the neighbourhood, where learning and muſtard, manners and ſpice (gingerbread), were ever on ſale, not to know it is done at the coſt of an aching leg and loſs of breath.

Therefore, demanding your felicitations for this very learned and liberal diſquiſition, I am, Mr. Urban, yours,

Far-enough-North-in-all Conſcience-this-cold-Weather.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 19.

I APPREHEND the word *edge* is uſed, in the North of England, in the ſenſe mentioned by Mr. Wakefield; yet, if I might be allowed to *edge in* a word without danger of being ſent *hitching* away in a lame cauſe, I would aſk if it is not poſſible that theſe two words, *edge* and *hitch*, may be de-

rived

ſived from very different ſources; for, ſurely, the latter has a ſignification nearly, if not preciſely, what your correſpondent S. H. diffidently ſuppoſes. It ſeems to me that Dr. Johnſon's explanation of *hitch* is perfectly agreeable to the ſenſe in which, I apprehend, Mr. Pope to have uſed it in the couplet quoted in p. 29; to *hitch* being ſometimes applied, if I miſtake not, in the North of England, to any perſon that walks lamely, who, of courſe, is obliged "to catch or move by jerks:" therefore, may not the words *ſlides* and *hitches* ſtand deſignedly oppoſed in the ſame line, each thus explaining the other?

"Whoe'er offends, at ſome unlucky time
Slides into verſe, or* hitches in a rhyme."

Slides, i. e. *glides ſmoothly* along, or hitches, i. e. *limps* away; meaning, that the offender is ſure to be dragged into ſome ſort of rhyme, whether his (like "Amelia's) liquid name" aſſiſts the verſe to *run ſmoothly* on its feet, or the rugged harſhneſs of its ſyllables obliges it to *halt*. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 20.

IN conſequence of a requeſt in p. 29, I ſend you the following remarks.

The word *hitch* is very generally uſed, in the county of Glouceſter, in the ſenſe of *to ſtick faſt*, or *to faſten*, commonly in a neuter, but ſometimes in an active ſenſe. For inſtance, if you aſk the unfortunate horſeman in that county, how it happened that he was dragged by his horſe, he immediately replies, becauſe my foot *hitched* in the ſtirrup. If you enquire of the ſhepherd where he found his loſt ſheep, he anſwers, *hitched* in the briers. The ploughman, when the horſes are brought out of the ſtable harneſſed, orders the driver to *hitch* them together. Again, as ſoon as they are carried in the field, to *hitch* them to the plough; and, in the evening, bids him to *hitch*-off. When ſheep have a freſh allotment of turnips given to them, it is invariably called a *freſh-hitch*, not only in this, but in ſome parts of the adjoining counties. When a ſwing-gate is thrown to, in order to faſten it, the latch of it ſlides up the inclined plane of the catch, and, when arrived at a certain point, drops into the groove made to receive it, and then the gate is ſaid to *hitch*. I confeſs that I have always this laſt ſenſe of the word upon my mind when I read the lines of Pope which are here alluded to. The meaning, therefore, of the paſſage with me is this:

"Whoe'er offends, at ſome unlucky time
Slides into verſe, and *drops into*, and *ſticks faſt*, in a rhyme."

there remaining *inſignis*, or expoſed to ridicule his whole life long.

Pope, it is well known, reſided much and wrote much (probably this imitation of Horace) in Glouceſterſhire, at the ſeat of Lord Bathurſt at Cirenceſter, where, if he converſed at all, he muſt have heard the word *hitch* uſed in the above ſenſes.

Any alteration of the verſe in queſtion would, I think, be for the worſe; but Mr. Wakefield's amendment appears to me peculiarly inadmiſſible.

Yours, &c. W. L.

* In Dodſley's 12mo edition, 1739, it is printed "*and* hitches."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

AS your correſpondent, p. 12, who gives you the epitaph of Dr. Hales, ſeems to be ignorant who was the writer, I can inform you, that it was generally attributed at the time to the preſent Biſhop of Durham.

Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1.

IN the preſent ſeaſon of the year and ſeverity of the cold, it is a real ſervice to the publick to communicate an eaſy and familiar preventive of kibes in children, and frequently very beneficial to adults, and perſons advanced in years. It is ſimply as follows—Let the perſon, twice or thrice in a week in the ſevere cold months, immediately before getting into his bed, waſh his feet in ſalt and water in a tepid milk-warm ſtate, wiping them very dry. This I write on experience, and with aſſurance of its benefit; and it would be of ſervice to the publick, after trial of it, to communicate its ſucceſs, with or without a name or ſignature, thro' the channel of your monthly and uſeful Publication.

When fevers are prevalent, or any complaints, even common colds and coughs, it is of much importance that the dirty linen of the ſick ſhould be waſhed in ſeparate waters by themſelves; for, a degree of infectious taint will attach and communicate to all linen waſhed with the linen of the ſick. This hint may induce conſiderate perſons to attend to it, and give directions accordingly to laundreſſes.

The

The opinion of any liberal gentleman, verſed in the law, whether I am ſubject to penalty for ſporting without licence, by hunting only, and that with a ſmall pack of dogs kept by ſubſcription, and to which I am a known ſubſcriber, will be gratefully received.

A ſingle flannel waiſtcoat to each poor perſon would be equally uſeful to men or women. Bought at wholeſale dealers, the price is moſt trifling. I uſually ſend two dozen to be diſtributed by miniſter or churchwardens to every little village wherein I have property. The poor wear them in the day, and ſleep in them in the night.

Yours, &c.

V. and B.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1798-9.

H. OF COMMONS.

November 23.

THE *Speaker* acquainted the Houſe, that his Majeſty had been waited on with their addreſs of thanks for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne; and that his Majeſty had returned a moſt gracious anſwer to the ſame.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that no petition for private bills be received after Friday, the 15th of February next; which was agreed to accordingly.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage reſpecting an annuity to be granted to rear-admiral Lord Nelſon.

After ſome obſervations from Mr. *Jebnes*, on the nature and conſequences of the gallant admiral's brilliant victory, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Capt. Berkeley in the chair; and, his Majeſty's meſſage having been read,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, he was ſo perſuaded of the unanimous ſentiment and wiſh of the Houſe on the motion he ſhould have the honour to make, that he ſhould conſider it impertinent in him to detain them further on the ſubject; he would therefore move, "that it is the opinion of this Committee, that an annuity of 2000l. *per annum* be payable out of the conſolidated fund to rear-admiral Lord Nelſon, and to his two next heirs inheriting the title, in conſideration of his eminent ſervices, purſuant to his Majeſty's meſſage."

General *Walpole* roſe to ſecond the motion. He ſaid, the country would doubtleſs think with him, that Lord Nelſon had moſt juſtly deſerved this remuneration for his ſervices.

The motion was then put, and agreed to *nem. con.* and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee, to take into conſideration his Majeſty's ſpeech.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that a ſupply be granted to his Majeſty.

The motion was agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. *Wilberforce Bird* obſerved, that the bill enabling certain perſons to iſſue promiſſory notes of a ſmall amount was attended with much convenience: the want of ſuch a bill would be obviated if the new ſilver coinage was to take place which was ſome time ago in contemplation. He underſtood, however, that the meaſure was retarded, as Government had employed ſeveral Royal Academicians to invent a die for the ornament of the ſilver coinage.

The ſmall-note bill of laſt ſeſſion being read, Mr. *Bird* moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and continue, for a time to be limited, the ſame.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that notice was certainly neceſſary; for, though the meaſure which gave riſe to the bringing in the bill, namely, the ſuſpenſion of iſſuing ſpecie from the Bank, ſtill exiſted, yet the embarraſſments which occaſioned it at that time do not now continue. With reſpect to the ſilver coinage, the country felt, and the Houſe would perceive, the neceſſity of inventing ſuch dies as would prevent the numerous frauds committed on the ſilver coinage of the country, without any reference to beauty or ornament, which were ſubordinate conſiderations.

Mr. *W. Bird* explained; and leave was then given to bring in his bill.

November

November 26.

Capt. *Berkeley* preſented a bill for ſettling and ſecuring to Lord Nelſon, and the two next heirs in ſucceſſion, a certain annuity, in conſideration of his eminent ſervices; which was read the firſt time.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply, to conſider of the navy eſtimates, Lord *Arden* moved, that 120,000 ſeamen, including 20,000 marines, be granted to his Majeſty, for the ſervice of the enſuing year.

Sir *John Sinclair* conceived the number then moved for to be much more than was neceſſary, when he conſidered the preſent ſituation of the country, and the great ſucceſſes that had lately been obtained over the enemies' fleets. At the end of the American war, when we had all the navies of France, Spain, and Holland, to contend with, there were no more than 110,000 ſeamen; and, therefore, at the preſent time, when there was not the ſame neceſſity, he thought that number would be ſufficient; and that to keep up ſo many as 120,000 would be a great profuſion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that the only reaſon aſſigned by the Hon. Baronet for wiſhing to reduce the preſent eſtabliſhment of the navy was, of there having been but 110,000 ſeamen at the end of the American war, when the fleets of the enemy were more powerful than they were at preſent; but he did not attempt to ſhew that a greater number than 110,000 would at that time have been unneceſſary. The navy of England at that time was conducted with as much ſkill and enterpriſe as at any other period; it was ſupported with no conſiderable diminution of glory; but, inſtead of blocking up the ports of the enemy throughout the whole extent of their coaſts; inſtead of making every quarter of the world a ſcene of new triumphs; it was often in ſituations of difficulty, and ſometimes of danger. He could not, therefore, ſee any grounds for the Hon. Baronet's wiſhing to reduce the navy; he was confident that the vote of 120,000 ſeamen would not that day meet one diſſenting voice but his.

Mr. *Tierney* ſaid, that it certainly would not meet his diſſenting voice.

The reſolution then paſſed the Committee. The following ſums were alſo voted—3,886,000l. and 2,964,000l. for ſeamen's pay—4,617,000l. for wear and tear of ſhips—and 390,000l. for ſea ordnance.

The *Speaker* having reſumed the chair, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, he had already given notice of his intention to bring forward, on Monday next, certain propoſitions concerning finance. He then roſe to give notice that on the Monday following he would lay before the Committee of Ways and Means the whole of the ſupplies for the ſervice of the enſuing year.

November 27.

The reſolutions, voting 120,000 ſeamen, including marines, were reported from the Committee.

On the ſecond reading,

Sir *John Sinclair* ſaid that, after a cool conſideration of this ſubject, he ſaw no reaſon for re-calling his opinion—that a ſmaller number of ſeamen would be ſufficient for every exigency, in the preſent ruined ſtate of the French navy.

Mr. *Wallace* (one of the Admiralty) expreſſed his ſurprize at the oppoſition which had been given to the preſent vote. It was ſuch a one, in his opinion, as might have been acceded to with ſafety; and the number of ſeamen called for, in his judgement, could not be reduced without danger. Thoſe who were employed in the conduct of the navy had ſhewn every diſpoſition to retrench the public expences; the preſumption was, therefore, in their favour, that, if the full number of ſeamen was voted, they would not loſe ſight of any favourable opportunity for reducing that number.

The queſtion being put, the reſolution was agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the 38th, cap. 66. of the King be read; which being done, he obſerved, that it would be in the recollection of the Houſe, that the act, enabling his Majeſty to accept of the voluntary offer of the militia to ſerve in Ireland, would expire within a month after the meeting of the preſent ſeſſion. Fortunately for the country, the voluntary zeal of the militia had had the moſt ſalutary effects in ſuppreſſing the rebellion in Ireland, but certainly not ſuch as to induce the Houſe to conſent to the militia being withdrawn from that country. His wiſh was to give the

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the militia a renewed opportunity of voluntarily coming forward on future occaſions; and for this purpoſe he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill for the continuance of the ſaid act, for a time to be limited.—*Leave granted.*

H. OF LORDS.

November 28.

Lord *Grenville* preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty, which was the ſame in ſubſtance with that which, on a former day, had been brought to the Commons, for granting an annuity to Lord Nelſon. It concluded with truſting that the Houſe would concur with his Majeſty's faithful Commons in carrying the ſame into effect. He concluded by moving an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, thanking him for his moſt gracious communication, and declaring that that Houſe moſt heartily concurred in the ſentiments expreſſed by his Majeſty concerning the important ſervices of Lord Nelſon, and would endeavour to the utmoſt of their power to carry his Majeſty's moſt gracious intention into effect.

This addreſs was agreed to unanimouſly.

The Earls of *Elgin* and *Dumfries* took the oaths, and their ſeats.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Dent* brought up a petition from the debtors in Lancaſter gaol, praying for the relief of the Houſe. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe went into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that, towards raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty, the ſeveral duties on ſugar, impoſed by the acts of the 27th, the 34th, and 37th of the king—the duties on malt, and the duties of exciſe on tobacco and ſnuff, which expire the 24th of March, 1799, be continued to the 25th of March, 1800; that the duty of 4s. per pound, raiſed from penſions and perſonal eſtates, be alſo continued to 1800; and alſo the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and beer, to the 24th of June, 1800.

Theſe reſolutions were agreed to.

The Committee of Supply was put off to Friday.

November 30.

Mr. *Wilberforce Bird* brought in his bill for the continuing of ſmall notes; which was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Tueſday next.

Lord Nelſon's penſion was ordered to be ingroſſed, and read the third time on Monday.

The order of the day, for the Houſe to go into a Committee of Supply, being read, the *Secretary at War* moved, that the eſtimates of the army be referred to the ſaid Committee.

The Houſe in a Committee, the *Secretary at War* ſaid, he thought the readieſt way of ſtating to the Committee the eſtimates would be to refer to the years 1797 and 1798; and, by comparing the expenditure with the demands of the ſervice, gentlemen would be enabled to account for what may not appear to them at firſt view—the increaſed demands for the enſuing year. He ſtated the difference ariſing from the neceſſary augmentation of the army at one million. This augmentation aroſe from the increaſe in the militia, in the dragoon regiments, in the foot-guards, and in the regiments deſtined for the Weſt-Indies. Another article which contributed to the enlargement was, that the ſupplementary militia, laſt year, had been taken on an eſtimate only for a limited time; whereas their ſervices, from the unexpected courſe of events, had rendered their continuance abſolutely neceſſary; to theſe were to be added the Scotch militia, fourteen new corps of ſencible infantry, and volunteer corps; the eſtimate of barracks, in which the troops were now lodged throughout the country; and the increaſed ſum granted to the widows of officers, which was not above 30l. *per annum*, on the average, to each; a grant in which, in indulging his own feelings, he hoped he ſhould meet with the indulgence of the Committee. Theſe ſums, which would appear from the eſtimates, together with the conſtruction and reparation of Scotch roads and bridges, would make up the ſum total; and which, as ſpecifically mentioned in the papers before the Houſe, he would not now recapitulate. The *Secretary at War* entered here into an account of the arrangements which were made in the War-office, and expreſſed his doubts that the ſavings gained by the curtailing of the fees from the different branches would be ſufficient to make good the

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ſums that were neceſſary to augment the pay of thoſe who were conſidered as under paid, or be ſufficiently productive for thoſe new offices which were neceſſarily created. He then ſaid, that he would produce the reſolutions to the Committee, unleſs a queſtion ſhould ariſe.

After a few words from Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Tierney*, the report was brought up; and, in a converſation acroſs the table, it was agreed to reconſider the army eſtimates on Tueſday, and to receive the report on the navy and plantations on Monday next.

December 3.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a very long ſpeech, produced his plan of finance, which may be termed a budget. He took a curſory view of the ſupplies for the ſervice of the enſuing year, amounting to 29,272,000l. ſterling.

The following is the ſtatement of the ſupplies:

Navy, including the Wages of ſeamen,	£. 13,642,000
Army - - -	8,840,000
Army extraordinaries -	3,900,000
Ordnance - -	1,570,000
Plantation eſtimates -	420,000
Tranſport board -	700,000
To the commiſſioners for liquidating the national debt - -	200,000
Total	£. 29,272,000

The new plan of finance, or modification of that of laſt year, relates to a tax on income, amounting to ten millions ſterling, deduced from the following ſtatement of income:

Landlords - -	£. 10,000,000
Tenants - -	6,000,000
Tithes - - -	4,000,000
Mines, navigations, &c.	3,000,000
Rental of houſes -	5,000,000
Profeſſions - -	2,000,000
Diſtant poſſeſſions - -	5,000,000
Foreign trade - -	12,000,000
Domeſtic trade - -	18,000,000
Artizans, &c. - -	10,000,000
Scotland - - -	5,000,000
Funds - -	12,000,000
Grand total	102,000,000

The total, ſaid Mr. *Pitt*, is put at one hundred and two millions; and I, therefore, hope I may conſider myſelf juſtified in the expectation, that no leſs a ſum than 10,000,000l. is likely, from a tax of this deſcription, if fairly collected. Now, ſuppoſing that ten millions is the ſum thus collected, gentlemen will recollect, that, in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, the aſſeſſed taxes were the only part of the public reſources, which were mortgaged for the ſum of 80,000,000l. borrowed for the public ſervice in 1797. I ſhould think it my duty, therefore, that the ſum now propoſed to be raiſed, in lieu of the aſſeſſed taxes, ſhould, after its appropriation to the ſupplies of the preſent year, remain as a pledge for the diſcharge of the loan of the preſent year beyond what will be paid out of the ſinking fund. Taking the aſſeſſed taxes at four millions, they would have been mortgaged for two years after peace;—and thus the advantage of this meaſure is this, that no greater ſums will be raiſed on any individuals than thoſe which have been hitherto paid, at leaſt by ſuch as have rendered the meaſure of the legiſlature effectual; they will be relieved of a greater than a proportional ſhare of their burthen, and the duration of the burthen will not be half the time. This is a recommendation of the juſtice and expediency which muſt be felt by the people at large. But it does not ſtop here; it looks anxiouſly to the alleviation of the burthens of the country by a great temporary exertion; it looks to the equality of the tax, and the general efficacy of the meaſure, conſcious that on them depends our ſucceſs in the great cauſe in which we are engaged. Mr. Pitt ſaid, that every honeſt and well-diſpoſed man would, no doubt, be ready to contribute a tenth of his income in the preſent exigency; and, in deſcribing our brilliant victories by ſea, drew a ſtriking contraſt between England and the powers on the Continent; and hoped, as an opportunity was now offered, that they would ſtand forward in defence of their liberties, and reduce the enemy to his proper boundaries.

Mr. *Tierney* was the only gentleman who delivered his ſentiments after Mr. Pitt. In a long and animated ſpeech he expreſſed his diſapprobation of the principle of the meaſure; and reſerved to a future ſtage of the buſineſs a particular ſtatement of his objections to the tax.

The reſolutions were then read and agreed to, and the report ordered to be received to-morrow.

(To be continued.)

29. *Conſi-*

29. *Considerations upon the State of Public Affairs at the Beginning of the Year* 1798. *Part the Second. Upon the Instructions of His Majesty's Plenipotentiary at* Lille, *and the Indemnity of* Great Britain *at the Peace. By the Author of "Considerations, &c. at the Beginning of the Year* 1796." *Third Edition.*

"THE material part of the following pages was written during the period of the negotiations at Lille, and under impressions inseparable from what the author regarded as at least a great public danger and dishonour. He had not, however, courage to take upon himself so great responsibility as attaches, in his opinion, upon persons who interfere with the actual measures of the Executive Government. He chooses a time for publishing these reflections when they clash with no object of Administration; when the good sense and deliberation of the publick may judge of them without heat, anxiety, or prejudice; with the tranquillity and even coldness which attend the discussion of remote and contingent interests. It will easily be seen, that he neither courts popularity nor favour, and that he speaks the language of no party. The greatest danger of Europe he considers to arise from the people's ignorance of their true situation, and from mean and temporizing politicks in the Governments. He reserves for a future but not very distant opportunity to offer a few Considerations upon the domestic situation of the empire and its dependencies, and the necessity of explicitness, œconomy, and example, in the Government, in order to enable the people to bear their share of privations and hardships during the contest, and to triumph over every difficulty and danger." *Advertisement.*

"As soon as France had received that Constitution which ended on the 18th of Fructidor *, the King's servants brought down a message † to both Houses of Parliament, expressive of his Majesty's readiness to treat for a *general peace*, and containing a virtual acknowledgement of the Republick." (p. 1.)

"The relative state, therefore, of the belligerent powers, and not the cause of the war, or pretence of injury, gives the measure and equity of the peace. Indemnities are not for the just, but the powerful. There is a right in wrong itself. The plunder acquired by crime is to be divided with justice; states and banditti acknowledge this law.

"If we have not offered to France her due share of the common prey, which is the plain English of what diplomatic cant and ministerial prudery have christened by the affected name of mutual compensation; if the project of Lord Malmesbury does not leave to France her fair division of the spoil — *then* we are the protractors of the war. If we ought to have abandoned the whole to France, without any moiety or equivalent for ourselves, *then* we are certainly guilty of its continuance. But, if the Harbour of Trincomalé, with the Island of Trinidada, and the Cape of Good Hope, are not more than an equivalent for Flanders, Brabant, Liege, Cologne, Holland, Savoy, Lombardy, and the whole catalogue of the French robberies; then, considering that the arms of France have not been more victorious than our own, and that our successes upon the high seas are equal to her's upon the high ways, we have acted like thieves of honour, and are entitled to defend our equitable share of the booty.

"When peace was first offered to the Republick, and so late as my Lord Malmesbury's first expulsion from France, we proposed to ourselves some honester and nobler objects: we were willing to divest ourselves of our conquests, in order to reinstate our unfortunate allies in the countries of which they had been dispossessed by the fortune of war, and to restore the balance of Europe. Upon an occasion so generous, and with intentions so truly just and magnanimous, it would have been mean to have haggled or bargained; the more and the less were questions of trifling importance. We were indemnified by honour for all our cessions of interest. To be the acknowledged deliverers of Europe, had even a political advantage in reputation, and possibly in gratitude, which might easily counterbalance some degree of inferiority in our relative position. But now that we, together with all Europe, have abandoned that system, which, in our turn, has defended all of us; now that, disengaged by the treaty of Udina, we think of our individual state alone, and are become insulated in the politicks of Europe, as well as in the map, it is doubtless our part to keep our full share of the common plunder, and assert *our right in wrong*; more particularly as our armed confederates demand not only the whole of the purse, but the pistol.

"If we examine the *project* which has been rejected at Lille, we shall find that there exists no longer in any Cabinet of Europe a basis or design of peace, that is not founded in the complete abandonment of its antient system, or that is any thing else than a new plan for its division and spoliation. Even England, the generous and impartial arbitress of its fate, and the protectress of its liberties so often, appears there in the character of one of its plunderers; meek indeed, and moderate, and self-denying, and declining still the invidiousness

* Sept. 4, 1797. † Dec. 9, 1795.

diouſneſs and the full reward of a crime, of which ſhe more than divides the meanneſs and the guilt." (p. 5—8.)

"If peace comes to be not reſtoration of right, but ratification of violence, what does it bring but more leiſure to complain, and brood over injuries no longer doubtful, no longer to be remedied?" (p. 13.)

"If France had fleets now, does any one think ſhe would make peace at all? Does any one think then, that ſhe will obſerve the peace after ſhe ſhall have obtained fleets? And does any one think we can raiſe the blockade of her ports, and of Spain and Holland, without giving her fleets? Can we make peace without giving her ſeamen, who are now our priſoners*? Can we reſtore her colonies without giving her the nurſeries and ſchools of ſeamen? And can a peace laſt, which furniſhes her, in an inſtant, with every thing wanting to her, and inducing her to break it?" (pp. 14, 15.)

"The peace of which Lord Malmeſbury was inſtructed to preſent the project would have ratified the French empire in the Netherlands, her paramount authority over the vaſſal governments of Holland, Spain, and Sardinia; her tutelary ſovereignty in the new Italian republicks, together with whatever part of the Venetian or Imperial territories within the Rhine, was not to be given to the Emperor, either by the treaty of Leoben, or as an equivalent for its violation. For this is an axiom of our new public law, and a principle of the French code of nations, that every treaty may be broken, and every oath be canceled, ſo it be done with an indemnity, or a compenſation. What other changes were to be effected in Europe in favour of France, are perhaps as yet too myſterious and uncertain to be ſtated amongſt theſe acknowledged and public uſurpations (Rome and Switzerland had not yet been conquered): it is not material to ſwell the catalogue with Avignon, Porentru, and the German rents in Alſatia, the briars and brambles in a foreſt of iniquity. It is enough to trace her from ſea to ſea, and from mountain to mountain, whence ſhe ſtrides like another Neptune, ſhaking the foundations of the earth.

"Of all the barriers of Europe, of all the boundaries, natural or created by the art and policy of nations, the Britiſh Channel alone remains, yet conſiderably impaired, and menaced and outflanked by an hoſtile line, from Uſhant to the Ems. The Alps and the Pyrenees are leveled; Savoy and the Netherlands, that once, with a ridge of fortreſſes, preſented an impenetrable chain, and fixed the political geography of the world, are in the hands of France; her garriſons are admitted in the Adriatic gulph, and the iſlands of the Grecian Archipelago: the ſceptres of Turin and Madrid are ſwayed by her nod, and exiſt by her connivance; Brabant and Auſtrian Flanders are annexed; the United Provinces, held in awe by their own ramparts, now manned by France, are governed by French legates and proconſuls; the commercial republicks of Italy plundered and revolutionized; all abandoned, by the peace, to the French regimen, and forced to ſwell the catalogue of the French power and reſources, give a ſolidity and extent to the military republick, which no wiſe man, and no free ſtate, can look upon without terror and apprehenſion*." (p. 17—20.)

"If France becomes pacific and conſervatory, theſe provinces, which by the peace are to become part of her, will more than double her power and reſources, always too great for the equilibrium of Europe." (p. 22.)

"I fear there is not a Frenchman who would not rather be Alaric than Caſar, Attila than Scipio; and I regard all the conqueſts of France, and all the truces which may ratify them, as ſo many epochas and ſtages in the career of a new Vandaliſm and darkneſs, which are preparing to involve all human ſociety." (p. 23).

"When I compute in my own mind the reſtoration of the whole of the French colonies now in our poſſeſſion, the readmiſſion of France into India, where our Government appears to me more proſperous than ſecure; and the accumulation of her maritime and colonial preponderance, by the acquiſition of the Spaniſh part of Hiſpaniola, and her power over the naval forces of Spain, Holland, and Venice; to all of which the project of Lille had conſented; when I add to theſe means of inſult and offence the eagerneſs, perhaps the neceſſity, for war on her ſide, which would render any peace a ſtate of diſtruſt, alarm, and armament; I am forced to bow down in gratitude for the rejection of our offers, and to rejoice in the continuation of war, if it is not terminable with leſs danger, leſs calamity, leſs diſgrace, and leſs immorality, than we have projected.

"Whatever may be the chances of a civil war ariſing in France, to extricate us out of the evils we ſeem willing to plunge into at the peace; whatever may be the

* "There are 24,000 French priſoners now in the Engliſh priſons of war, of whom four-fifths, or 19,200, are ſeamen; beſides whatever number we may poſſeſs in the Weſt Indies and other quarters."—[Since this was written, it is believed a cartel has taken place, and a regular exchange, though the balance is conſiderably againſt this country.]

* "It is to be obſerved, that all the uſurpations of France ſubſequent to the project of Lille are purpoſely omitted."

probability

probability or the just and near expectation of such a crisis, under the present oppression of that unhappy and insulted nation; still it is impossible to consider the physical force of France without terror and dismay." (pp. 31, 32.)

The hope of a civil war in France, and the idea that we cannot have a worse peace than that of 1783, are the only arguments in favour of a peace which this writer condescends to answer.

"By the peace of 1783, it is true that we consented to a very great diminution of our empire; but the advantages positively acquired by the enemy were diminutive indeed, and did not certainly amount to the indemnity of the fiftieth part of the expences with which the war had left him oppressed and exhausted. By the debt he had accumulated, by the principles he had defended and received, he had brought into his own bosom those very seeds of revolt, and those internal dangers and confusions, from which we were delivered by the peace. Our state was indeed diminished, but our honour was entire. A peace which dismembered our empire, disarmed the envy also and rancour of our maritime rivals, which, ever since the peace of Paris, had brooded in every Court, and made the whole Commonwealth of Europe pleased spectators of the humiliation that we suffered. The system of Europe and the public law remained and flourished, and we had a just expectation, both of the duration of peace, and of alliances and assistance, if it were wantonly to be broken. If any one indulged a hope from the distractions of our neighbour, it was a hope of many years of peace for Europe, from the reform and amelioration of his own government and empire. It was a hope of general tranquillity from individual improvement. There was then no speculation, no wish of evil to our enemies, no base illiberal desire of mischief more salutary than our own virtue, œconomy, or wisdom. A peace of plunder and common wrong had not shaken the sanction from our treaties; and we could look, unblamed, as to a pledge of their duration, to that situation of our enemy which would occupy him at home, and prevent him from disturbing them. If there were statesmen who foresaw the explosion that has since convulsed that unhappy empire, they did not dare to alledge it as a motive or defence of a peace, for which they pleaded humble but strong necessity; when they severed us from America, they did not bid us be of good cheer, we should be indemnified by the civil war which hung over France; when they abandoned the Loyalists, when they ceded Dominica and Minorca, they did not cry out 'No matter, we shall be compensated by the calamities that wait for France.' Humble but strong necessity was all their plea, and all their hope was peace; a just and honourable hope from our own industry and fortune; commerce, and, above all, œconomy, they said, with many years of peace, might repair our privation; upon her lap, upon her unruffled bosom, they laid down their anxious head; with that ingenuous and virtuous scheme they dared to disarm, and trusted to respire. But what was the danger of their mistake, if they had made one? what were the disasters that hung over their country, if they had been deceived? We should have declined in power; we should have felt a gradual decay; we should have missed the blood we had shed, and the arm we had amputated. In the lapse of time, and with the current of events and years, with prepared and pliant spirits, adapted to necessity and use, we should have glided down into that third order of the powers, where the bitter insolence of our enemy had already ranked us. But, at that time, peace was peace. We could disarm with confidence; we could diminish our burthens with security. We disbanded our armies; we dismantled our fleets; we returned to our fields and looms; fresh air played round our temples; we slept, and were renewed. But what has such a peace in common line with that which, whenever it arrives, is now *projected* to close the war we are engaged in? Have the circumstances of these two periods any thing in parallel or analogy? If a definitive peace were to be signed to-morrow, at Lille or at London, can we disarm, can we dismantle, can we confide, can we respire? Will France cease to plunder and recruit? Will she cease to agitate and conspire? Will she cease even to insult and to threaten? Is every thing to be feared from hurricanes, nothing from the tides and trade winds of hostility? But our Western shores of Europe are relieved by storms; the Atlantic wave beats heavier in the calm. Let us then open our eyes (it is full time) upon our true situation; and, since *we will* have peace, let us fairly know the peace we are to have!

"Every negotiation, every attempt, even the very name of peace, is a stumbling-block in the way of the French Government, and a momentary check in that career of barbarism and dissolution, through which it drives mankind. If it is still useful to gain these pauses, and to catch at every projection in the abyss through which we are falling, I am content to offer still new negotiations; if it is still necessary to expose their tyrannical designs against the liberty of Europe, after the system of Europe is abandoned by every power in it; if any advantage is derived, even now, by laying bare on demore the perfidy or the perjury of Fr[illegible]; if any veil

veil or shadow is still spread over the smallest part of them, I am still willing that new efforts should be made to remove every mist, and every thread that hangs over them. I would be deterred by no insults; I *could* be wearied by no disappointments. But if, after what has happened, and happened, I think, without the surprize of one rational being in the whole publick of Europe, any other end or object is proposed by these inauspicious conferences; if the King's Ministers seriously believe, that, in the present convulsed and disjointed state of Europe, and from the present anxious and guilty tyrants, twice the usurpers of the French Government, and traitors not more to the Throne than to the Republick, they can obtain any permanent peace, or any peace at all, which should bring a state of repose and disarmament; if they rock themselves with this absurd and deceitful hope, and are intoxicated with these wild and dangerous speculations; then I must acknowledge my obligations to the preposterous ambition of the enemy; then I must bless the terror or the pride which defeats their plans, and rejects their capitulation.

"Peace is of necessity either armed or confidential; there is no alternative or subterfuge. If the first, it has little but the name of peace; if the second, it is full of danger, beyond any state of war. A confidential peace, founded in robbery and the ratification of wrong; a confidential peace, reared upon the ruins of the system by which we, and all the states of Europe, have been preserved independent and free from a foreign yoke, and before any new system or balance of power is essayed, or even invented, is not only impossible, but absurd; is not only beyond our understanding, but contradictory to our reason. But, if an *armed* peace is all that we can obtain, it is clear that we ought not to desire it with the same impatience, nor to buy it with the same expence and sacrifice, as a *peaceful peace*. If we may not sleep, why so eager to lie down? It is a joyless banquet where the sword is suspended over our head. The paths of this peace are strewed with thorns and poppies; shall we wound our foot, or drown our senses? If your eye winks, the enemy is upon you; if you watch, you consume with a slow and doubling fever. Will your revenue support an *armed peace?* Will you have recourse to loans to supply the deficiency of your revenue? If you *could* borrow in the time of *nominal* peace, what would be the state of your funds? what of the exchange? what of commerce? In the mean time, the enemy makes war upon your credit and finance, almost the only part of the war in which you are *now* vulnerable. He exhausts, he fatigues, he consumes you. The name of peace leaves him to his attack, and exempts him from his danger. He continues his hostility, and is relieved from his defence. With his recruits and his plunder he menaces your coasts and your colonies; with his emissaries and his plots he disturbs your interior, and encourages your Jacobins. By the joint danger he exhausts your treasury, and alienates from your constitution your mean and mercenary people, murmuring at the burthens he renders necessary for their defence.

"But, if your state is unquiet at home, what is it in your colonies? in your colonies, where he has sown the fruitful seeds of insurrection during the last five years, and where the root has struck profound and rank in a genial bed and a virgin soil; in your colonies, where revolt is natural and legitimate; where government is exposed to treasons and dangers unknown amongst the same colours and natures of human beings; where the white empire shakes to its foundations, or leans henceforward on the dangerous support of a black army; in your colonies, cultivated by an unhappy race, which links us with the brute, and humiliates us, at least, as much as it is oppressed by us; in your colonies, where you have associated the slave in the government, and placed the bayonet in the hands of Despair? In your colonies you cannot enjoy even that degree of false and suspicious tranquillity in which it is proposed to watch at home. Here you are to admit the very system of the enemy, to be modified, indeed, and qualified by my Lord Malmesbury. Here you are to organize the plans of Mirabeau and Barnave, with the comments of Rigaud and Sonthonax. Here you are to admit and swear to the French constitution. Here, if, at the instance of England, and by the address of her plenipotentiary, it is consented to relax at all in favour of the planter and the metropolis, the slave and the Mulatto are to be told, the one, that he is deprived of natural liberty, the other, of civil rights, by the fraud and cruelty of England. The emancipating hands of France are tied up by the tyranny of England. The liberty of the Black, and the franchise of the Creole, interdicted by the mercantile apathy of England. Their promised happiness blasted by her cunning, withered under her intense meridian avarice. Oh ingenious policy, egregious wisdom, divine forecast of thought and prudence! to commit your rich and peaceful colonies to the *analogy* of a Government which has forsworn the principle of conservation, which wastes with skill, and ruins by design! glorious *analogy!* for which St Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, and the whole island of Hispaniola, which is either yours or nothing, are cheap, and vile, and nothing!

"Well!

"Well! but in the East at least we shall be tranquil and secure. There we may re-admit the enemy, without all those dangers which, doubtless, I have exaggerated! We may restore to him his counters at Chandenagore and Pondicherry, without all this inconvenience and anxiety; there we may repose; there will be peace, at least, for the East India Company and the Board of Controul. What? I thought the war had been the peace of India! Are Pondicherry and Chandenagore all? Is the neighbourhood of Tippoo Sultaun nothing? Is not the King of Mysore already armed, victualed, garrisoned, prepared at every point? Does he wait for any thing but assistance; any thing, perhaps, but a signal from France? Are the Mahrattas, the Nizam, the whole of the Country Powers, nothing? Are not all of these laid open to the restless intrigues and malevolence of France? Are not 'The Rights of Man' already circulated in the languages of the Vidam and the Koran? There are circumstances still more dangerous, and nearer dangers, in that part of your empire, which I will not point out; but he is a miserable politician indeed whom some late occurrences, not unconnected with the constitution of your own armies, have not made rejoice in the absence of France from the peninsula of Hindoostan. You cannot close your eyes then even *there*. In the East, in the West, in the body of your own state, there is matter of watchful anxiety, or uneasy dreams. Such is a jealous and an armed peace! Such is the position in which it places you with regard to your enemy, I mean your foreign enemy; for, to your domestic foe, such a peace resembles victory, and is welcomed as success. *He* would triumph, if it were only in our dishonour; he would exult, if it were only in the infamy of a peace, the conditions of which do not only abandon every object and every principle of the war, both moral and political, but violate every principle, and every form, and render incredible and ridiculous every future pretext of justice, of honour, and of virtue. Conditions which, whatever are alleged as the causes of the war, betray them *all*. If the balance of power, they betray and abandon it to France. If the civil order, with religion, property, law, charters, and all the duties and relations by which social life is defended and endeared; they betray and abandon it to France. To France, who has condemned and exploded for herself alone the wild and pernicious doctrines which bloody experience and satiety of ill have refuted and suppressed. Not so for other nations, and the rest of men, whom she has never ceased to regard, as slaves or enemies, with hatred and contempt. Amongst these she scatters, with malignant generosity, the seeds of evil; in their ground she sets the dragon's teeth, true symbol of democracy, where men spring from the earth to perish instantly by mutual wounds. Amongst these she plants that tree of Liberty, whose roots are steeped in blood, whose branches hang with poisons. The danger of her principles is not, surely, (I address myself to those who have feared them most) in their beauty, or their wisdom, nor in the happiness of their practice; but in her success, in her means, and power to propagate them by the sword. Such a peace, therefore, is as favourable to the moral disorganization of the rest of Europe as it is to the territorial aggrandizement and permanent dominion of France. It is not only *her* conquest, but our degradation; *her* increase, but the general decay and danger. It brings not triumph only to France, and her principles, but the common fears and troubles, but the revolution, anarchy, and barbarism, of Europe *." (p. 37—52.)

"If such a state is preferable to the just, necessary, and victorious war that we are engaged in; if we are determined to exchange our vantage ground for this uneasy and precarious situation; if we prefer the post of danger without honour, to the post of honour without danger, which we now hold; if we prefer precarious safety in humility and baseness to our present proud and invulnerable security, or, in the present state of Europe, expect any safety but in arms; if the people will have it so, and if the ministers and the parliament will yield to this ignorant and unhappy will of the people; if the government will not deign to enlighten it upon its nearest and dearest interests, and resist its fatal errors and dangerous passions; if they cannot awaken or create in the British publick, nor in the rich and threatened classes of the church and state, a sense of honour,

* "There remains no danger from the brilliant chimeras, any more than from the visible deformity, of the principles which have desolated France. Not one of them has triumphed, and only one remains in existence. This one, however, contains the seeds of all the rest; for, all would revive and spring up again, if France were permitted to *preserve her conquests, and destroy the equilibrium of Europe*. Cured herself by experience, she would spread around her the mischiefs she had banished from her own bosom; she would corrupt with the poisons she had vomited; and, conquering with one hand, and corrupting with the other, she would impress upon the nations that true disorganizing impulse which would make them revolve for ever round her own endless revolutions. *Considerations on the State of Public Affairs at the Beginning of the Year 1796.*"

nor a sense of shame; if they cannot extract an offering from cumbrous wealth, or proud nobility; if property is deaf, if religion nods, if there are no moral resources in a corrupt and mercantile community, miscalled a state, and unworthy of its greatness; if ministers have abandoned the guidance of it, and are become no more than passive and obedient instruments of the multitude committed to their care; if such is the genius of government, and the disposition of the people, I know of no remedy. Troy has been.

Excessere omnes adytis arisque relictis,
Dii, quibus imperium hoc steterat.

But still *this people*, that command their obsequious governors to betray them, are a calculating people; and they know that a peace like this, with half a war-establishment, at the least, and half the expenditure of war, is not *worth* as much as a peace of honour and security. They feel taxation, who cannot feel for the departed glory or liberty of their country; here they are tremblingly alive, and shrink with a sensitive alacrity. Here, at least, they feel; and, in the spirit which remains to them, they estimate this peace, as not so *valuable* as a genuine and perfect peace. They see it is a damaged and a counterfeit commodity, and they will have it *cheap*; they know it is a smuggled and adulterated spirit; that it is not proof, and they expect a bargain.

"This argument is of no little force, since it comes from them for whom every thing is sacrificed, to whose fugitive will and precarious wishes the solid and permanent policy of the country has been made to give way in a race of popularity and a struggle for power. It would divert me too far from the course of my argument were I to express, in this place, my feeling and resentment at the temporizing obsequious policy, the pliant and ductile character of ministers, who appear to me to want of virtue, at least, some of its dignity, and of wisdom all its firmness; who, with the purest views, as I believe, and in the noblest cause, as I know and feel, seem to me more blind to their own splendour than giddy from their height. This, at least, it is necessary for them to know, and to be prepared for, that the nation, such as it is, and with its present disposition and sentiments, will not approve of the same measure of concession, nor be willing to divest itself of its conquests to the same extent, for the purchase of this equivocal and expensive peace, that it would willingly consent to for a peace of *confidence* and ŒCONOMY. To all other untoward and inauspicious circumstances, which, if they persevere, will usher in this peace, they will do well, therefore, to add this also, which it is easy to foresee (even were not that of 1783 an example of it), that the authors of it will miss of the popularity they court, and be most loudly blamed by those who have most urged them to conclude it." (p. 54—58.)

"If there is nothing really desireable in this peace of expence and vigilance, it is not, I imagine, less clear that we can obtain *no other* peace by *concession*. A peace of confidence is not to be bought or begged. The foundations of peace are very different from the conditions upon which it is concluded; these very often impair, or destroy altogether, its foundations. The basis upon which a pacification is concluded is very distinct from the basis by which it is to be maintained, and is frequently the cause that it cannot be maintained. A dreadful experience and a bloody school have taught mankind that there is no real sanction and bond of treaties, but the common fear and incovenience of breaking them. They are maintained by the reciprocal means of defence and injury, not by the weakness of one party, or the oath of either. In all their perjured history, how many are to be found that were not signed in actual contemplation of future hostilities! After the firm, lasting, and perpetual peace which is sworn to in the first article, how constantly follows that by which peace is rendered insincere, precarious, and of short duration, namely, robbery on the one side, and concession on the other! injury and extortion here, and there brooding revenge with politic submission. *Stant belli causæ.* So that it would be juster to enquire into the causes of peace than the causes of war, which recur for ever in the history of the world, as soon as the causes of peace are withdrawn. These are nothing but an equality of power, and, consequently, an equality of fear. There is no peace in disparity of conditions. Mutual weakness is a seal of peace, and so is relative aggrandizement; but, when nations grow confident of their own strength and power, ambition follows easily; so that reciprocal fear can alone restrain them, for the cause of war is never wanting; the conqueror sees it in the weakness of the vanquished; the vanquished, as he respires, finds it ready to his hand in the injury he has suffered. He who would seek the causes of any war any where else but in the conditions of the preceding peace, will much mis-spend his time and labour, excepting indeed in such a case as the present, where the course and order of things are perverted and overturned by new elements and sudden revolutions. The peace of 1763 was the cause of the American war; and the peace of 1783 would have been the cause of other wars, if they had not all been anticipated and confounded by the French revolution, and the preposterous

posterous ambition of the French usurpers. If I were asked, what was the cause of the second Punic or the second Punic war? I should not answer, the siege of Saguntum, or the massacre of the Romans, but the peace that terminated the war of twenty-four years, and the peace which wrested three provinces from Mithridates. Those hard and unjust conditions could not survive the weakness of the state upon which they were imposed; with its renovation the causes of war returned also. If of the third Punic war? I would answer, that it is to be found in the conclusion of the second. By that peace, Carthage abandoned Spain, and *all her islands*, as we are to abandon the Continent, and islands, without which we cannot hold our own; and by that peace, having nothing but the oath of a perfidious rival to secure it, as we shall have nothing more, and with the temptation and power of breaking it in the hands of her implacable and preponderant enemy, as they will be placed in the hands of ours, and having yielded up her ships to Rome, as France demands of us to yield up ours to her, she continued to be an empire as long as it pleased Rome, as we shall continue to be called an empire as long as it pleases France! The first peace with Rome she broke herself, because she recovered from it; Rome broke the second, because she could not recover. Her strength caused one war, her weakness another. This tempted *her*, and that her enemy. There is this difference, however, between us and Carthage, that she was able to buy *peace twice*. The rancour of our enemy, his principles of barbarism, and his near neighbourhood, force us to see that the present is the last peace we can buy from France.' She will presently return, without much intermission and delay, to consummate her atchievement, and destroy her Carthage *.

"Is it not absurd then to talk of *buying* a lasting peace, since the very price of it is the cause that it cannot last? And is it not absurd and contradictory in terms to talk of a peace of confidence without a balance of powers? If we would have such a peace, must it not be based and founded upon our relative aggrandizement, since a mutual restitution can no longer be effected? Must it not be by maintaining our acquisitions, since France refuses to release hers, instead of contracting and diminishing ourselves within our former proportions, while France enlarges and even doubles hers? We have failed in the great cause for which we took up arms; we have not been able to repress the enemy within the frontiers of his empire. He has extended himself upon every side. The balance of power is every where overthrown; he has removed the landmarks of the world; we cannot any longer combine all Europe; we cannot rely, with certainty, upon a single friend upon all her Continent; we cannot, in any future war, supply our inequality of means and population, by bringing another nation into the scale with us, to weigh against 'the natural superiority of France.' The conquerors of the Continent, the victors in their duel with mankind, expect us single-handed, and threaten to crush us with their gigantic and disproportioned force. They wield at once the whole physical power of their empire, the fee-simple of their soil, the capital of their produce and population; they oppress us with their numbers, and with numbers which are not theirs, with the plunder and with the soldiers of conquered nations. What is to be done? How are we to be defended? By submission! Look at Venice, Genoa, Spain, Holland; look where you will in that part of Europe which they have pacified. By arms then! By arms certainly, and by our own arms alone, since we are cut off from the Continent, and from our allies. If we must, therefore, defend ourselves by arms, must we not do every thing to preserve our superiority upon that element where alone our arms can defend us? Must we not spread and extend ourselves upon the waters, as France has swelled and enlarged herself upon the land? If she will be Rome, must not we try to be Carthage? Is there any other wisdom, any other policy, any other security, any other choice? Is this ambition? No. It is necessity. Is it thirst of power? No. It is self-preservation. If we will preserve our domestic state, we must preserve our relative power. If we will maintain our constitution, we must maintain our greatness. We are attacked at every point, above and below, at the centre and at the circumference; there is no choice. If we will be free, we *must* be powerful. The system of Europe is not more hateful to France than the system of mixed and moderate liberty which makes us free at home and powerful abroad. We can keep nothing but by keeping all.

"Could we have restored the ancient limits of Europe, we would seek no aggrandizement; could we maintain the balance of power, we would desire no other strength nor security; could we preserve a certain alliance on the Continent, we would trust even to the chapter of accidents; could we

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* "If any one should think proper to enquire why I select these instances, rather than from modern treaties, it is because, since the destruction of the system of Europe, and abandonment of the balance of power, they would only perplex and mislead; those I have chosen appear to me to apply strongly to the peace of Udina, and the project of a peace at Lille."

bring back France to the *ſtatus quo*, we would not go out of it ourſelves; were it attainable for Europe, we would accept it in India, at the Cape, at the Antilles. This is a peace that we will buy at any price; we will pay the conſideration of it for all the world. But, ſince the conqueror of the Continent will not relent, ſince he will not liſten to this juſt and equitable ſcheme of virtuous wiſdom and equitable policy, what alternative is left us but to advance with equal ſtrides with him who will not recede with us? Have we any other ſafety? While he waſtes the Continent, we will plough the Ocean; while he oppreſſes foreign cities, we will exerciſe the innocent and profitable induſtry of our towns. We will nurſe our colonies, extend our fiſheries, incloſe our commons, multiply our canals, encourage our manufactures, diſcover new markets for them, improve the old ones, carry the produce of every clime, and exchange the redundance of every ſoil. Theſe ſhall be our arts. To whom, of all mankind, are they invidious or hurtful? By whom are they not received as benefits, and applauded with gratitude? Let us not then be wanting to our own fortune; let us not be unworthy of our deſtiny. Whatever employs our ſeamen, and nouriſhes our navy, defends our coaſt, and enriches our country. Whatever renders it impoſſible for France to become again, I do not ſay a formidable naval power, but a naval power at all, is our true policy, and the ſole defence of Europe. This empire is not hateful; this greatneſs is not dangerous to other ſtates. We will hold it only as a ſacred truſt; we will exchange it at any time, and under any fortune, for the *ſtatus quo* of the year 1789; we will yield every acquiſition, when France ſhall render what ſhe has uſurped; and, in the mean time, who is threatened or terrified by us? Whom can we conquer, whom even can we invade? The Ocean that ſurrounds us is a ſhield, and a ſhield only; the waters are our defence, and not our arms. The Continent of Europe is not only invulnerable, but inacceſſible to us. We never touched it but by treaties, ſubſidies, alliance. All theſe are now intercepted and cut off; we ſhall be miſſed, perhaps, in the ſcale of Europe, who will ſee, with ſome degree of favour and ſatisfaction, ſome reſource remain, ſome obſtacle preſerved againſt the intolerable tyranny of this corrupt and polluted Rome; and we ſhall at leaſt delay the ruin and diſſolution of the civilized world, while we protract our own downfall and diſhonour. The Continent too may reſpire and recover, in no ſmall degree, from the preſent panick and aſtoniſhment which betray and deliver it hand-bound to France, while we engage her whole attention, and employ her concentered forces hereafter, the great powers of Europe may alternate with us in reſiſtance, and defeat, by divided but conſtant efforts, thoſe mighty projects which have triumphed over the general but ſhort-lived endeavour." (p. 58—69).

"Miniſters have it not in their power to terminate the war; and it will continue in ſpite of them, and of any terms they may offer, and even in ſpite of any peace they might conclude, upon terms like thoſe they have offered. The ſtate of public ſpirit is not ſo properly their excuſe as their fault. It is good, however, if it is not high; and ſound though it is not exalted. It would have been better and nobler if care had been taken of it; if a generous principle and a generous example had come to it whence it had a right to look for them. Has care been taken to ſatisfy the public mind upon the enormous expenditure of the public money? Has the quota of income ſubſcribed in the higheſt places been ſuch as to encourage the ſpirit of the publick to contribute with patriotiſm from private fortunes? Are perpetual embaſſies for peace treated always with inſolence? Is the ſpectacle of our embaſſador twice expelled and driven from the Republick calculated to create a great and lofty ſpirit in the people? Is the project of a peace of plunder calculated to create a right ſpirit, and of a peace of unequal plunder to create a high ſpirit, in the people? It is not then the ſpirit of the people that is to blame, or that can be aſſigned as an excuſe, for thoſe who have made it what it is, and neglected all that could have made it what it ought to have been, and what it may ſtill be, whenever that example is given to it from above, without which I do not know of any people having atchieved or endured any very great trial or ſucceſs. The more I conſider and revolve in my mind the actual ſtate of this public opinion, the more I am at a loſs to determine whether it is more to be commended for being what it is, in ſpite of the neglect of Government, and of the egotiſm and avarice of the great and rich, or more to be cenſured for being no better and no higher than it is, in ſpite of the glorious ſucceſſes of the war, the unrivaled renown and proſperity of the nation, and the juſtice and dignity of its quarrel. To this deſpair, or doubt, however, of the public ſpirit, whether or not the plea be juſt in itſelf, or favourable to thoſe who aſſign it, we are, without doubt, to attribute that eagerneſs and impatience for peace, even without tranquillity and diſarmament, and thoſe perpetual projects and miſſions which diſtract us at home, and impair our influence and dignity in the cabinets of Europe. I am far from cenſuring the moderation of the King's councils. Moderation is true wiſdom; but there

is ſome danger of its declining into mediocrity and littleneſs. To hold every thing acquired in the war as a truſt for thoſe whom the war has deſpoiled and plundered, is true moderation; and, ſince the peace of Udina, it is true generoſity. To reſtore every thing to the ſpoiler and plunderer of Europe, is neither of theſe, but the very contrary and reverſe of theſe; for, do we not abandon the liberties of Europe when we abandon that for which they may be redeemed, and which is a valuable compenſation to France even now for them?" (p. 70—73).

We could, we had almoſt ſaid we ought to tranſcribe the whole of this animated pamphlet. One extract more, and we conclude:

"The preſent moment and circumſtances, therefore, are inauſpicious and unfit for peace; and it is either weak or perfidious to invoke it. Look at the ſtate of all thoſe countries which have purchaſed peace, and ſee if there be any thing there to envy or approve? Throw your eyes over the whole of Europe, and ſay, if war be not the natural ſtate and order for all thoſe nations, who will defend their conſtitutions, their independence, and their property? If you will pull down the throne, the altars, and the laws, and conſent to abandon the care and government of the country to whatever is baſe and corrupt and treacherous amongſt us, I think *you may have peace.* France aſks this before all other terms; this is her firſt and true preliminary; inſtitute a government which I ſhall govern, and a conſtitution in which I will daily interfere and interpret for you; let felons rule you, whom I ſhall rule, and who will lean upon me for impunity; who will confiſcate and forfeit every thing for my exchequer, and put your fleets and armies under my command and inſtructions; change your parliament for a club, and your king for a directory, and your religion for ſchools of atheiſm, and I will no longer dread you; be factious; be criminal; be bloody; be licentious; be idle; be poor; and then I will dare to truſt to you. Is not this the language ſhe has held? Is it not the law ſhe has given? Is it not the practice ſhe has enforced wherever ſhe has granted peace? And is not war then the right and natural ſtate of our nation in particular, whoſe wealth and conſtitution, whoſe induſtry and morals, ſhe is reſolved to corrupt and deſtroy? She thinks there is no peace between right and wrong, between laws and murderers, between juſtice and uſurpation; and, until our government ſhall become like hers, ſhe will never truſt us. War then is our ſtate, our true and juſt poſition, and *economy*

alone can enable us to hold it; an enemy like ours is to be tired and diſappointed; the rapidity of his motion keeps him from his fall; he ſpins, but cannot ſtand; ſuſpend the ſcourge, and he lies upon the earth." (p. 82—84).

30. *Proſpectus of a new Work, intituled* Pantographia; *containing accurate Copies of all the known Alphabets in the World, together with an* Engliſh *Explanation of the peculiar Force of each Letter. To which will be added, Specimens of all well-authenticated Oral Languages, forming a comprehenſive Digeſt of Phonology.* By Edmund Fry, *Letter-founder.*

MR. F. deſerves encouragement in this undertaking, the preſent ſpecimen of which contains that part of it which concerns the ſtate of the Greek alphabet before Simonides had introduced the long vowels, in which is given the celebrated Sigean inſcription, not only as the authority for the alphabet, but as an example of the manner of writing, from right to left, and left to right, alternately, in the ſame inſcription. It alſo preſents us with a curious inſtance of the Greek orthography in thoſe early times, the inſcription being cut in both forms, the early and the Simonidean. How much is it to be regretted that this moſt intereſting monument of antient literature could not be reſcued from its preſent neglected ſituation, and conveyed to this country, as well as that which Wortley Montague brought over and gave to Trinity College, Cambridge, which is printed at large, with an explanation, in Chiſhull's *Antiquitates Aſiaticæ*, p. 50! See our vol. LXVIII. p. 659.

31. *A Diſcourſe, delivered in the Church of* St. John Baptiſt, Wakefield, June 25, 1798, *before the Society of Free and Accepted Maſons, of the Lodge of Unanimity (*No 202*), and a numerous Aſſembly of viſiting Brethren, from the Lodges of* Leeds, Sheffield, Halifax, *and* Huddersfield. *By Brother the Rev.* Richard Munkhouſe, *D. D.*

WITH painful concern muſt be read a ſerious diſcourſe from Acts xx. 32, diſfigured by the technical phraſes of a ſociety of whoſe inſtitution it may at leaſt be ſaid, that, to the uninitiated, it is a ſealed book, whoſe language has every appearance of abſurdity.

32. *Conſiderations, addreſſed to the Clergy, on the Propriety of their bearing Arms and*

appearing

appearing in a Military Capacity. By a Country Incumbent.

THIS writer very properly obſerves, that "the general ſenſe of the Legiſlature ſeems to be, that thoſe civil offices which require any violence or coercion in the execution of them do not comport with the character of men whoſe weapons are of a ſpiritual nature, and are deſigned to operate, by perſuaſion and example, only upon the underſtandings and conſciences of all mankind." But they are, notwithſtanding, to act *officially* in the hour of danger and difficulty, and amid the hurry and buſtle of military preparations. They are then peculiarly requiſite, to preſerve in the minds of men that reverence of the Divine Majeſty, that ſenſe of the ſpirit and dictates of Chriſtianity, which will not fail to controul and counteract even the miſeries of war; and there are other occaſions when their knowledge and attention may be of general and local utility. At the preſent moment they are more particularly bound to attend to the obligation of their profeſſion, and to act in every reſpect accordingly. "They ought to know that, if in any reſpect they deviate from the rules of decorum, many, who ſeem pleaſed with them on that account, are, on other occaſions, forced to avow their contempt of the whole order, their diſapprobation of its privileges, and their hatred of Chriſtianity itſelf. The firſt ſtep taken by the French Convention towards ſuppreſſing the public profeſſion of the Chriſtian Religion was, to blend the clergy indiſcriminately with the maſs of other citizens; and to this end they inhibited eccleſiaſticks from appearing publicly in any official habit. Should the judgments of God permit that people to prevail here, we have almoſt ſaved them the trouble of ſuch an inhibition. The general diſuſe of the clerical habit, and that, even upon ſome *public occaſions*, will be conſidered by many, it is to be feared, as a ſymptom of greater indifference to the more eſſential parts of the character than formerly prevailed, and not an indication that they are *now* more ſeriouſly attended to. It will afford a ſad preſage of the approaching ruin of any particular branch of the Chriſtian Church, if thoſe, who ſhould principally promote its beſt intereſts, become indifferent to any of the proper diſcriminations of their character, or adopt ſuch meaſures, in defence of their profeſſion, as favour the ſchemes of their enemies, who wiſh for its annihilation. By what means it may pleaſe God to purge the Church of Chriſt from that ſpirit of indifference and irreligion which ſo generally prevails, is at preſent hidden from us. But we know that thoſe who have neglected or abuſed their privileges, civil or religious, have been frequently puniſhed with loſs of them. Let not the Clergy of this nation contribute, through incongruous fancy, towards bringing forward ſuch a calamity. But let them, in theſe peculiar times, aſſert their true character; and, by the grace of God, emulate the devotion, the piety, the fortitude, which diſtinguiſhed thoſe holy men who ſuſtained the violence of Pagan perſecution, and of thoſe who, with the Goths, the Vandals, and the Huns, ravaged the Roman empire, endured that ſhock of barbarous outrage which, for a ſeaſon, almoſt ſuppreſſed the profeſſion of our moſt holy religion. In due time, the faith of Chriſt will prevail in its genuine purity; and againſt the Church of Chriſt the gates of Hell ſhall not ultimately prevail." (p. 13—15.)

33. *A Tale of the Times. By the Author of "A Goſſip's Story."* 3 *vols.* 12mo.

THE author of the work before us has repeatedly been a candidate for public favour. She has offered to the world two Collections of Miſcellaneous Poems, a novel, intituled "Advantages of Education," another named the "Goſſip's Story," and an Elegy on the Death of Mr. Burke; which laſt, though replete with liberal ſentiments, and compoſed in a high ſtrain of poeſy, has not yet received the celebrity it deſerves. In the preſent work this ingenious author very ably combats, and ſucceſsfully expoſes, the abſurd and deadly opinions of thoſe new-fangled dogmatiſts, who inſiſt upon the natural perfectibility of the human ſpecies, and, at the ſame time, enforce principles, and countenance actions, utterly deſtructive of the little remains of piety and virtue which are ſtill left among us. She has taught us to judge of a tree by its fruits; and, by ſetting forth the operations of a mind unfettered with the ſhackles of vulgar prejudice and ſuperſtition, regardleſs of thoſe ordinary cuſtoms and inſtitutions which prevent (we are told) the expanſion of the intellectual powers, and diſciplined

diſciplined only in the wholeſome doctrines of abſolute independence and political juſtice, ſhe has enabled us to appreciate the nature of the obligations we owe to thoſe illuſtrious characters who, by their practice as well as principles, have contributed to the reformation of mankind. She has introduced to our acquaintance a diſciple of this new philoſophy, who, in his progreſs towards perfection, never loſes ſight of thoſe rules of action which inſpire hope and inſure ſucceſs. While his tongue proclaims benevolence to all mankind, he is ſecretly undermining the happineſs of individuals; and, without even the flimſy excuſe of a ſtrong attachment, is ſyſtematically purſuing an amiable young matron, and at length environs her with his ſophiſtical ſnares, till ſhe is at laſt involved in the moſt extreme miſery and diſgrace.

The marriage of the Earl and Counteſs of Monteith is ſuppoſed to be founded upon a violent but haſty attachment. Their characters are diſſimilar; but, from the ſuperior ſenſe and complacency of the lady, they enjoy as much happineſs as generally falls to the lot of a wedded pair. Fitzoſborne is introduced into the family as the lover of Lord Monteith's ſiſter. This pretence, the Earl's credulity, and the eaſy habits of faſhionable life, give him opportunities of ſtudying the Counteſs's diſpoſition. He perceives that vanity is her ruling paſſion; and, notwithſtanding the purity of her conduct, he hopes to turn this weakneſs to her deſtruction. He at once aſſails her heart and her principles; but the former is ſecured by her ſtrong attachment to her lord, and the latter by the influence of a religious education. Determined, however, to perſevere, he tries to corrupt Lord Monteith, who falls an eaſy victim. Jealouſy, and the pangs of wounded tenderneſs, aſſiſting the blandiſhments of her ſeducer, whom ſhe eſteems her moſt faithful friend, induce the unhappy Counteſs to beſtow that regard and confidence upon Fitzoſborne, which, imperceptibly to herſelf, ſhe withdraws from her huſband. At length this conſummate villain, depending upon her partiality to him for forgiveneſs, makes himſelf maſter of her perſon by an artifice, and hopes that a divorce and a ſecond marriage will put him into poſſeſſion of that ample fortune to which ſhe was heireſs. He is, however, diſappointed; Lady Monteith dies of grief; and the fate of her ſeducer is yet more terrible.

The ſtory is ſufficiently intereſting to engage the mere lover of amuſement; but all who read with a nobler deſign will thank the author for the energetic manner in which ſhe enforces its moral tendency. There are no epiſodes, and but little extraneous matter. The characters are few, but diſcriminated with an exactneſs which diſplays a knowledge of the human heart. The incidents are not numerous, but natural, and judiciouſly ſelected to promote the grand deſign. Vice and impiety are ſcourged with a bold ſeverity; the lighter failings of affectation, petulance, and family pride, are treated with humourous ſarcaſm; and the turgid and unnatural taſte of the times in polite literature is ridiculed with the conſciouſneſs of ſuperior merit.

On the whole, we can recommend this work, to the inſtructors of the riſing generation, as a publication particularly adapted to pull off the ſpecious veil of moderation and liberality which the apoſtles of infidelity and the ſubverters of ſocial order aſſume. It warns the female ear againſt the ſeductions of flattery; tends to moderate the high expectations of youthful vanity; and to direct the generous mind, which too ardently pants for even deſerved applauſe, to ſecure its virtues by that ſtrong motive, to which Lady Monteith aſcribes the ſuperior excellence of Lucy Evans's intereſting character, "a deſire of gaining the approbation of the Supreme Good."

We ſhould willingly preſent our readers with an extract, but we are circumſcribed by narrow limits, and muſt therefore take leave of this intereſting writer, who, with the ſpear of Ithuriel, has reduced to its own likeneſs and natural deformity that gloomy phantom falſely called Philoſophy, whoſe ſole aim is to raiſe in the mind of man

"At leaſt diſtemper'd, diſcontented thoughts,
Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate deſires,
Blown up with high conceits ingend'ring pride."

34. *The Gentleman and Farmer's Aſſiſtant, By* J. Cullyer, *of* Wicklewood, Norfolk.

THIS little tract, which conſiſts of four ſets of tables, with explanations ſuited to the meaneſt capacities, is a valuable companion, not only to the gentleman

gentleman and farmer, but alſo to the labourer.

The firſt ſet aſcertains the contents of any piece of land, in ſo plain and conciſe a manner that the ſize of any field may be known in a few minutes, with tolerable exactneſs, by only *pacing* it. The ſecond ſet tells the width required for an acre, in any ſquare piece of land of any given length; of great uſe to ſuch as wiſh to enlarge or diminiſh their pleaſure-grounds, &c. to buy or ſell ſmall quantities of turneps or clover by the acre; to ſubdivide allotments of new incloſures, or to know the quantity of ſeed ſown per acre. The third ſet ſhews the number of loads that will manure an acre of land, according to any intended number of heaps per load, and their propoſed diſtance from each other. The fourth ſet is for aſcertaining the quantity of thatchers' work in any deſcribed length and height, and alſo in round and unequal ſtacks or buildings.

35. *"Thou ſhalt not ſteal." The School for Ingratitude: A Comedy, in Five Acts. So like in many Points, in one ſo unlike "Cheap Living."* London: *Printed for the Curious in Literary—ſhall we ſay?—Coincidence!*

WE do not ſuſpect the writer of this play to be a Swedenborgian; but his title-page, to the generality of readers, will appear ſingularly myſterious, and to have an *internal ſenſe* concealed under the literal one. To the readers of Mr. Reynolds's comedy of "Cheap Living" the key to this arcanum will be found. The author of "The School for Ingratitude" preſented it to a manager of Drury-lane theatre in March 1797. It was curtailed by his direction, and finally returned to the author after the comedy of "Cheap Living" had been produced; from a ſtriking coincidence in which, the writer of the former very juſtly aprehends the manager has acted unfairly by him. If ſuch be the real caſe, the manager is juſtly held up to the publick as being guilty of a very diſhonourable tranſaction. Nothing can be more baſe than ſuch conduct. *Audi alteram partem*: we doubt not but ſome anſwer, in behalf of the manager, will appear; and until then we cannot form an unbiaſſed opinion on the ſubject.

36. *L'Ami des Merc. Journal d'Education et des Spectacles; ouvrage dans lequel on fera voir les Rapports qui doivent exiſter entre l'Education et l'Amuſement. Par M.* le Texier.

THE abilities of M. le Texier are well known, and we truſt this periodical work, "The Mothers' Friend," will continue to enhance his reputation as a writer. From a peruſal of the firſt number of this work, we think the plan of it might be conſiderably enlarged, and rendered more intereſting to young perſons, for whoſe inſtruction and entertainment it is profeſſedly deſigned. Were the price reduced to one ſhilling and ſix pence, it would tend to extend the circulation of the work conſiderably. Such a deſign as M. le Texier has now brought forward has long been wanting, more eſpecially in ſeminaries for young ladies.

37. *An* Engliſhman's *Advice to his Countrymen, on the preſent State of their general Intereſts and Proſperity under the good old Conſtitution.*

PLAIN, ſenſible, good advice, and never more ſeaſonable than at preſent.

38. *The Fall of* Underwald. *By an Eye-witneſs.*

A FRESH detail of aggravated cruelty and treachery of the French Directory to a country the mildneſs of whoſe government, the induſtry and virtue of whoſe people, and the general appearance of proſperity throughout all the cantons, were ſuch as recalled to an Engliſhman, at every ſtep, the images of his own happy country, when the ſmaller cantons thought themſelves, by the capitulation of Einſidlers, ſecured in the uninterrupted enjoyment of peace and their antient rights. The Swiſs Directory at Araw, acting under the immediate influence of France, inſiſted on their taking the oaths which they had impoſed on the reſt of the cantons, and, farther, give up, alive or dead, nine of their principal leaders, including three of the clergy. Many hundreds were to ſhare the ſame fate; and the conſequences of their obſtinacy were to be held out as an example to the whole world. The canton took up arms, and, after ſeveral ſkirmiſhes on the lake and on the land, a deciſive battle was fought, Sept. 9, 1798, between 18,000 French and 2300 Swiſs, which laſted from 5 in the morning till 9 at night, in which the women fought, and above 200 of them

them died like heroines, while treachery made ſeveral men in the Swiſs army give way; the towns of Stanſted, the capital of the lower canton, Buxton, Behevel, and every houſe as far as Encines, were burnt, and the ground covered with dead bodies of all ages, ſexes, and ranks. "It is to be hoped (ſays the editor of this narrative) that every Engliſhman who reads this hiſtory, while he execrates the oppreſſors, and makes the cauſe of the victims his own, will remember that, if there is now a *Swiſs Directory* at *Arau*, there has recently exiſted an *Iriſh Directory* at *Dublin*; and that there are ſtill among us men who are labouring to eſtabliſh an *Engliſh Directory* in *London*."

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

The liſt of diſcourſes delivered on occaſion of ſuch a crowning mercy as all the world may deem the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms at the mouth of the Nile, will probably not be leſs than in the preceding year. We ſhall preſent them to our readers in the order in which they occurred to us, beginning with

39. *The Privileges of* Britain, *a Sermon, preached at the Meeting-houſe in the* Old Jewry, *on* Thurſday, Nov. 29, 1798, *being the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving. By* Abraham Rees, *D.D. F.R.S.*

AFTER beſpeaking the candour of his readers, and making a due acknowledgement of the candour of his hearers, the Doctor, from Iſaiah v. 4, compares the ſituation of the Jewiſh nation, God's antient vineyard and peculiar people, with that of Britain, which "may, with the utmoſt propriety, be denominated the Lord's vineyard; for, on a comparative view, there is no nation that has hitherto been ſo long and ſo ſignally diſtinguiſhed by civil immunities and religious privileges, by the advantages reſulting from its ſeparation from other nations, by the protection of Providence, and by the means of cultivation and improvement which it has enjoyed."—Speaking of the happy exertions of our fleets under Providence, the Doctor obſerves, pp. 11, 12, "I ſhall only add in this connexion, that the late victory on the coaſt of Africa, ſo important in itſelf, ſo beneficial in its conſequences, and ſo honourable to all who were engaged in atchieving it, will bring to our grateful recollection the glorious *firſt* of Auguſt, which has long been celebrated as the æra of the acceſſion of his Majeſty's family to the throne of theſe realms, and by none of his Majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects more ſincerely and more joyfully than by PROTESTANT DISSENTERS. They have thus teſtified their approbation of the civil conſtitution of their country; and, on all neceſſary occaſions, they have been amongſt the moſt zealous and active in evincing their attachment to it, and their deſire of its perpetuity." We will give the Doctor full credit for *his* loyalty, and we will not reproach *him* with the contrary conduct of *too* many of his brethren and their hearers. Dr. R. is properly content with the preſent great degree of "enlightening the underſtanding, and promoting our holineſs and comfort," by the benefit of public and private inſtitutions of ſabbaths, and of ſacred inſtitutions" (p. 27).—"In Britain, where every man is allowed to examine and judge for himſelf, and where rational and ſcriptural ſacraments of religion prevail, infidelity is more inexcuſable than it is in other nations, where the people have been reſtrained from enquiry, and where ignorance and error have long ſubſiſted. And irreligion is more culpable where men are indulged the liberty of chuſing their religious profeſſions for themſelves, and of adopting thoſe modes and forms of worſhip which they conceive to be moſt conformable to the Divine word, and moſt conducive to their own edification and improvement. If God has diſtinguiſhed our country by a degree of knowledge and liberty which are not enjoyed in other nations, we ſhould be more firm and ſtedfaſt in our attachment to our prince, more uniform in our profeſſion, and more exemplary in our conduct" (p. 33). Our readers will obſerve that the name of Chriſt is not once mentioned throughout this *Chriſtian* ſermon.

40. *A Sermon, preached in the Chapel at the Royal Hoſpital at* Greenwich, *on* Thurſday, Nov. 29, 1798, *being the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving for the Victory obtained over the* French *Fleet in the* Mediterranean *by the Fleet under the Command of Rear Admiral Lord* Nelſon *of the* Nile, *K. B. By the Rev.* John Carter, *M. A. late Chaplain in his Majeſty's Navy.*

MR. C. inculcates the doctrine of an over-ruling Providence by our own hiſtory and that of the Jews; and recommends a proper uſe of our ſucceſſes,

and

and a contrary conduct from that purſued by our neighbours in Ireland, who, compared by the ſtandard of our religion, will unhappily be found not to be included in that ſyſtem of benevolence inculcated by the religion of Chriſt. Text, Pſalm xxvii. 1, 2, 3.

41. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh-church of* Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, Oct. 21, 1798, *on the Occaſion of firſt reading the Prayer and Thankſgiving for the late Victory obtained by Admiral Lord* Nelſon *over the* French *Fleet at the Mouth of the* Nile, *on the 1ſt of* Auguſt *laſt. By* S. Parſby, *B. A. Curate of* Stoke by Nayland.

A PLAIN, ſenſible diſcourſe, adapted to the capacity of the hearers, whom it reminds of the miſchiefs they have eſcaped, and the bleſſings they enjoy, and calls to a ſuitable improvement thereof. Text, Pſalm cxliv. 10.

42. *By* John *Lord Biſhop of* Chicheſter, *before the Houſe of Lords.*

THE doctrine of a general and particular Providence cannot be too frequently or too ſolemnly inculcated on the people of this country, who have been ſo eminently favoured by Heaven both with bleſſings and deliverances. Through them the Chriſtian Religion itſelf has been eminently preſerved from ruin and corruption, when the Chriſtian churches of the Eaſt had dreadfully departed from the purity of the Goſpel. "Was it not then an heavenly voice which cried to us of this nation, 'Come out of her, my people?' Oh let not that ſacred admonition die away upon our ears! Let us not forget the ſpirit of Papal Rome, her unſcriptural tenets, her idolatrous practices, her ſlaviſh impoſitions! nor let our thanks for the profeſſion of that faith make us too charitable to their opinions. As fellow-creatures, they are entitled to humanity; as unfortunate, we owe them relief; as exiles, we give them refuge: but, whilſt Chriſtianity abhors perſecution, and enjoins univerſal benevolence, let us take care that tenderneſs to their misfortunes do not blind us to the diſſemination and prevalence of their dogmas in religion."—The Biſhop proceeds to lead his hearers to contemplate the civil conſtitution of theſe kingdoms, and its ſingular preſervation; and, adopting the doctrine of tutelary or guardian angels, held by Heathens, Jews, and Chriſtians, exclaims, "O may the guardian angel of our conſtitution in church and ſtate, while immortalizing that glorious period when the ſame heaven-directed hero who preſerved to us the poſſeſſion of genuine Chriſtianity, reſtored to this half-enſlaved nation the birthright of Engliſhmen, their liberties and laws, inſcribe on its adamantine pillar, *Eſto perpetua!*" He then celebrates the event which is the ſubject of the day with becoming tranſport and gratitude, and recommends the improvement of it by general and individual reformation of conduct and principles. The text is Ezra ix. 13, 14.

43. *Dr.* Renneil's, *before the Houſe of Commons.*

AFTER a few prefatory obſervations on the interpoſition of Providence, both generally and individually, in human affairs, the Doctor proceeds to celebrate the particular interference which the Almighty has ſhewn in behalf of theſe kingdoms, and the peculiar circumſtances which belong to *one* of the events then devoutly commemorated. Grateful ſhould we be that Almighty God appeared to have raiſed and compacted a confederacy of all good men in defence of all that is dear to us; and continued to us ſo excellent and deſervingly-beloved a King! We ſhould conſider what is due to the widows and orphans of our brave deliverers, and the exertions of thoſe men in our defence. This diſcourſe, from Pſalm ii. 11, contains ſeveral ſtriking paſſages.

44. *National Bleſſings a Ground for Thankſgiving. A Sermon, preached on the Day of general Thankſgiving,* Nov. 29, 1798, *in the Pariſh-church of* Edgeware. *By the Rev.* John De Veil, *Vicar of* Allen'am, *in* Hertfordſhire, *Chaplain to the Marquis of* Abercorn, *and one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of* Middleſex.

MR. De V. goes over the uſual ground, and pays very high compliments to the Aſſociations, recommending, withal, a patriotic ſermon on the defence of our country, lately preached by Dr. Martin Trinder, of Mill-hill, Hendon, whoſe writings we have occaſionally reviewed. The text is 1 Chron. xx x. 11, 13, and the language ſuitable to the undertaking.

45. *The Nurſe. A Poem. From the* Italian *of* Luigi Tanſillo. *By Mr.* Roſcoe.

THIS elegant and ſpirited tranſlation deſerves a favourable reception, as well on account of its fidelity as of the ſentiments which it contains. The ſubject

of

of the poem is the indiſpenſable duty of a mother to follow the firſt inſtincts of Nature in the rearing and nutriment of her infant; and, in a peculiar manner, claims the attention of the female world, to whom, as mothers, the poem is moſt particularly addreſſed. The evil it would remedy is of that kind which every heart, not chilled by the torpid influence of faſhion and diſſipation, reprobates with ſenſations approaching to horror. Nor can the firſt inſtincts of Nature even be counteracted, without a dereliction of principle and true feeling, from which the inflictor and the ſufferer derive puniſhment and diſgrace. The poet, whilſt he treats with deſerved aſperity thoſe

"Who, when their infant ſmiles upon the day, [ves,"
To *birding* hands its helpleſs frame conveys a ſketch of thoſe operations of Nature which prove the undoubted deſignation of the parent *herſelf*, to rear her offſpring, and promiſes to thoſe only who fulfill it, that

"So ſhall their child, in manhood's riper day, [pay."
With warm affection all their cares re-

Perhaps it were to be wiſhed that the well-adapted notes with which Mr. R. has enriched this little work had been in Engliſh only; for, the female pupils of error and faſhion, to whom it is more immediately adapted, can hardly be ſuppoſed to experience their utility as they now ſtand in Latin. The elegant compliment with which Mr. Roſcoe concludes his tranſlation is peculiarly gratifying to a Britiſh ear; and we rejoice with its animated author, that, "what the Italian poet could only wiſh for, our own country has experienced, in the conduct of a lady of high rank (the Ducheſs of Devonſhire), who is ſaid to have found her reward for the performance of an *indiſpenſable duty* in the great reſemblance, in conſtitution and diſpoſition, between the child ſhe nurſed and herſelf." With a view of recommending this publication to the toilet of every new-married lady, we ſelect from it a few lines, which will ſhew the agreeable glow of ſentiment and flow of diction with which it inculcates one of the moſt important duties of life:

"What fury, hoſtile to our common kind,
Firſt led from Nature's path the female mind; [preſt,
Th' ingenuous ſenſe by Faſhion's laws re-
And to a babe denied its mother's breaſt?
What! could ſhe, as her own exiſtence dear,
Nine tedious months her tender burthen bear,
Yet, when at length it ſmil'd upon the day,
To *hireling* hands its helpleſs frame convey?"

. . . . . .

"Then, when reliev'd from danger and alarms,
The perfect offſpring leaps into her arms,
Turns to a mother's face its aſking eyes,
And begs for pity by its tender cries;
Then, whilſt young life its opening powers expands, [hands,
And the meek infant ſpreads its ſearching
Scents the pure milk-drops as they flow diſtill,
And thence anticipates the plenteous rill;
From her firſt graſp her ſmiling babe ſhe flings, [ſprings;
Whilſt pride and folly ſeal the gushing
Hopeleſs that pity can by her be ſhewn,
Who for *another's* offſpring quits *her own!*"

. . . . . .

"And can you then, whilſt Nature's voice divine
Preſcribes your duty, to yourſelves confine
Your pleas'd attention? Can *ye* hope to move
More bliſs from ſelfiſh joys than ſocial love;
Nor deign a mother's beſt delights to ſhare,
Though purchas'd oft with watchfulneſs and care? [ſhame,
Purſue your courſe, nor deem it to your
That the ſwart African, or Parthian dame,
In her bare breaſt a ſofter heart infolds,
Than your gay robe and curtu'd boſom holds."

. . . . . .

"Nor feels alone your hapleſs babe his wrongs,
To you ſeverer penitence belongs—
Shall modern times your centures keen engage,
A race degenerate, an ungrateful age!
That children ſcorn a mother's ſmile, and fly
The kind upbraidings of a father's eye!
On *you*, who cauſ'd the guilt, recoils the blame; [came:
For thus from Heaven th' eternal mandate
That manhood ſhould, with retribution due,
Avenge the wrongs that helpleſs childhood knew!"

46. *Hiſtorique ſur la Deſtruction de la Ligue et de la Liberté* Helvétiques.

THE author of this pamphlet is the celebrated Mallet du Pan, whoſe pen has been conſtantly devoted to the cauſe of good order againſt a archy. A work of this deſcription cannot, without inconvenience to its author, be publiſhed any where but in England, which is the only country in Europe where the liberty of the preſs has not yet been degraded by the influence

fluence of the tyrants of France. The firſt idea, which muſt ſtrike the reader on peruſing this eſſay, is the intereſting contraſt between the ſimple manners of the vanquiſhed and the artifices of their ſavage victors. We fancy we are reading Tacitus delineating the manners of the Germans in all their native ſimplicity, and the atrocious crimes of Tiberius and Nero in all their hideous horror.

There can be nothing more inſtructive, at this preſent time, than the ſtudy of this work, which is a true picture of the different factions which the French excited in Switzerland, for the purpoſe of deſtroying one after another; and of the domeſtic feuds and diſſentions which obſtructed and enervated the national valour. Never were the dangers and pernicious effects of the famous maxim, '*divide et impera*,' delineated with more energy and truth than in this intereſting compoſition. Statesmen will ſee "what weight treaties, connexions, favours, rights of neutrality, nay, ſubmiſſion itſelf, have with the French Directory, which ſweeps away all juſtice from the earth, and whoſe ſanguinary rapacity purſues on the Nile, as it does on the Rhine, in the Republican Congreſs, and in the Council of Princes, the ſame plan of deveſtation and plunder."

All people of property will learn to appreciate "the confidence due to revolutions, improvements, conſtitutions, and bleſſings of liberty, offered to the people by thoſe inſatiable robbers, whoſe dominion cruſhes, without diſtinction, wealth, mediocrity, and laborious property, which pardons no inequality, and reſpects vice alone."

Both Governments and Nations will find that they are not to look for their welfare to "the Counſels of a *ſlaviſh policy*;" that "the Revolutionary Aſſociation at Paris will ſubdue them the very next day after it has diſgraced them." "The People, as well as their Sovereign," adds the author, "are condemned by the Tribunal of the Revolution. The downfall of the former is inſeparable from the miſeries of the latter. To ſuppoſe that our property or enjoyments can be ſaved by the deſtruction of our political inſtitutions, is the moſt palpable error. It is to the whole generation that the decrees of that deſpotiſm are addreſſed, which can neither be ſoftened nor enlightened."

The author expreſſes himſelf in ſtrong language againſt a claſs of men, "deeply affected by their own ſufferings, but unconcerned about thoſe of others, who would forgive the French Republicans the deveſtation of the globe, *if they themſelves were only ſpared.*" He is equally ſevere againſt that ſyſtem of *moderation*, which ſpoils every thing in revolutions. "It is to the *oppreſſors*, not to the *victims*," he exclaims, "that this ſyſtem ſhould be preached."

The following characters are worth tranſcribing:

"Barthelemi. Nobody poſſeſſed, in a higher degree, the character fit for his ſituation, or qualities more ſuited to the country and to exiſting circumſtances. His very faults promoted his ſucceſs; for, leſs temperate habits, and a conduct leſs eaſy, would have completed the alienation of the Swiſs. Coldly received, obliged to give up his reſidence at Soleure, and remain at Baden, he bore without ſpleen this painful ſituation, which was made ſtill worſe by the cataſtrophe of the 10th of Auguſt, 1792. His mildneſs, moderation, and retirement, inſenſibly diſarmed diſtruſt; he compelled general eſteem, forced praiſes from his enemies, and, by diſcretion and ſkill, decreaſed the thorns that were ſown in his way. Many of the Swiſs deteſted the French embaſſador, but all reſpected M. Barthelemi. It doubtleſs required great merit to atone, in the eyes of a nation impreſſed with principles of allegiance, for the weakneſs with which M. Barthelemi, the miniſter of Louis XVI. ſunk into a public agent of the aſſaſſins of that Monarch, to whom he was bound by intereſt and gratitude.

"Amid the changes and ſtorms of a fiery Government, which never treats without inſulting, the conduct of this miniſter remained invariable. He ſoftened the virulence of inſtructions, warded the blows aimed by the tyrants of Paris againſt the Cantons; endeavoured, by his reports, to calm the frantic agitation of the French rulers, and to ſecure peace to this nation, now become his country and aſylum. Engaging to all, open to every application, diſcreet in his opinions, and making much of the French party without offending their opponents, he reconciled the ſad duties of his office with thoſe of juſtice, and with the feelings of his heart. Conſtantly beſet by the retinue with which his Government had ſurrounded him, and who were more ſpies upon him than his officers, he at leaſt prevented their execrable adminiſtration from diſturbing harmony. He anſwered all complaints; ſometimes redreſſed injuries, and grieved for thoſe

he

he could not prevent, never concealing his indignation at them. Though ſuch a man was little ſuited to that ſucceſſion of unbridled diſturbers, who were ſnatching the government of France out of each other's hands, he was kept in Switzerland as long as it was requiſite, to lull the inhabitants into neutrality. He was more than once at the eve of being diſmiſſed, and, conſequently, of mounting the ſcaffold; yet his timid circumſpection would now and then give way to the overflowing of his affection, and to commiſeration for that crowd of victims which were multiplied wherever French intrigues or French arms could gain an aſcendancy. He had the ſkill to turn to advantage the ſpirit of party and internal rivalry which exiſted in certain Senates of Switzerland, as well as the jealouſies among ſome of the Cantons. He rekindled the embers of the old enmity againſt the Houſe of Auſtria; perſuaded a number of the magiſtrates that the war was of a ſimilar nature to preceding wars, and it was their intereſt not to deſtroy the balance between the Emperor and France. Moſt of the States were gained over to that ſyſtem; they ſaw the Government of France in the perſon of M. Barthelemi, the Revolution in his cabinet at Baſle, and their perfect ſecurity in his integrity. This enthuſiaſm excluded all foreſight. By conſidering this tranſient, and in fact devoted, miniſter as their guardian angel, the Swiſs forgot that they were to be their own protectors. It was by keeping up this implicit faith, that M. Barthelemi, with upright intentions, led on the Helvetic Body to their deſtruction, by making them neglect every other ſafeguard but this, every other means of preſervation but an united condeſcenſion to the caprices of the French Government.

"BUONAPARTE. By writing the ſentence of neutral ſtates in the ruins of Geneva and Venice, he divulged to Europe the myſteries of the Luxembourg. Such effrontery, and perfidy, and hypocriſy, ſo daſtardly combined with ſuch barefaced uſurpations, denounced the diſſolution of every ſocial ſyſtem. A revolutioniſt by conſtitution, a conqueror by ſubordination, unjuſt by inſtinct, inſulting in victory, menacing in his patronage, an inexorable plunderer, purchaſed by the victims whoſe credulity he betrays, as terrible by his artifices as by his arms, diſhonouring valour by the ſtudied abuſe of public faith, crowning immorality with the palms of philoſophy, and apprehenſion with the cap of liberty; this fortunate Corſican, carrying the torch of Eroſtratus in one hand, and the ſabre of Genſeric in the other, laid the plan for burying Switzerland under the rubbiſh of Italy."

We ſhall conclude this article with the homage the author pays to our nation:

"Along with Switzerland," ſays he, "I have loſt my country, my relations, and my friends; mournful remembrances alone are left me. Perhaps I ſhould now be without an aſylum, had not Providence reſerved for me a port, where, without fear, I can raiſe my voice againſt tyrants ſeized with madneſs, whoſe haughty impotence threatens in vain this laſt rampart of antient Europe. It is under the protection of this firm, immoveable nation, that I here depoſe my obſervations and complaints. But for its magnanimity, I ſhould ſtill feel the tortures of a forced ſilence. No gratitude can ever requite this delivery."

47. *Abregé des Memoires pour ſervir a l' Hiſtoire du Jacobiniſme. Par M. L. Abbé* Barruel.

EVERY friend of religion and moral virtue, of government and ſocial order, of public and domeſtic happineſs, muſt feel himſelf conſiderably indebted to the worthy Abbé Barruel for the important ſervice he has rendered, in unveiling a ſyſtem of iniquity, the moſt ſubtle, the moſt dangerous, the world ever ſaw. No better atteſtation to, no more convincing proof of, the truth of what is contained in this volume, than the ſcenes now exhibiting on the continent of Europe! The deſtructive principles of the Illuminati are ſpreading far and wide; and it behoves thoſe who hold the reins of government to make uſe of the utmoſt vigilance, ere it be too late to impede the progreſs of an enemy, who lurks in ambuſh, whoſe motions are ſcarcely perceptible, who, by *ſecret* means, effects revolutions the moſt aſtoniſhing, and overthrows empires the moſt auguſt. Several alarms have been ſounded—the warning voice has loudly called to beware of danger. The moſt dangerous foes this nation has to contend with, are not Frenchmen *with arms*, but Jacobins unarmed. We have been ſo minute in our extracts from the original work (ſee vol. LXVIII. pp. 38, 150, 239, 606, 951.) that we need only ſay, that this abridgement is well executed, contains the eſſence of the larger work, and ought to be peruſed by every perſon who may belong to any ſecret ſocieties whatever.

In the Poſtſcript, the Abbé, in a ſpirited manner, retorts upon the editor of a reſpectable Review, for a critique which was given upon his work.

48. *An*

48. *An Eſſay on the Education of Young Ladies. Addreſſed to a Perſon of Diſtinction.*

THE ſubject on which this eſſay is written is a ſubject of no ſmall importance. The education of young ladies muſt materially affect the well-being and happineſs of Society at large: whether, therefore, the tuition they in general receive at boarding ſchools, or in a more ſecluded manner at *home*, be calculated to render them *amiable* in domeſtic life, or to inſpire them with vain and frivolous ideas, is a topic well worthy of diſcuſſion. We have lately, in the courſe of our literary labours, met with ſeveral works deſtined for the inſtruction of young ladies, and the improvement of their minds. We particularly recommended Miſs Charlotte Palmer's (of Hendon) letters on this ſubject (ſee vol. LXVIII. p. 699.) The work now before us has every claim to the notice of the publick; the ſentiments are every where judicious and appoſite; the ſtyle in which they are written animated, correct, and frequently elegant. The author very juſtly cenſures the ridiculous jargon of *broken Engliſh*, which is addreſſed to children upon their firſt emerging from infancy. "Will pitty ſing have a pitty pum," and ſuch like language. The liſt of books for the uſe of young ladies is very meagre; and we are ſurprized that the author ſhould have omitted, in the ſmall number of religious books, Dr. Glaſſe's Sermons on the Faſts and Feſtivals of the Church. This eſſay is the production of the author of an Eſſay on Punctuation.

49. *The Engliſh Reader; or Pieces in Proſe and Poetry, ſelected from the beſt Writers. Deſigned to aſſiſt young Perſons to read with Propriety and Effect, to improve their Language and Sentiments; and to inculcate ſome of the moſt important Principles of Piety and Virtue; with a few preliminary Obſervations on the Principles of good Reading. By* Lindley Murray, *Author of "Engliſh Grammar, adapted to the different Claſſes of Learners," &c.*

"This work aims at the attainment of three objects: to improve youth in the art of reading; to meliorate their language and ſentiments; and to inculcate ſome of the moſt important principles of piety and virtue."

The plan is highly commendable, and the execution good. We are particularly pleaſed with the Compiler's having avoided every ſentiment that might gratify a corrupt mind, or, in the leaſt degree, offend the eye or ear of innocence.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

We ſome time ago inſerted a propoſal for publiſhing a vaſt collection of correſpondence of the famous Peireſc; 13 of his letters, addreſſed to Borilli, a learned antiquary and collector at Aix, are juſt publiſhed, in N° VII. Vol. II. of Millin's *Magazin Encyclopedique*.

The library of Metaſtaſio has been purchaſed of his heirs by Dr. Aloyſe Oſoreno, for the King's library at Liſbon.

The two brothers, Arguilles, are going to publiſh a tranſlation of Pindar in Spaniſh verſe.

The ſplendid edition of Tacitus's Works, by Brotier, which firſt appeared in 4 vols. 4to, at Paris, 1771, and in eight vols. 12mo, 1776, has juſt been reprinted at Edinburgh, in the former ſize, with all the notes and illuſtrations of the learned editor; and it ſeems to have the merit of neatneſs and correctneſs.

At Glaſgow, Baxter's Horace has been neatly printed, with the additional obſervations of Geſner and Zeum.

We are happy to hear that the Hebrew Profeſſor of the Univerſity of Cambridge is about to publiſh, from the Univerſity preſs, a tranſlation of Eickhorn's Introduction to the books of the Old and New Teſtament, with anſwers to his bold unwarranted objections, and important additions to the original work.

Morelli has publiſhed, at Baſſano, ſome new Fragments of Dio Caſſius's Roman Hiſtory, and many new readings on the parts already publiſhed, from a MS. in St. Mark's at Venice.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A friend to Public Charities enquires if any annual ſermons have been preached or publiſhed for the benefit of the Infirmary at Northampton, ſince Mr. Hartley's, 1750. It was recommended by the excellent Dr. Doddridge, 1743, eſtabliſhed the ſame year and a ſermon preached and publiſhed annually for the firſt ſeven years.

J. G. informs our Correſpondent, p. 31, that the building he deſcribes, apparently of an octangular form, is moſt probably the Globe Theatre of Shakeſpeare.

Mr. R—N ſeems not aware of the delay often occaſioned to papers which require Plates. We have many by us now that have been engraved ſeveral months. That of *Bigby* ſhall certainly appear very ſoon.

The ruins of SHELFORD TOWER in our next; with the Letter of our reſpectable Octogenarian Friend J. C; R. O. on the Sacrament; NOAMANDUS; &c. &c.

CIRCUITS of the JUDGES.

LENT CIRCUIT. 1799.	HOME. B. Hotham. B. Perryn.	WESTERN. J. Buller. J. Groſe.	NORFOLK. L.C. Juſtice. J. Aſhhurſt.	MIDLAND. L. C. Baron. J. Heath	OXFORD. J. Rooke J Lawrence	NORTHERN. L. Kenyon B. Thomſon
Mon. Mar. 4	Hertford		Ayleſbury	Northampt.	Reading	
Tueſday 5		Wincheſter				
Wedneſ. 6	Chelmsford				Oxford	
Thurſda. 7			Bedford			
Friday 8				Oakham		
Saturday 9		New Sarum	Huntingdon	Linc. & City	Worc. & Cit.	York & City
Monday 11	Maidſtone					
Tueſday 12			Cambridge			
Wedneſ. 13					Glou. & City	
Thurſday 14		Dorcheſter		Nott&Town		
Friday 15			Thetford			
Saturday 16				Derby	Monmouth	
Monday 18	Kingſton	Exeter&city				
Tueſday 19					Hereford	
Wedneſ. 20			Bury St. Ed.	Leic. & Bor.		
Saturday 23		Launceſton		Coventry	Shrewſbury	
Monday 25	E. Grinſtead			Warwick		
Tueſday 26						Lancaſter
Wedneſ. 27					Stafford	
Thurſday 28		Taunton				

To SYLVANUS URBAN, Gentleman,

ON COMMENCING HIS LXIXTH VOLUME OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

ACCEPT, dear URBAN, now the lines I ſend,
Tho' artleſs, rude, unpoliſh'd, yet a friend;
For, could I paint thy worth up to my mind,
Poets themſelves a rival here might find;
But, ſince untutor'd in the claſſic ſchool,
It comes from Nature, not by ſtudied rule;
Take then at leaſt what friendſhip muſt impart,
The grateful tribute of a thankful heart,
And may this verſe to after-times proclaim
The Writer's value for the Author's name.

Long have the years roll'd on and ſtol'n away,
Since we firſt ſaw thee uſher'd into day,
And much the Publick to thy ſtudies owe,
For Seventy Years ſuch labour to beſtow;
Thro' Peace and War an equal ſteady pen,
Reforming manners, and informing men;
Sincere, yet candid, void of party ſpirit,
Full of intelligence and uſeful merit. [paſt,

When we review thy train of Volumes
We wiſh hereafter they may always laſt
The faithful records of domeſtic worth,
The light of Science, and of Genius birth.

No more of compliments or vain applauſe,
The Publick thank thee for another cauſe,
For bringing forth the Senate's firm Debates,
The Forum of the Liliputian States;
And the improvements in that plan we find
Form the beſt index of a ſerious mind.

May future times, remote and farther ſtill,
Crown thee with praiſe and equal joy to fill:
Such, friend, be yours; and may your moments glide [ſide.
With fair Content and Learning at your

Tho' plung'd in War, ſhall Britons not deſpair, [ſhare;
But hope for Peace with honour for their
For Peace alone, like chearful Hope, can ſend
Time's chequer'd progreſs to a happy end;
And grateful we upon the cloſing year,
Made by our Naval Victories doubly dear,
Should not forget thoſe names, whoſe manly pow'rs
Command the benefits of Peace for ours:
Long may they flouriſh, and as long be known, [Throne.
To bleſs the Cottage, and ſupport the
May NINETY-NINE roll undiſturb'd away,
And the next after riſe with brighter ray;
Then Peace return, renew her golden days,
In ſpite of War the patriot olive raiſe,
For placid objects to the Muſe belong,
And ſuch the Poet's plan and lateſt ſong,
For, ſoon or late, the clang of War muſt ceaſe,
And Plenty gather in the lap of Peace.
This be our prayer, for Peace alone's our friend;
And for this boon our thoughts to Heav'n ſhould bend.
To HIM who the wild maze of life directs,
By day defends us, and by night protects,
Let us implore, and deprecate his ire,
That war and all its horrors ſoon expire,
And that the world, united in one band,
Seek happineſs and juſtice thro' the land,
Mindful that from a greater change will place
The whole, for ever, of the human race.

Jan. 1, 1799. H. LEMOINE.

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN A GHOST AND A MANAGER.

EPILOGUS IN ANDRIAM, 1798.

By Dr. VINCENT.

Chrysis——*Curator.*

Chrys. SPECTRA juvant, majoris ego de more Thcatri
Has inter scenas Chrysidis umbra vagor.
Quod dicam, quod agam non est, ut fabula posset
Stare tamen, fugi semicremata rogos.
Sic jussit noster Curator.
Cur. Non ita jussi.
Chrys. Quid? non? quid dici jusseris ergo?
Cur. Nihil.
Chrys. Quid fieri?
Cur. Multum res scenica constat agendo,
Non venit auditum turba, videre sat est.
Chrys. Lex ea num tragica est?
Cur. Non est, neque comica, Panto-
Mimica lex solum rebus in hisce valet.
Verbum non edes unum, cum fœmina rité
Fato defuncta est, et tumulata, tacet.
Sed laniare comas fas est, et tundere palmis
Pectus, et imprimis exululare *, placet.
Quin et prosilies disrupto torva barathro,
Terriculamentum Plebs amat, atque timet.
Huc! quidnam video? quia non est pallida, num quis
Spectrum tam roseum viderit? ite, videri,
Rosæ †.
Chrys. Disperii—volui vel. mortua pulchra
Cur. Mortua quæ non est fœmina pulchra viro?
Tum spectrum gracile est—tu crassa—hæc Sarcina quid vult?
Hi vultus—corpus—hic tibi syrma fluat ‡.
Chrys. Non patiar; facie, manibus, pedibusq', oculisque mulier.
Constrictis, videor Mummia, non
Cur. Sed placare tamen; nondum es decorata cruore §, bene.
Hanc tibi sume notam vulneris. Euge,
Res est ipsa, caput sursum, nunc cede retrorsum —umbra vale.
Ad dextram, ad lævam, pes, manus,

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 13.

I Send you a copy of Mr. Halifax's Cambridge TRIPOS upon Admiral Nelson's glorious victory. Owing to the small number of young men who took their degrees, very few of these papers were printed off.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

Atque hic undantem bello, magnumque fluentem
Nilum, et navali surgentes ære columnas.
VIRGIL.

JAM super Europæ campes, opulentaque regna
Armorum fragor insonuit; quæ littora
Attigerit, medioque remotas æquore terras
Italiæ clades, altæque injuria Romæ?
Dicat præcipiti violentus gurgite Rhenus,
Eridanusque Pater, quoties ploraverit undas
Cæde rubescentes, imoque exterritus alvèo
Viderit accensas in mutua funera gentes?
At neque suscipiens tristes evolvere causas,
Oppositas nequicquam acies, seriemque malorum
Enumerem; magnos potius celebrare triumphos
Et fractos Gallorum ausus, classisque fugatæ
Dedecus aggredior, diffusa per æquora latè
Angligenûm laudes, victricesque arma secutus!
Longa quidem series, si fusas or dine classes
Susciperem, primâ repetens ab origine belli
Pandere, quot Batavi segnes, et sæpe repulsæ
Conscia, submissis ploràrit Iberia signis!
Sit mihi materies, quo tempore Gallia campos
Nile tuos, neque adhuc sævis satiata ruinis,
Impia tranquillas armis tentaverit oras;
Scilicet in socios populos inferre feroces
Ausa manus; quid non scelerata capesserè novit
Ambitio, et tumidis elata superbia pennis?
Nec mora—jam plenos portus, et littora circum æquor;
Fervere, cœruleumque impleri classibus
Tota fremit, totis se Gallia viribus urget!
Vana fides! tibi nempe tuis sub legibus orbem gentes?
Mittere concessum; sociasque lacessere
Vana fides; tentanda tuis impûne carinis
Æquora, nec celeres credas instare Britannos? secuti
En cursum ancipitem, et fugientia vela
Protinus adfuerint. "O maximus omnia justo præceps
" Qui regis imperio, quo concitus auspice
" Imber, et insani marium cecidere furores;
" Summe Pater; nautis animos, vires que secundas naves;
" Sufficiens, pelago commissas protege
" Tuque tuam felix peragas, facilemque per undas
" Experiare viam classis, patriæque revisas
" Littora, purpureis prœras ornata coronis."
At prius oppositis quàm fas concurrere telis
Multa procellosi prohibent discrimina, multa
Tempestas subeunda maris, penitusque necesse est
Retro vela dare, et cursus iterare relictos!
Pergite victrices, meliori pergite naves
Auspicio, cœlumque piis lætabitur ausis.
At viden' in fluctus, quâ plurimus agmine Nilus cursum
Volvitur æquoreos, hostilem ad littora
Tendere correpti trepidâ formidine Galli
Angliacas videre rates, nunc ordine puppes
Puppibus oppositas, et signa minantia signis.
Una Rotis dubiæ dum prima pericula pugnæ
Audet, et adversas nimio petit impete proras
Hæsit, et occultis frustra luctatur arenis ‖:

---

* Here she shrieks.
† Here he rubs out the paint off her cheeks.
‡ Here he adjusts the veil and sash.
§ Here he pins on a bloody ribband.

‖ Culloden.

Viderat

Viderat Angligenûm Ductor, quamquam omine lævo [omnes
Turbatus, numerisque minor, tamen imperat
Aciri confestim animos, pugnamque parari.
Talia nigrantis facies simul horrida cœli
Admonet instantes tenebras, densataque nimbis
Nubila, præcipites immiscent prælia venti.

Illic dispositas hostes prope littora naves
Instruit, adversam visus videre procellam!
At non obstantes contra valitura Britannos,
Profuit istâ Duci fiducia, quidlibet olim
Sperare ausuro; generosus in ardua laudis
Urget amor mentes, et nescia cedere virtus!
Miscerî interea gravius certamen, et ingens
Belligeris circùm turbari puppibus æquor;
Luctantes resonare rates, tormentaque mortis [per umbras.
Prodiga, nocturnas ceu fulmina crebra
Tristius id visu Gallorum quisquis ab orâ
Non unam incendi media inter prælia navem
Vidit, et immissas tabulis volitare favillas;
Protinus audiri sævus fragor, impete miro
Arma, viros, gazasque per æthera turbinis instar
Differri, et latè fumo nigrescere cœlum;
Non secus ingentem ruptis fornacibus Ætnam
Contremuit Siculus, quando violentior intus
Æstuat, et scopulos commixtaque viscera flammis
Erigit, et nebulis densatas occupat auras
Tanta mali visa est species; armisque parumper [virorum
Cessatum, attonitæ mentes! — hic multa
Corpora discernas inter fumantia ferri
Fragmina, femineces illic, multisque gravatos [vellent
Vulneribus, nuper Britones quos sternere
Excipiunt miseros, et victis parcere gaudent.

Jamque maris roseo rubuerunt lumine fluctus
Sole suum referente jubar, tenebrasque fugârat
Orta dies, tristes ponti visura ruinas.
Heu frustra quæsitus honos, proh gloria regni
Debilis, et magnis decussa superbia cæptis!
Quâ prius attonitas Galli fluitare per auras
Signa dabant, vetitis ausi sulcare carinis
Æquora, per mare disjectos lux viderit ausus [phos.
Crastina, navales Britonum mirata triumAt simul ac fusos, domitas simul undique naves
Exultans victor conspexit "Vicimus," inquit, [cujus
"Iste Deo tribuendus honos, quo numine,
"Auspiciis olim confisa Britannia, terras
"Viserit Æoas victrix, aut sole tepentes
"Occiduo fluctus, repetitisque aucta triumphis
"Integra servabit veteris præconia famæ."

HALIFAX; *Aul. Trin.*

In Comitiis Prioribus, Feb. 7, 1799.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 17.

THE affecting journal of M. Clery having recalled the public attention to the fate of his illustrious master, whose virtues and sufferings appear even to exceed the high idea that was formed of them; I have been induced to revise some little poems, which were written at the time when the misfortunes of the royal family of France sensibly affected every feeling heart. By affording them a place in your valuable Miscellany, you will greatly oblige, Yours, &c. JANE WEST.

SONNET IN THE CHARACTER OF THE QUEEN OF FRANCE.

It was reported, that, on seeing the King the night previous to his execution, she was induced by the serenity of his aspect to hope that his life had been spared.

ERE now 'tis fix'd—and see! with placid air
My husband comes the welcome news to bring. [prayer;
Heaven then has granted my incessant
And Gaiba, late repentant, spares her King. [troubled thought,
Weeps my lov'd Lord? Perchance thy
Tost'd in the wild extremes of joy and grief,
Pain'd by an extasy too highly wrought,
Has call'd on Nature for this soft relief.
That stifled groan!—Have I not rightly guess'd?—
Still art thou dumb?—I understand thee now!—
Cold thrills of agony convulse my breast,
And the barb'd arrow whizzes through my brow; [flow;
Fast o'er my brain full tides of frenzy
Louis! go thou, and die—I'll live, and laugh at woe!

ANOTHER, SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN IN THE PRISON OF THE CONCIERGERIE.

I Scoff at flattering Hope, and proudly say, [Care,
To pale Suspence, chill Fear, and anxious
Avaunt! to happier mortals haste away,
One mighty tenant fills my breast, Despair!
If the vast store of cruelty contains [groan,
One new distress, one unexperienced
Worse than the Queen's, the Wife's, the Mother's pains, [own!—
Then will I fear, for 'twill be all mine
Come, ye gay flatterers of my early bloom,
Ye summer friends, who lov'd my gairish morn, [gloom,
See, in the squalid dungeon's cheerless
Your idol sits abandon'd and forlorn;
In every sound her Orphan's shrieks she hears, [appears.
In each faint gleam her bleeding Lord

M.

MR. URBAN,

THE iſland of Bardſey, near the promontory of Lleyn, in Carnarvonſhire, was celebrated in antient days on account of twenty-thouſand ſaints, or recluſes, who are ſaid to have been buried there, and who retired thither from the rage of perſecution, and the commotions of war. It was alſo noted for the extraordinary ſanctity of the abbots and monks of that monaſtery. A great number of devotees, therefore, uſually reſorted to it from all parts, in order to obtain abſolution for their ſins, as they ſuperſtitiouſly believed. Amongſt the reſt, the author of the following poem attempted to reach that little iſland from the neighbourhood of Aberyſtwith, in Cardiganſhire, attended by a few friends; but a dreadful ſtorm compelled them to return without having accompliſhed the object of their voyage. SNOWDON, *alias* PERIS.

P. S. The original of the following poem is now in the poſſeſſion of many perſons, both in North and South Wales.

ON Saturn's luckleſs day to ſea I went,
With many others, and the ſails we bent:
Deluded thought! to croſs this dang'rous bay *;
To Bardſey iſle, a length of wat'ry way;
For ſoon a ſtorm our little bark aſſail'd,
And then (too late!) our madneſs we bewail'd; [high,
The roaring waves, advancing mountains
Rais'd our light ſkiff unto the low'ring ſky;
Like ſome old ruin, tumbling to the ground,
Our boat thus heel'd, and then it turn'd around. [dead,
Now ſeiz'd with terror, and with fear half
Beneath the ſail I hid my affrighted head;
For then the riſing ſtorm, outrageous grown,
Broke our light helm, and ſtruck our pilot down;
The boat began to fill, the foaming tide
Ruſh'd in, impetuous, o'er the broken ſide.
In this diſtreſs, of counſel we had need,
To ſave the reſt; we therefore ſtraight decreed,
Some one by lot to throw into the flood,
And, leſt it ſhould be mine, I trembling ſtood.
The Captain, chiefly bent on this deſign,
This cruel ſcheme conſented to reſign,
When now deſpair had ſeiz'd our hapleſs crew, [view;
And Death in all his terrors ſeem'd in
A loving mother could not more deplore
Her infant loſt than I the diſtant ſhore.
When parting day had vaniſh'd from our ſight,
There ſoon ſucceeded ſuch a diſmal night,
Such darkneſs as th' Egyptians felt of yore
When Iſrael they detain'd in bondage ſore.
The ſounding waves, advancing from afar,
Seem'd like the trampling of the Reeds of war.
Oh! how I wiſh'd to be convey'd away,
To ſome high hill, before the approaching day!
The boat contending with the tempeſt ſtood,
His ſails all ſnaked by the briny flood.
In our diſtreſs we cry'd unto the Lord,
And he was faithful to his Holy Word;
The riſing ſun we now with pleaſure view'd,
The ſtorm ſubſided, and a calm enſu'd;
Then was preſented to our raviſh'd ſight
Some land, on which we ſaw with great delight [fair,
A flock of ſheep, with fleeces white and
Led by nine rams, the ſhepherd's conſtant care. [grew,
But oh! what tranſport in our boſoms
When Dinas Maelors antient fort we knew.
Now Aberyſtwith's curving ſandy beach,
All dangers paſt, we ſoon with pleaſure reach.
Thus we in ſafety gain'd our native ground,
Our purſes ſafe, and all our bodies ſound;
But abſolution we had not obtain'd,
And yet unpardon'd all our ſins remain'd!
By God's great Altar, and his Croſs, I ſwear,
How cold, and wet, and feeble, then we were; [known:
The ſtorm had chang'd me that I was not
Who's this? who's this? was echo'd up and down?
But, as the day was haſt'ning to decline,
I hi'd me home, and drank ſome roſy wine;
And John Lewelyn, my familiar friend,
In mirth and pleaſure came the day to ſpend;
And Dyddgn † Göli, with her ſmiling face,
Sweet mead preſented with peculiar grace.
By him I ſwear, who rules the raging main,
That Rees ‡ will never go to ſea again.
While Bardſey's coaſt continues ſo remote
You ne'er will reach it in a crazy boat.
May'ſt thou, ſweet iſle! come nearer to the ſhore,
Or elſe, I vow, I ne'er will ſee thee more!

RHYS LLWYD AP RHYS AP RHICCARD §.

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* That part of St. George's channel which ſeparates Cardiganſhire from Carnarvonſhire, called by ſome the Cardigan or Aberyſtwith Bay.

† Or Dorthgay Goley, a celebrated beauty.

‡ The Bard's name.

§ Who flouriſhed about the year 1460, according to Dr. Davies.

THE FIRST EDITION OF TASKER'S ODE TO THE WARLIKE GENIUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

As publiſhed in the year 1778.

(Continued from p. 63.)

Stanza VII.

(This ſtanza is deſcriptive of the encampment at Coxheath in the ſummer of 1778.)

LIKE ſhades of night, the viſion flies,
No more romantic ſcenes ariſe;
I wake from out the pleaſing dream,
And glad purſue the martial theme.

Genius

Genius of Britain! to thy office true,
On yonder heath * the waving banners view;
Where Maidſtone's antient fabric ſtands,
And Medway's ſtreams refreſh the thirſty lands.
(Britiſh ſpirit never droops!)
Where late the foreign † hireling troops,
A ſervile, mercenary, band!
Disgrac'd the ſtate, and ſham'd the land,
Now behold a native race,
With freer ſtep, and bolder grace!
Thy Britain's offspring glad ſurvey:
(Keppel and Amherſt lead the way).
See! her heroic free-born chiefs advance,
And hurl defiance tow'rds perfidious France.
To individual worth, Goddeſs, attend!
And Grafton view, the ſoldier's ‡ and the
Muſes' § friend!
Fitzroy! thy patriot name!
Grantham! thy letter'd fame!
Borne on the tide of harmony along,
Shall live united in your Poet's ¶ ſong.

Stanza VIII.

(The Dutcheſs of Devonſhire appearing frequently at Coxheath camp in a military riding dreſs, gave occaſion to the digreſſion in this ſtanza.)

Learning's digreſſive path is wide:
O Muſe! by love of ſcience drawn aſide,
Return,—and view the flower of Beauty's pride.
Is it Fancy's ſtronger ſway
That bears my raptur'd ſoul away?
Do mine eyes diſcern aright?
Or brilliant beauty over-power my ſight?
In martial veſt,
By Venus and the Graces dreſt,
To yonder camp who leads the way?
Art thou Britannia's Genius? ſay!
Or, in the ſofter features of thy face,
Trace we the likeneſs of the Marlbro' race?
Hail! fair Devonia ** hail!
Thy powerful charms prevail.
When Churchill's offſpring takes the field,
Ne'er ſhall the ſons of Britain yield.

(To be continued.)

* Coxheath.

† In alluſion to Heſſian troops.

‡ The Duke of Grafton was at Coxheath diſtinguiſhed by this amiable appellation.

§ In the year 1768, Mr. Gray, by the influence of the Duke of Grafton, was nominated Profeſſor of modern Hiſtory, in the univerſity of Cambridge.

‖ The antient name of Cambridge.

¶ In Gray's ſublime and beautiful Ode, performed in the Senate-houſe at Cambridge, at the inſtallation of the Duke of Grafton, as Chancellor of that univerſity in the year 1769.

** The Dutcheſs of Devonſhire.

LINES WRITTEN BY A SAILOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP VANGUARD, OFF THE NILE, DEC. 4, 1798.

YE landſmen ſo ſimple, and landſmen ſo wiſe,
To my ditty come liſten awhile;
I ſing, and indeed 'tis with joy and ſurpriſe,
I ſing of a battle, as witneſs theſe eyes,
Which was fought at the mouth of the Nile.

Of Auguſt the firſt (and of ſuch a proud day
Old England's bright annals ſhall boaſt)
Brave Nelſon, who never knew fear or diſmay,
He came, and he ſaw, and he conquered, [huzza!
Of France the republican hoſt.

Old Neptune, amaz'd at the dangers he brav'd,
Beholding the ſlayers and ſlain,
Exultingly cried, as his trident he wav'd,
"The Britons, bold Britons, ſhall ne'er be enſlav'd,
So long as they're Lords of the Main!"
Of *St. Vincent*, and *Nelſon*, and *Warren*, and *Howe*,
And of many ſuch heroes as theſe,
With victorious wreaths ſhall be circled the brow,
While diſmay, and defeat, and contempt, [all allow,
Attend our republican foes. F. C. C. H.

AN EPISTLE FROM IBRAHIM BEY, PACHA OF CAIRO, TO GENERAL BUONAPARTE.

I, the Pacha of Cairo, to you Buonaparte,
Of the Gallic banditti Commander in Chief,
My ſentiments truly and freely impart,
And, though much I've to ſay, yet I mean to be brief.

Not deterr'd by the dangers of thouſands of leagues,
To our coaſts with your legions you boldly advance;
Though the locuſts of Egypt were horrible plagues,
Yet more horrible ſure are the locuſts of France.

It is not our intention to trick ourſelves out
In tri-colour'd ſhawls, and ſuch pantomime things,
Like you and your rabble republican rout,
The tawdry jack-puddings of five tawdry kings.

I perceive that your jeſts, and your gibes, and your glees,
In contempt of our holy religion now centre;
But I ſwear by the beard of our Prophet, that he,
Who the Koran reviles, ſhall ne'er Paradiſe enter.

Our manners you cenſure, our cuſtoms deride,
The moſques you profane, and the Divan you ſlander;
And, while death and deſtruction you ſpread far and wide,
You exclaim with delight, "thus I imitate Scander."

Through

Through oceans of blood him- and you we
may trace; [we bear;
But short are the ills, thanks to Allah,
He finish'd at Babylon life's little race,
And at Cairo, I trust, you will close your
career.
Be advis'd, and for once take a Muſſulman's
word, [ſhun;
Of the Arabs beware, and the Mammeloukes
For, ſhould you encounter their piſtol or
ſword, [ſure as a gun.
They will bore a hole through you, as
The day you ſaw Egypt, that day you will
rue; [to fix;
Your ſtandard you never can here hope
On the banks of the Nile you have landed,
'tis true, [Styx.
But ſoon you will land on the banks of the

A FREE MASON's GLEE*.

By Mr. G. Dyer.

LIGHTLY o'er the village green
Blue-eyed fairies ſport unſeen,
Round and round, in circles gay,
Then at cock-crow flit away.
Thus, 'tis ſaid; though mortal eye
Ne'er their merry freaks could ſpy,
Elves for mortals liſp the prayer,
Elves are guardians of the fair.
Thus, like elves in myſtic ring,
Merry maſons drink and ſing.
Come, then, brothers, lead along
Social rights, and myſtic ſong;
Though nor Madam, Miſs, or Beſs,
Could our myſt'ries ever gueſs;
Nor could ever learn'd divine
Sacred Maſonry define.
Round our order cloſe we bind
Laws of love to all mankind.
Thus, like elves in myſtic ring,
Merry maſons drink and ſing.
Health, then, to each honeſt man,
Friend to the Maſonic Plan!
Leaving Stoics grave to blunder,
Leaving ladies fair to wonder,
Leaving Thomas ſtill to lie,
Leaving Betty ſtill to ſpy;
Round and round we puſh the glaſs,
Round and round each toaſts his laſs.
Thus, like elves in myſtic ring,
Merry maſons drink and ſing.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

No. XXXIII.

THIS gueſt of winter, [diſcern
The manſion-loving redbreaſt, doth
By his quick eye, that wooingly invites,
Where table-crumbs do fall: no caſement open,
Hall-door, or out-houſe, but this bird
Hath made his ſhelter, and his haunt for
food; [noted
When they moſt hop and peer about, I've
The ſeaſon is ſevere. Macbeth, I. 6.

THE froſt ſets-in—in ſuch a night as this,
When the keen North doth rudely nip the
air,
Yet make no noiſe, do travellers, methinks,
Benumb'd with cold, mounted on wearied
horſe,
Acroſs the plain, ſigh for the diſtant inn,
Half dead or ere they reach it—in ſuch
a night,
Thick ſnow doth fearfully o'ertop the hedge,
That the rough weather-braving poſt himſelf
Tries not diſmay'd the way—in ſuch a night,
Stands the loſt frantic billow-toſſed wretch
Upon the ſea-wreck'd plank, and waves
his hand
Towards the ſhore in vain!—in ſuch a night,
Joan keels the pot, with comfortable meſs
Old Darby's heart renewing—in ſuch a
night, [ſtack,
The ſtrait'ned poor ſteal from the wealthy
And, with an unthrift haſte, burn all at
once,
Fearing diſcovery:—in ſuch a night,
Meet pariſh-grinding partners in cabal,
Dealing the dole with many a high-rais'd
loaf,
And ne'er a true one:—and in ſuch a night,
Do parties meet, that like a little dance,
A pretty ſupper, and good-humour'd mirth.
Merchant of Venice, V. 1.

THE town is full of noiſes;
Ballads, vile airs, hand-organs, twanging
inſtruments,
A thouſand different cries, ſometimes riots,
Do ſtun my ears by day; rattling coaches,
And bawling watchmen, break my reſt at
night;
Or, if I ſleep, in dreaming I awake
With ſhrieks of fire; methinks I ſee the
ſtreet
In horrid blaze around me, that I long
To get into the quiet country once again.
Tempest, III. 2.

LET the oppoſed kingdoms,
England and Ireland, whoſe very ſhores
reach out [nets,
T' embrace and form each other's happi-
Ceaſe from diſſention; let ſacred Union
Eſtabliſh freedom, loyalty, and ſtrength,
Through this great empire, that France
ne'er dare
Advance her plots on fair Hibernia's coaſt;
Trade, the beſt pledge of peaceful inter-
courſe, [one;
Combine their rights in one, their laws in
As hand in hand, tho' two, are one in uſe,
So be there 'twixt theſe neighbours ſuch an
heart,
That never may Diſtruſt, or fell Jealouſy,
Thruſt in between the paction of their oath,
To make abatement of incorporate league;
That Iriſh may as Britons, Britons Iriſh,
Receive each other.—Pitt, this act be
thine! Henry V. V. 2.

MASTER SHALLOW.

IN-

* The muſic of this Glee is juſt publiſhed.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Feb. 2. This Gazette contains a proclamation, dated the 2d inſt. ſtating, that the Bow-ſtreet patrole had on the 26th December "been violently attacked, while legally diſcharging their duty, by a deſperate gang of Iriſhmen and women," when the patroles were overpowered, and three of them wounded, one of whom is ſince dead. His Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon is offered to any of the offenders except the one who actually murdered the deceaſed; and 100l. for any diſcovery.

Feb. 5. A proclamation for a general faſt, on *Feb.* 27, was this day iſſued.

Feb. 8. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Gore, of his Majeſty's ſhip Triton, giving an account of his having captured, after a chace of eight hours and a half, the French brig L'Aimable Victoire, mounting 16 braſs 8-pounders, 2 iron 6-pounders, and 86 men; ſails very faſt, is of large dimenſions, and quite new.

Feb. 12. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. Hortou, of his Majeſty's ſloop Fairy, giving an account of his having captured the Noſtra Senora del Pont St. Buonaventa, mounting 6 carriage guns, 2 carbines, and carrying 55 men; and re-captured the John. Alſo of captures by his Majeſty's ſhips under the orders of Com. Duckworth, at and near Minorca: the Spaniſh ſhip Franciſco Vavier, alias Eſperanſa, laden with drugs and baie goods, by the Cormorant; Le Tartar, French privateer, by the Cormorant; the Spaniſh ſhip Miſericordia, laden with paper, by the Coromandel; the Spaniſh ſhip Virgin Dolorosa, laden with merchandize, by the Ulyſſes; the Spaniſh ſhip Virgin del Roſario, laden with merchandize, by the Ulyſſes; the Spaniſh ſhip San Antonio, laden with beans, by the Centaur; the French ſhip Marie Roſe, laden with wine and merchandize, by the Leviathan; the Spaniſh ſhip Virgin Solidad, laden with rags, by the Argo; the Spaniſh ſhip San Antonio di Cadua, laden with rags, by the Dolphin's boats; the Spaniſh ſhip St. Vincent Fizy, laden with merchandize, by the Leviathan. And part of a cargo lying in ſtore, belonging to the Genoeſe and Spaniards.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 16. Copy of a letter from Capt. Middleton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Flora, to Lord St. Vincent.

My Lord, *Flora, off Cerigo, May* 14.

Having chaſed a French National brig into Cerigo, and finding it impracticable to follow in the ſhip, from the narrow entrance of the harbour, and the commanding ſituation of the forts, on the evening following I ſent the boats of his Majeſty's ſhip, under the command of Lieut. Ruſſel, with officers as per margin*, who volunteered their ſervices in a very handſome manner, with ſuch of the ſhip's company as choſe to go to cut her out, which they did in a very gallant manner, under a ſevere fire from the forts, the brig, and ſeveral veſſels in the harbour. She proves to be Le Mondovi brig corvette, of 16 guns, 12 braſs 6-pounders, and 4 iron 12-pounders, manned with 68 men, commanded by Citizen Bonnevie, Lieutenant de Vaiſſeau, a new Venetian-built brig, ſails well, though not coppered, is well found, and in my opinion fit for his Majeſty's ſervice. I cannot expreſs to your Lordſhip the high ſenſe I have of the gallant behaviour of Lieut. Ruſſel, and of the officers and men ſent on this ſervice, which they effected with little loſs, notwithſtanding the enemy were prepared to receive them. I have ſent Lieut. Brown to command them for the time being. As I think it probable, during the cruiſe, we may meet a ſhip of equal force, it will be proper to give Lieut. Ruſſel that opportunity of promotion, in caſe of ſucceſs, he ſo highly merits on this occaſion, as well as many others, ſince under my command. I ſend a liſt of killed and wounded, and have the honour to remain, &c. R. G. MIDDLETON.

I beg leave to acquaint your Lordſhip, that I anchored on the 11th inſt. at St. Nicholas, on the iſland of Cerigo, and cut out a French polacre ſhip from under the fort; ſhe being in ballaſt, I found it neceſſary to ſcuttle her, and have landed her priſoners with Le Mondovi, on getting a proper receipt for them at Cerigo.

Killed and wounded belonging to the Flora.

Killed, 1 private marine; wounded, 3 officers and 5 ſeamen: name of the killed, John Perks; names of the officers wounded, Lieut. Parry, of the marines, ſlightly in the hand; Mr. Morton, maſter's mate, dangerouſly in the back; Mr. Tancock, gunner, ſlightly in the head.

Killed and wounded of the enemy.

1 ſeaman killed; 1 officer, and 4 ſeamen, jumped overboard, and ſuppoſed to be drowned; 8 ſeamen and ſoldiers dangerouſly wounded.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Bowen, of his Majeſty's ſhip Caroline, to Lord St. Vincent.

My Lord, *Caroline, Liſbon, Dec.* 15.

This ſerves to adviſe your Lordſhip, on the 4th inſt. P. M. lat. 38 deg. 45 min. long. 12 deg. I obſerved a ſtrange ſail to windward; but, the weather being hazy, and ſhe at a great diſtance, I could not

* Lieut. Ruſſel (1ſt), Lieut. Hepenſtall (2d), Lieut. Parry, Mr. Morton, Mr. Tancock, Mr. Petley, midſhipman, Mr. Hawkins, midſhipman.

form

form a perfect idea of her being a cruiſer; and having at that time the charge of two prizes, with which I was on my way to Liſbon, I, by way of a decoy, made a ſignal for the ſame to form a line, taking care to keep the Caroline's ſtern towards the ſtranger; and I had the ſatisfaction in a ſhort time to find the ſtratagem ſucceeded; for the cruiſer (as ſhe turned out), ſeeing I took no notice of her, chaſed me, and, as I before obſerved, the weather being hazy, ſhe got within the ſuperior ſailing of the Caroline before ſhe diſcovered her miſtake; ſhe, however, led me a chace of 4 hours, in concluſion of which I had the ſatisfaction of ſecuring her. She proves to be a French brig privateer, her name Le Serailleur, commanded by Capt. Malbernac, out of Bourdeaux 56 days; ſhe mounts 10 braſs 4-pounders, and 2 braſs 6-pounders; her complement was 82 men, but when captured had only 58 on-board, the reſt being diſperſed in two Americans ſhe had captured. I am, &c. T. Bowen.

Copy of a letter from Rear-Adm. Harvey to Evan Nepean, eſq. dated on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Dec. 10, 1798.

Sir, I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that ſince my letter to you of the 7th ult. the under-mentioned French privateers, belonging to Guadaloupe, have been captured and ſent to the different iſlands, by the ſhips and veſſels of his Majeſty's ſquadron under my command, as againſt their ſeveral names expreſſed: by the Amphitrite, Capt. Ekins, La Guadaloupeiane ſchooner, of 10 guns, and 80 men; La Prize de Marthe, ſchooner, of 8 guns, and 65 men; La Bordelais ſloop, of 6 guns and 48 men:—by the Soleby, Capt. Poyntz, La Proſperité ſchooner, of 8 guns and 61 men:—By the Pearl, Capt. Ballard, L'Independence brig, of 12 guns and 66 men:—By the Santa Margarita, Capt. Parker, Le Quartorze Juillet, coppered brig, 14 guns and 65 men:—By the Cyane, Capt. Matſon, La Iombie cutter, of 8 guns and 72 men. And I have farther to acquaint you, that his Majeſty's ſloop Victorieuſe, Capt. Dickſon, deſtroyed on the 10th ult. a French privateer ſchooner of 12 guns, which he found at anchor at Rio Caribbe, on the iſland of La Margaritta. The conduct of Capt. Dickſon in performing this ſervice was highly ſpirited, as the privateer lay under the protection of two batteries, one of 4 and the other of 2 guns, which kept up a fire on the Victorieuſe, who received but little damage in her maſts and rigging, but had 2 men killed and 2 wounded. The crew of the privateer eſcaped on ſhore. I have, &c. H. Harvey.

This Gazette likewiſe contains an account of the following captures: a Spaniſh man-of-war brig, mounting 16 6-pounders and 88 men, by the Dorothea, Capt. Downman, in company with the Stromboli, Perſeus, and Bull Dog;—the Spaniſh ſhip El Bolante, of 4 guns and 19 men, laden with dry goods, and the French ſhip La Garonne, of 10 guns and 47 men, laden with wine and dry goods, by the Flora and Caroline;—La Boulonnois French cutter privateer, of 14 guns and 70 men, copper-bottomed, by the Anſon, Capt. Durham;—the French cutter privateer La Gleneur, mounting 6 4-pounders and 32 men, by the Fly ſloop, Zachary Mudge Commander;—the Foudroyant French privateer ſhip, pierced for 24 guns, and mounting 20 12 and 6-pounders, the former braſs, 8 of which were thrown over in the chace, by the Phœnix, Capt. Halſted.

At the Court at St. James's, the 13th of February, 1799—Preſent the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas the Iſland of Minorca has been ſurrendered to his Majeſty's arms, and the territory and forts of the ſame are delivered up to his Majeſty, and the ſaid iſland is now in his Majeſty's poſſeſſion; his Majeſty is thereupon pleaſed to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that all his loving ſubjects may lawfully trade to and from the ſaid iſland of Minorca, ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the duties, rules, regulations, conditions, reſtrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, required by law. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. Fawkener.

Admiralty-office, Feb 19. This Gazette contains an account of the following captures by his Majeſty's ſloop Sylph, Capt. White: two faſt ſailing Spaniſh letter of marque brigs, coppered, one the St. Antonio, laden with cocoa; the other the Primavera, laden with ſugar, cocoa, indigo, &c. and the ſloop Three Sifters, re-captured.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 10. The Emperor of Ruſſia was inſtalled Grand Maſter of Malta, with the uſual ſolemnity, at Peterſburg.

Palermo, Dec. 28. The King and Queen of Naples arrived ſafely here, after having experienced in their paſſage the ſevereſt weather ever known in thoſe ſeas, and during which they were in conſiderable danger of being ſhipwrecked. Lord Nelſon, we underſtand, in ſome of his private letters, deſcribes it as the moſt terrible ſtorm he ever witneſſed, and mentions that which he met with off Sardinia, previous to the battle of the Nile, and in which the Vanguard was diſmaſted, as trifling

trifling in comparison with the hurricane off the Neapolitan coast. In the course of the voyage Prince Albert, the youngest son of their Sicilian Majesties, died through excessive sickness and fatigue; and to all the miseries which such a scene must have occasioned in the minds of the royal fugitives, they had to add their affliction for the loss of their child. Lord Nelson speaks, we understand, in the highest terms, of the kindness and attention shewn to their Majesties upon this occasion by Lady Hamilton, who, with Sir William, retired with the Royal Family from Naples. Every Englishman, and all who were willing to embark, were safely conveyed to Sicily by some of Admiral Lord Nelson's squadron; and we hear from other quarters, that the skill and management displayed by Lord Nelson upon this unfortunate occasion exceed all praise. When the Royal Family arrived at Palermo they were received with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

Jan. 25. An earthquake was felt this day in several parts of the department of *Finistre*, and appears to have extended itself to a great number of other departments. At *Nantes* the shock was extremely violent, and was felt at 10 minutes after 4 in the morning of the 25th of January. Several walls were thrown down, the river was much agitated, and many boats sunk. At *Rennes* the shock lasted only 2 minutes, and was not so violent. It happened there a few minutes before 4 A. M.

At *Fort Bernard* it was felt about the same time, and, though it lasted little more than a second, it was extremely violent. The earthquake was also felt nearly at the same time at *Caen* and *Rouen*, but occasioned no damage in either place.——It was, we believe, felt on the same day in *Jersey*.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 18. The following are authentic copies of the addresses which have been presented to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, (colonel of the Leicestershire militia,) by the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the Leicestershire regiment of militia.

My Lord,

The officers of your Grace's regiment, exulting in the honour of being under your command, cannot let pass this opportunity, before your departure, of expressing the high sense they entertain of your Grace's condescending politeness to them, as also for your unbounded goodness and paternal care, for the health and welfare of your men. They anticipate with the most lively emotion the happy day that gives to our native land a peer of such eminent qualities, the supporter of our Royal Sovereign, the brave defender of our glorious Constitution, and the friend of mankind. They will not fail to offer up their prayers for your Grace's preservation; and in your absence, which they hope your Grace will not consider as confined, should emergencies call forth your Grace's proud regiment to the field, their conduct will prove that they are not unworthy of their noble and generous commander. Signed at the request and in behalf of the officers.

Dublin, Dec. 13. J. S. BROWN, Lieut.-Col. Leicestershire militia.

My Lord Duke,

In consequence of the late pathetic address to the Leicestershire regiment, we think it a duty incumbent on us to solicit your Grace's acceptance of our hearty thanks for the assurances contained therein. On our first landing we had the pleasure to find the name of Rutland held sacred and dear by the inhabitants of the metropolis of Ireland. This circumstance, my Lord, we are proud to say, has gained us the confidence and friendship of numbers amongst the respectable and loyal subjects of this city; gratitude prompts us not to sully our characters as soldiers and as men. We are of opinion, that to have left Ireland at a time when the common enemy of mankind would spare no pains to wrest her from the British empire, would have justly entitled us to the reproach of our relatives in England, and to the merited censure of every loyal British subject. We have, my Lord, to regret your necessary absence; but, having assured your Grace of our determination to assist this country to the utmost of our power, we shall with pleasure wait your return, as the period at which we expect to hear from the lips of your Grace the sentiments of his Majesty, and of our fellow subjects in England, with respect to our conduct. Meanwhile, should any of these daring banditti escape the vigilance of our brethren in arms, the hardy tars of Old England, and effect a landing here, we beg leave to assure your Grace, from a confidence in our officers, that a good account of them may be expected from those men, who have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Grace's most humble,
and obedient servants,

The Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Leicestershire Militia.

Dublin, Jan. 20. This day the House of Commons voted thanks to the British militia and fencible regiments which tendered their services in Ireland during the late rebellion.

Tuesday, Jan. 22. After the speech of the Lord Lieutenant had been read, very warm and animated debates took place in both Houses; and that of the Commons lasted upwards of *twenty four hours*.

Lord *Ormond* moved the address in the House of Peers. Lord *Powerscourt* offered an amendment, which was negatived, the numbers

numbers being, for the amendment 19, against it 46. The original motion for the address was then put, and carried by a majority of 32.

In the House of Commons, the debate was carried on with still greater interest and animation. Lord *Tyrone* moved the address, and Mr. *G. Ponsonby* the amendment. The discussion continued without adjournment till one next afternoon. There were two divisions: the first, on Mr. Ponsonby's amendment, ayes 105, noes 106. The original motion was then put, when the House divided, ayes 107, noes 105. So that the question in favour of the Union was carried in both Houses, in the Lords by a majority of 32, and in the Commons by a majority of two; but, the question being carried by so trifling a majority in the Commons, it was considered, though literally gained, as virtually lost. Multitudes of people crowded the avenues to the House, and continued with eagerness of expectation, and anxiety of suspense, the whole night. When the House of Lords broke up at midnight, such members as the populous thought were for the Union they hissed and groaned at; and one noble peer, (the Earl of Ormond,) who moved the address, was grossly insulted. The Lower House did not separate, as we have observed, till one o'clock next day. Lord Castlereagh, and the other persons chiefly obnoxious to the people, were escorted through the crowd by the popular members, and no acts of violence were committed. All Dublin was in a paroxysm of joy at the vigorous resistance of the Commons, and a general voluntary illumination took place all over the city.

Dublin, Jan 25. A long and severe debate took place last night in the House of Commons, on the question of an address to the Lord Lieutenant. The paragraph objected to was one which expressed a readiness to consider the means of permanently connecting the two countries, and it gave rise to a debate which lasted till 7 this morning, when on a division there were, for this paragraph, ayes 106, noes 111, (including tellers,) majority against government 5. This victory (as it is considered) of the Antiunionists, was celebrated in Dublin by another illumination, and a general demolition of the windows of those who had supported the government. Meanwhile, the House of Lords have voted their address without any revision; by which they certainly approve of the principle rejected by the Lower House.

Dublin, Jan. 31. The robbery of the mail-coach yesterday was one of the most daring acts committed since the suppression of the rebellion. The mail was attacked within 6 miles of this city, near Raticool, by 40 ruffians, well armed, who in an instant surrounded the coach, and a number of post-chaises which travelled in company. They took on the whole 27 horses, and property to the amount of 8 or 10,0001. Col. St. Leger, who was one of the passengers, mounted a horse amidst the confusion, and rode out full-speed for Dublin. He returned instantly with two troops of horse; but, as the robbers had 12 miles in advance, it was rather to be hoped than expected that the cavalry could overtake them before they arrived at their fastnesses in the mountains.

Dublin, Feb. 2. Last night a melancholy accident occurred during a dreadful storm, in this Bay. Three Scotch outward-bound West Indiamen were wrecked on the Bar, and every soul of their respective crews and passengers, to the number of 60, unhappily perished.

The following official note was issued on the 30th ultimo.

"*General Post-office, Dublin, Jan.* 30.

The publick are hereby informed, that the mail-coaches which were dispatched from hence this morning with the mails of last night, for the lines of post from hence to Cork and Limerick, were stopped near the seven-mile stone, on the Naas road, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, by an armed banditti, consisting of about 26 men, armed and regularly appointed, who robbed them of the whole of the mails, and all the horses belonging to the coaches. By command of the Post Master General,

JOHN LEES, Secretary."

Carrick on Suir, Feb. 10. A most melancholy sight was witnessed here yesterday, in consequence of the sudden thaw, which caused a great swell in the river Suir. A part of the regiment of Fencibles, who were on their route from Clonmel to Waterford, to embark for England, had put their sick, women, children, and baggage, on-board a barge to come down the river, when, just as they came to Carrick bridge, the barge upset, and every soul on-board went down, and out of about 30 only 12 were saved. Not the least assistance could be afforded them. One poor woman, just as the boat struck, caught hold, as she thought, of her child, which she held and brought safe to shore; but judge her feelings when she found it was not her own: the poor creature ran up and down the river's side in search of her child, but in vain; it perished! The distress of the poor men, who followed in other barges, and got ashore about a mile from the town, is better conceived than described; some of them seeking their wives, others their children or brothers, and weeping over their breathless corpses: one poor man who had lost his wife and two children, in despair plunged himself into the water, but was saved. Those that were saved were put into a house together, and had every assistance given them. A

fine

fine boy and girl are since dead. Almost all the baggage was lost.

Waterford, Feb. 12. Saturday last a most melancholy accident happened at Carrick on Suir: a lighter, which was on her way from Clonmel to this town with recruits, women, and children, in coming through one of the arches of the bridge, owing to a great fresh in the river from a late thaw, struck against the pier, by which she immediately sunk; and, dismal to relate, 48 souls perished, in the presence of a number of spectators from the shore, without the possibility of rendering them any effectual assistance.

Country News.

Lewes, Jan. 1. On the 23d of December last, a swarm of bees belonging to Mr. Sayers, of *Wiston*, left their hive, and settled on one side of that gentleman's house; but, whilst measures were taking to secure them, if possible, from the inclemency of the weather, they instinctively returned to their hive.

Jan. 3. One Fuller, a broom-carrier, was found frozen to death in a field, within a quarter of a mile of his own house, between *Laughton* and *Ripe*.

Jan. 4. At a special court of the corporation of *Grantham* it was unanimously resolved, that the following address should be humbly presented to the Prince of Wales:

"The corporation of Grantham, at all times anxious to shew their respect and attachment to your Royal Highness, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, and to express the sincere satisfaction they feel on the arrival of your Royal Highness at Belvoir Castle on the present occasion, and they humbly hope they shall not incur your Royal Highness's displeasure, by availing themselves of the opportunity it affords them, of begging your Royal Highness to honour the corporation of Grantham by your acceptance of the freedom of this borough. Interested as the corporation of Grantham must ever be, in whatever concerns the prosperity of that noble person whose birth-day your Royal Highness has honoured by your presence, they humbly hope that this address, accompanied with their sincerest and most zealous wishes for the honour and happiness of your Royal Highness, may not appear unseasonable, or deficient in the respect to which your Royal Highness is so justly entitled from every loyal subject, and which it is their duty and inclination at all times to pay."

Which address was accordingly presented to him by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, as recorder; and his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to express his acknowledgments for the mark of attachment and attention to him, and to accept with great readiness the freedom of the town of Grantham.

Jan. 13. The following dreadful accident happened lately at *Sherringly* windmill, near *Storrington*. As the grinder was employed in examining the work of the machine, the cogs caught the sleeve of his round frock, and, before the mill could be stopped, forced his right arm betwixt two of the great wheels, which in an instant tore it from his body. The poor man, however, is likely to survive.

Jan. 14. The corning-mill belonging to the gunpowder works of Messrs. Pigou and Co. at *Dartford*, this day blew up, by which unfortunate accident two men and a boy were killed. A few of their scattered remains were collected together and interred; but by far the greatest part were literally blown to atoms. One man had fortunately left the mill not more than a minute before the explosion took place; and what, though singular, is true, this is the third time he has thus miraculously escaped from similar accidents.

Jan. 15. A shocking accident happened this evening at *Cranforth*, about 5 miles from Lancaster. As one of the stage-coaches, generally termed the opposition coach, was proceeding to Kendal, the box on which the driver sat was by some means forced to one side rather suddenly; in consequence of which he fell to the ground, and the wheels instantly passing over his head occasioned his immediate death. He has left a widow and four small children.

Jan. 25. The body of a poor old man, named Edward Hoar, was taken out of a pond on *Henfield Common*. It appeared before the coroner's inquest, that, on the Tuesday preceding, the deceased had left Henfield town rather in liquor, that he had been seen both on the next and following days, by different persons, standing in a stooping position, seemingly near the brink of the pond against some willows, as if cutting them; and that on the Friday morning, being again observed by one man who had seen him on Wednesday in the same situation and attitude, he approached the spot, and found the deceased up to his knees in mud and water, quite stiff, leaning against the willows in the manner above-mentioned. It is supposed he had fallen into the pond, and being unable, through infirmity and the effects of liquor to extricate himself, had perished from extreme cold.

Jan. 29. About 3 this morning, as the soldiers from Brighton and Bletchington were patroling the coast, they discovered, lying on the beach near Portobello-Gap, the body of a man who had not long before expired. The patrole immediately made the circumstance known at *Rottingdean*, and in consequence found the unfortunate man to be Mr. George Lindsay, riding-officer, of that place. The deceased had the preceding evening, with ten or eleven other revenue officers, made a seisure from a smuggler's

ſmuggler's boat, near Saltdean-Gap, and, having ſecured the ſame, accompanied his aſſociates along the coaſt farther Eaſtward, in expectation of meeting with another boat; but Mr. Lindſay, being the only perſon on horſe-back and finding the road very ſlippery, relinquiſhed the purſuit, and proceeded on his return home; but having, through the darkneſs of the night, miſſed his way, and, as it is ſuppoſed, diſmounted to recover it, walked over the cliff, and by the violence of the fall fractured his ſkull, which evidently appeared the cauſe of his death. The horſe got back to Rottingdean without injury, or the leaſt appearance of accident. The coroner's jury, on a view of the body the next day, delivered in a verdict of accidental death.

Jan. 30. The body of a poor woman, who had miſſed her way, and periſhed through the inclemency of the night, was taken up near the ferry at *Rye*. Verdict, accidental death.

Feb. 1. Yeſterday morning a ſmall cutter called the *Bee*, John Nation, maſter, bound from London to the Weſt Indies, went on ſhore on the ſands near *Poole*, in a heavy gale of wind at Eaſt. There was a tremendous ſea running, and a very heavy ſnow falling, which rendered it extremely difficult, as well as hazardous, to afford any aſſiſtance to the crew. The boats from his Majeſty's gun-veſſel the Tickler, and ſeveral other boats, attempted it without ſucceſs, and the poor fellows, after cutting away the maſts, and doing all they could to relieve the veſſel, were left without hope, to the horrid expectation that every coming ſea would overwhelm them, or to the ſtill more dreadful one, that they muſt ſhortly periſh by the inclemency of the weather. They remained in this ſhocking ſituation till the middle of the day, when Charles Sturt, eſq. of Brownſea caſtle, happily ſucceeded in reſcuing them from the very jaws of death, and brought them to his hoſpitable manſion, where every refreſhment and comfort was adminiſtered to them, which their exhauſted ſtate required. Mr. Sturt, on this occaſion, merits the warmeſt thanks of every friend of humanity; regardleſs of his perſonal ſafety, which was endangered in an imminent degree, to his active exertions and perſeverance alone are theſe poor people indebted for their lives. The ſea was tremendous beyond deſcription, and the ſhoals on which the veſſel lay extremely dangerous to approach. Mr. Sturt's boat was ſeveral times filled by the ſeas, and himſelf and people abſolutely thrown out of her into the breakers. He was a conſiderable time nearly up to the neck in water, buffeting the waves with an ardour that ſeemed to increaſe with the danger. He at length prevailed, and had the ecſtatic pleaſure of beholding a group of human beings, who, while they were yet ſhivering round his fire-ſide, with ſtreaming eyes and grateful hearts looked up to him as their preſerver, and bleſſed the benevolence which had ſnatched them from the very brink of deſtruction.

Plymouth, Feb. 12. Yeſterday was experienced the moſt ſevere hurricane ever remembered here, at N. W. and W. N. W. At 4 P. M. the Naiad frigate broke from her moorings, and got aſhore on the wet mud; but the tide flowing, ſhe was floated off without damage. The Bon Ordre privateer in Catwater broke adrift, and got aſhore on the Cat-down ſide, where ſhe now lies; the New Church partly unroofed, ſeveral ſtacks of chimneys blown down, the ſlates and roofs blown to a great diſtance. At 6 P. M. a large ſtack of chimneys at Ladywell ſchool, at the Eaſt end of the town, broke in upon the roof of the houſe, forced through into the children's bed-room, carried away the beams, flooring, and beds, accompanied by near 10 tons, down into the firſt floor, where near 30 children were working. By the beams reſting for a few moments, the miſtreſs and 27 of the children eſcaped; but the cries of 3 children were heard under the ruins, and Mr. Renafree, the maſter, with great exertions, dug them out, almoſt ſuffocated, and much bruiſed. By the interference of Providence, every perſon was miraculouſly ſaved from apparent and inevitable deſtruction.

At night a man walking home miſtook his road near Catdown road, (the hedge having fallen in,) walked over a precipice 200 feet high, and was daſhed to pieces.

Feb. 15. One of the mail-coaches, in which were two paſſengers (a lady and a gentleman), in croſſing *Shirewood foreſt*, was loſt for ſome time, in conſequence of the coachman having miſſed the road, who, with a guard, went in ſearch of the track. Their abſence appearing to the paſſengers longer than requiſite for that purpoſe, induced the gentleman (whoſe exertions on this occaſion reflect the higheſt honour on his humanity) to go in queſt of them, whom he ſhortly found ſpeechleſs, and with great difficulty got them to the coach, where, fortunately for the unhappy ſufferers, he had a bottle of brandy, which after having adminiſtered inwardly and outwardly, they were enabled to proceed. It was with the greateſt difficulty the lady could be kept alive. Thus, by the perſeverance of an individual, were four perſons preſerved from an untimely death.

Bath, Feb. 18. The rapid thaw, accompanied on Sunday by a heavy rain, produced the greateſt flood on our river that has been experienced ſince 1774; Monday night, when at the higheſt, it was more than 10 feet above its uſual level. A moſt diſtreſſing

distressing scene presented itself in Horse-street, Avon-street, and on the Quay; the kitchens, cellars, &c. in those places, were nearly full to the ceilings; and in the lowest part of Horse-street the inhabitants were driven for shelter to the upper stories. The road to Bristol was scarcely passable, the water being in many places as high as the bellies of the horses. Accounts from the country state, that similar inundations have almost generally taken place, and much damage has been sustained by hay-ricks, timber, &c. having been carried away.

Lewes, Feb. 18. In consequence of the rapid thaw on Monday last, the waters were extremely out in many parts of this county. The stage-coach from Brighton through Steyning to London was detained several hours at Bine's bridge, in the parish of *West-Grinstead*, and, in attempting to ford it before the flood had sufficiently subsided, was nearly driven away by the rapidity of the current. At *Pulborough*, a poor man crossing the flood on a horse, with a little boy before him, was drowned; the child was saved by hanging to the horse's mane. The unfortunate man belonged to *Hardham*, and has left a large family to regret his loss.

Feb. 19. This day the Manchester mail-coach, with several other coaches and waggons, were stopped at *Loughborough* 3 hours, owing to a reservoir of water belonging to the New Canal bursting, which entirely, for a time, made the road to Derby impassable, the stream and height of water being so very great. It completely demolished two farm-houses, and destroyed many sheep.

Feb. 19. This day an unfortunate and distressing circumstance occurred on the forest line of the Leicester canal, near *Sheepshead*. In consequence of the thaw, the water swelled so rapidly in the reservoir, as to occasion the middle part of the head for about thirty yards, the aqueduct, and large embankment, to give way. The violence of the water carried away in its progress the whole of Chester's house and premises, a small house near Black brook, several stacks of hay and corn, about 50 head of sheep; and the fences and roads are torn up, and the land injured to an extent of near 6 miles; happily no lives were lost.

Yarmouth, Feb. 19. We had 12 or 16 hours of snow and rain yesterday, which have washed away our heaps of snow in great part, and will in a few days restore our inland navigation. The greatest inconvenience to this part of the country has been the want of fuel; coals have been scarce and dear to an uncommon degree. No fatal accident on land, occasioned by the weather, has come to our knowledge, but at sea the succession of storms has produced great mischief, of which our town has largely partaken; three of our vessels with cargoes, and nearly all the crews have perished, and others have run ashore, and been otherwise damaged, lately. Many strangers and natives have been wrecked on the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Feb. 19. His Majesty's sloop of war the Weazle, commanded by the Hon. Henry Grey, was lost off the coast of *Devonshire*. Every soul belonging to the ship, except the purser, who was on shore at the time, unfortunately went to the bottom. Some accounts do not mention the purser, but say that a boy was saved.

The late spring tides, aided by a heavy fall of rain, on the 19th and 20th, laid all the lower parts of *Norwich* under water. The poor inhabitants suffered much loss and inconvenience; but a subscription was immediately instituted for their relief.

Feb. 21. A heavy storm of lightning, wind, and hail, was felt in *Salisbury* city and neighbourhood. Some large trees were blown up by the roots at *Chariton* and other places. Its effects were, however, far more violent Westward. At *Axminster* a gentleman's carriage was blown over the bridge into the river, but fortunately both horses and driver were rescued from drowning. At *Abbotsbury*, it blew a perfect tornado; a rick of hay, containing no less than 50 tons, and supposed to be by far the largest in the county of Dorset, was dispersed in every direction, so as to be entirely lost; and several trees were blown down. At *Blandford*, the iron-work of Pooley's sign was wrenched in a very remarkable way, and a post-chaise at the door was blown over. In Mr. Portman's park at *Brainston*, eighteen large trees were blown up by the roots. A man was killed by the lightning at *Spertisbury*; and another was killed in that neighbourhood by the blowing down of a barn. Between 3 and 4 this afternoon, there was a most terrible storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, at *Sherborne*, in Dorsetshire. Thomas Golding, servant to Lord Digby, at Sherborne Castle, was going across the park, but the hail fell with such violence that he was obliged to take shelter in the ha-ha, where he laid himself down. He had been there only a few minutes, when a flash of lightning struck his hat, and burnt the brims of it to a cinder; his hair was also very much singed by it; but providentially he did not receive any personal injury. The wind at the same time blew so hard, that two post-chaises were overset by it, and several hay-ricks in the neighbourhood blown down.

Domestic Occurrences.

Sunday, Jan. 6.

This afternoon, about half past one, a dreadful fire broke out at the spacious mansion of Sir John Rose, recorder of London, opposite the terrace, Walworth, which in a short time entirely consumed

that

that building, together with almoſt the whole of the furniture, and other property to a large amount. The building being detached, the flames did not reach the neighbouring edifices, though they raged with ſuch violence as to melt the leaden pipes of the neareſt houſes. The two pariſh engines were the only ones that came to the ſpot till the conflagration had ſubſided from a want of materials to prey upon, when the whole building was reduced to aſhes. On inveſtigation it appeared, that, as Mrs. Fenn was ſitting by the fire in her bed-room on the firſt floor, a coal flew out and burnt the carpet; the old lady, as ſhe thought, extinguiſhed it, but in a few minutes after it blazed, and, in her attempt to put it out, her handkerchief caught fire, which ſo alarmed her as to put her in a ſenſeleſs ſtate. Sir John and Lady Roſe, who had been on a viſit to Dover, arrived juſt in time to witneſs the deſtruction of their premiſes. Mrs. Fenn was ſo agitated as to be obliged to be taken out by force to a neighbour's houſe.

Monday, Jan 7.

The leaſe of Don Saltero's coffee-houſe at Chelſea was ſold, with all the curioſities. This well-known coffee-houſe was firſt opened in the year 169-, by one Salter, a barber, who drew the attention of the publick by the eccentricities of his conduct, and by furniſhing his houſe with a large collection of natural and other curioſities, which till now remained in the coffee-room, where printed catalogues were ſold, with the names of the principal benefactors to the collection. Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely out of the ſuperfluities of his own muſeum. Vice-Admiral Munden, and other officers who had been much upon the coaſts of Spain, enriched it with many curioſities, and gave the owner the name of Don Saltero; ſee Tatler, No. 34, Nichols's edition, where Saltero is ridiculed for his credulity in appropriating his pincuſhion and hats to Q. Elizabeth's chamber maids, &c. (Lyſons's Environs of London, vol. II. p. 77.) In the ſame light is to be conſidered a famous relic we have ſeen in the Muſeum of the Royal Society at Crane-court, under the name of Pontius Pilate's wife's grandmother's hat, but better calculated to fit mother Shipton or her grandame. Such collections, however, aided by thoſe of Tradeſcant, Aſhmole, and Thoreſby, cheriſhed the infancy of Science, and ſhould not be depreciated as the playthings of a boy after he is arrived at manhood. Mr. Pennant's great-great-uncle, who lived at Chelſea, often took his great-nephew, Mr. Pennant's father, to the coffee-houſe, where he uſed to ſee poor Richard Cromwell, a little and very neat old man, with a moſt placid countenance, the effect of his innocent and unambitious life. He imagines this was Don Saltero's coffee-houſe, to which he was a benefactor, and has the honour of having his name mentioned in the collection. Mr. Pennant, when a boy, ſaw "his gift to the great Saltero," which was a *lignified* hog. What Mr. Pennant thus facetiouſly denominates, in the edition of Saltero's Catalogue that we have ſeen, is called "a piece of a root of a tree that grew in the ſhape of a hog." He feared this matchleſs curioſity was loſt; at leaſt if is omitted in the laſt, or 47th edition of the Catalogue. Hiſt. of Whitefoord and Holywell, p. 13. What author of us except Mr. Pennant can flatter himſelf with delivering his works down to poſterity in impreſſions ſo numerous as the labours of Don Saltero.

To the collections of rarities ſhould be added theſe "natural ones, collected with great induſtry, coſt, and 30 years travel in foreign countries, by Robert Hubert, alias Forges, gent. and ſworn ſervant to his Majeſty, and daily to be ſeen at the place called the Muſick Houſe, at the Mitre, near the Weſt end of St. Paul's church;" a catalogue of which was publiſhed in 1664, 12mo. Theſe were entirely natural curioſities, and many of them preſents from Charles I. and II. and their queens, and many other crowned heads and princes of Europe, as well as governors of the Weſt India iſlands, phyſicians foreign and domeſtic, &c. &c.

Saturday, Jan. 12.

This evening, between 9 and 10, the houſe of the pariſh clerk of St. Andrew, Holborn, in Shoe-lane, was robbed of the communion-plate of the church, and 200l. in caſh, belonging to the rector. The robbers entered the houſe by the garret window, having, it is ſuppoſed, got over the bone-houſe in the church-yard. In their retreat they dropped a ſilver cup and cover, which was found in the church-yard.

Tueſday, Jan. 15.

Lord Holland has entered on the Journals of the Lords a proteſt againſt the Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion Act, on the ground that no proof had been offered of its neceſſity.

Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Middleſex juſtices have been during this week moſt laudably employed in an inveſtigation of the ſtate of the priſon at Clerkenwell; and the reſult has been moſt completely ſatisfactory. It appears, that during the ſpace of the laſt 4 years upwards of 5000 perſons have been impriſoned, out of which number 17 only have died a natural death, and 2 by ſuicide. This day Dr. Blane, with ſome of the magiſtrates, went round the ſame priſon, and, out of between 2 and 300 priſoners, only 1 man was ill, and that of an aſthma.

Wedneſday, Jan. 23.

At a Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor produced a letter from the Hon.

Hon. Mrs. Damer, offering her ſervices to execute and preſent to the Court a buſt of Lord Nelſon, either in bronze or marble; which being read, Sir John Eamer moved, "That the thanks of this Court be given to the Hon. Mrs. Damer, for her liberal propoſal; and that the Court, participating with her in the enthuſiaſm which every Briton muſt feel, and in gratitude to the Noble Lord for the late victory glorioufly obtained by him, do with great pleaſure accept the generous offer of the honourable artiſt, whoſe talents will tend to perpetuate any cauſe in which they may be engaged." This was ſeconded by Mr. Nichols, in an appropriate compliment to Mrs. Damer; and, on the queſtion being put, it was unanimouſly reſolved in the affirmative, and ordered to be ſigned by the town clerk: and the Lord Mayor was requeſted to ſend the ſame to Mrs. Damer.

Tueſday, Feb. 12.

Much injury was ſuſtained on the river by the tremendous ſtorm of laſt night. Several veſſels, particularly ſuch whoſe cables had been hurt by the floating ice, were driven from their moorings, and, by getting foul of each other, they received conſiderable injury in their rigging, as well as in ſeveral other reſpects. Among the ſmall craft there is great havock, both below and above bridge, great numbers of them being daſhed to pieces, ſunk, or driven away. By the overflow of the river at Weybridge conſiderable tracts of the adjacent meadows and corn-lands are laid under water.

Mr. Johnſon and Mr Jordan, the booksellers, convicted of a libel in publiſhing the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield's "Addreſs to the Biſhop of Llandaff," were brought up to receive judgement. The former was ordered to be confined ſix months in the King's Bench priſon, and to pay a fine of 50l. the latter to be impriſoned one year in the houſe of correction in Cold Bath Fields.

Thurſday, Feb. 21.

In the Court of King's Bench, this day, Mr. Cuthell, the original publiſher of the above-mentioned "Addreſs" was tried before a ſpecial jury; and, after calling ſeveral reſpectable perſons to his character, who all concurred in ſtating "that he dealt in old hiſtorical, philoſophical, and other learned books, and not at all in political or other pamphlets, and that he was a man of excellent moral character," was found guilty.

Mr. Wakefield was alſo tried as the Author of the Work; which having been proved in evidence, he defended himſelf, and read a written ſpeech upwards of two hours long, full of invective againſt his Majeſty's Miniſters, and particularly againſt the Attorney General, who did not condeſcend to make any reply to it. The ſingle queſtion which the Attorney General put to the jury was, whether Mr. G. Wakefield was to be governed by one law, and all his Majeſty's ſubjects by another law? Lord Kenyon treated Mr. W. with great tenderneſs and humanity; and the jury found the Defendant guilty. Bail was immediately given for his appearance to receive judgement, himſelf in 1000l. and Mr. J. T. Rutt, merchant, in Thames-ſtreet, and Mr. Samuel Lewin, in 500l. each.

Tueſday, Feb. 26.

This morning a fire broke out at the ſugar warehouſe of Meſſrs. Woorley and Hannekin, in Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, which conſumed the whole premiſſes.

Wedneſday, Feb. 27.

This day having been appointed for a General Faſt, the churches in the Metropolis were reſpectably attended, particularly the Abbey of Weſtminſter, where a numerous congregation was highly gratified by a truly apoſtolical diſcourſe.

Thurſday, Feb. 28.

Perſons paying land-tax in diſtricts where a part only of the land-tax is purchaſed, or redeemable, will be liable to pay full 4s. in the pound for their future land-tax. Thus, for inſtance, perſons, who now pay about 16d. in the pound, muſt then pay 2s. 8d. more, for the Act lays 4s. in the pound upon all lands whatever, and, therefore, the ſum at preſent aſſeſſed will be levied upon the perſons continuing to pay land-tax till the ſhare of each reſpective perſon amounts to 4s. in the pound. The proprietors of houſes in large towns, not purchaſing the land-tax, will do well to conſider the additional ſum they have to pay.

We extract the following paragraph from a paper noted for inſidious perverſion of every meaſure of the miniſtry.

"Various poſſeſſors of eſtates, in which they have only a life intereſt, availing themſelves of a clauſe in the Act for the Redemption of the Land Tax, and regardleſs of their poſterity, are cutting down the timber around their manſions, in order to raiſe the ſums neceſſary for the liquidations of the ſaid tax. This diſmantling of old domains was thus ſtrongly reprobated in the firſt Parliament of James I. in a ſpeech of that elegant ſtateſman Lord Bacon, delivered againſt purveyors: "They take trees, which by law they cannot do; timber-trees, which are the beauty, countenance, and ſhelter, of men's houſes, that men have long ſpared from their own purſe, and profits—that men eſteem for their uſe and delight above ten times the value—that are a loſs which men cannot repair or recover!"

To refute the miſchievous malignancy of the above, we need only ſtate that the clauſe of the Act alluded to (ſect. 41.) authoriſes the

the tenant to cut down timber only on application to the Court of Chancery in England, and the Court of Seſſion in Scotland, and under their directions. Theſe Courts will certainly take care that no improper diſmantling ſhall take place on any eſtates.

Count Berchtold has publiſhed an account of a remedy againſt the plague, adopted with the beſt ſucceſs in the hoſpital of St. Anthony, at Smyrna, by father Luigi de Paira, the prior of the hoſpital. It conſiſts in rubbing oil of olives, with the ſtrongeſt friction, into the whole body of the infected perſon. The operation muſt be performed the firſt day of the infection taking place, and continued for at leaſt 6 weeks; the patient, during the time, abſtaining from meat.

Dr. Coke ſtates, that with 22 miſſionaries, and 50 black preachers, there have been 10,000 negroes converted to Chriſtianity; and that 40,000 more are receiving inſtructions in the Weſt India Iſlands.

Sir William Jones, whoſe attainments place him in the higheſt rank of intellectual eminence, after poſſeſſing himſelf of all that the ſages and philoſophers of all times have ſaid and thought upon the works of Nature, wrote the following note at the end of his Bible: "I have regularly and attentively read theſe Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion that this volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more true ſublimity, more exquiſite beauty, more pure morality, more important hiſtory, and finer ſtrains both of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been compoſed. The two parts of which the Scriptures conſiſt are connected by a chain of compoſitions, which bear no reſemblance in form of ſtyle to any that can be produced from the ſtores of Grecian, Perſian, or even Arabian, learning; the antiquity of theſe compoſitions no man doubts; and the unſtrained application of them to events long ſubſequent to their publication, is a ſolid ground of belief that they are genuine productions, and conſequently inſpired." We recommend this admirable paſſage to certain writers, who are inceſſantly labouring to overthrow the beſt conſtitution, as well as pureſt religion, exiſting.

SHERIFFS *appointed by his* Majeſty *in Council for the Year* 1799.

Berks. James Sibbald, of Sunninghill, eſq.
Bedfordſhire. Robert Trevor, of Flitwick, eſq.
Bucks. George Morgan, of Biddleſdon Park, eſq.
Cumberland. John Hamilton, of Whitehaven, eſq.
Cheſhire. Joſeph Green, of Poulton-Lancelyn, eſq.
Camb. and *Hunt'ſh.* John Weſtwood, of Chatteris, eſq.
Devonſh. John Burton, of Jacobſtowe, eſq.
Dorſetſh. Henry Seymer, of Handford, eſq.
Derbyſh. Joſeph Walker, of Aſton-upon-Trent, eſq.
Eſſex. Capell Cure, of Blake Hall, eſq.
Gloucesterſhire. John Elwas, of Coleſbourne, eſq.
Hertfordſhire. Archibald Paxton, of Watford, eſq.
Herefordſhire. Sir Henry Tempeſt, of Caldwell, bart.
Kent. Samuel Chambers, of Woodſtock Houſe eſq.
Leiceſterſhire. Henry Greene, of Rolleſton, eſq.
Lincolnſh. Henry Hopkinſon, of Caſtle-Bytham, eſq.
Monmouthſh Caple Leigh, of Pontypool, eſq.
Northumberland. Sir John Edward Swinburne, of Capheaton, bart.
Northamptonſh. Martin Lucas, of Northampton, eſq.
Norfolk. John Motteux, of Beauchamp Wells, eſq.
Nottinghamſh. Samuel Briſtowe, of Beeſthope, eſq.
Oxfordſh. George Stratton, of Great Tew, eſq.
Rutlandſhire. Samuel Raeve, of Ketton, eſq.
Ireſhire. Thomas Dicken, of Wem, eſq.
Somerſetſh. James Bennett, of North Cadbury, eſq.
Staffordſh. Joſeph Scott, of Great Barr, eſq.
Suffolk. George Ruſh, of Benhall, eſq.
Southampton. John Norris, of Hawley Houſe, eſq.
Surrey. Robert Hankey, of Putney, eſq.
Suſſex. Charles Edward Pigou, of Frant, eſq.
Warwickſh. Francis Fauquier, of Stoney-Thorpe, eſq.
Worceſterſhire. Edward Dixon, of Dudley, eſq.
Wilts. Edward Hinxman, of Great Durnford, eſq.
Yorkſhire. Sir Rowland Winn, of Noſtell, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen. Richard Manſel Phillips, of Croedgain, eſq.
Pembroke. Gwynne Vaughan, of Jordanſton, eſq.
Cardigan. Pryſe Pryſe, of Gogerthan, eſq.
Glamorgan. John Goodrich, of Energyn, eſq.
Brecon. Edward Loveden Loveden, of Llangorſe, eſq.
Radnor. Richard Price, of Knighton, eſq.

NORTH WALES.

Caernarvon. Evan Lloyd, of Porth yr Aur, eſq.
Angleſea. Hugh Wynne, of Beaumaris, eſq.
Merioneth. Sir Thomas Moſtyn, of Corſygedol, bart.
Montgomery. John Palmer Chicheſter, of Gyngrugfawr, eſq.
Denbighſhire. John Wilkinſon, of Brymbo-Hall, eſq.
Flintſh. Thomas Moſtyn Edwards, of Kilken Hall, eſq.

SHERIFF *appointed by his Royal Highneſs the* Prince of Wales, *in Council, for the Year* 1799.

County of Cornwall.

Edmond John Glynn, of Glynn, eſq.

Vol. LXVIII. p. 903. Mr. Bailey was a very pleasing and accomplished youth, in his 18th year. He was Charles, youngest son of Mr. John Bailey, warehouseman, in St. Paul's churchyard, London.

Vol. LXIX. p. 79. The late Tho. Maude, esq. was author of "Wensleydale, a Poem," and other ingenious publications. He wrote also a series of periodical papers called "The Reaper," which appeared in the York Courant; and was a contributor to the Antiquities published by the late Francis Grose, esq. He cultivated an intercourse with the Muses for the sake of instructing the world, and inspired by his writings the love of letters and of man. Not content with giving moral precepts, he enforced benevolence and charity by example.

P. 82. Philip Smith Webb, esq. who died at Milford-house, near Godelming, Surrey, was only child of Philip Carteret Webb, esq. of the same place (who died in 179..), by Mary his wife, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Smith, esq. of the same place, and who is now living. Mr. P. C. Webb was only child of Philip Carteret Webb, esq. of Busbridge, near Godelming, some time solicitor to the Treasury, who, by his will, gave Busbridge, and other parts of his estate, to his second wife, by whom he had no child, and who afterwards married Capt. Bever. Mr. P. Smith Webb married a daughter of Sir Robert Barker, who had bought Busbridge, with whom he had a large fortune, and by whom he has left five children. He had laboured, for several years previous to his death, under an inexpressible oppression of breathing. Upon opening the body, six quarts of purulent fluid were taken from the left cavity of his chest. This might have been caused by some neglected contusion in the active campaigns in Flanders during this war, where he served in the cavalry.

P. 82, b. l. 64, and p. 83, a. l. 55. These two are the same person; the late Rev. Robert-Augustus Johnson being rector, not only of Winstanstow, co. Salop, but also of Hamstall-Ridware, co. Stafford (presented by the Hon. Mary Leigh), and having married a sister of the late Lord Craven, by whom he had issue.

P. 83. The late worthy Mr. Shakespear deserved all we have said of him, and much more; but our information was not quite correct as to his benefaction to the charity-school of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury. He left to that school 500l. 3 per cent. Consols; to the treasurer of that school a farther sum of like 3 per cents, in trust, to pay the dividends to the poor women inhabiting the alms-houses in Smart's buildings, in St. Giles's parish; and another 500l. like stock, for these women after the death of a person who is to have the income for life. These alms-houses were built, a few years ago, in lieu of a house which stood in the middle of the street, towards the West end of Broad St. Giles's, at the turn to Monmouth-street, and was very inconvenient for passengers. There are 20 women in them.

P. 85. Mrs. Harvey was the mother of the Rev. Richard H. vicar of Eastry, Kent, of Admiral H. and of the gallant Captain of the Brunswick. Her husband died Feb. 20, 1798, aged 84, on the anniversary of his wedding-day, having lived with her 64 years complete, in the utmost harmony and affection.

Births.

Jan. 27. Mrs. Sharland, wife of Mr. S. of Southmolton, Devon, a son and heir.

29. At his house in Great-Cumberland-place, the wife of Matthew Montague, esq. a daughter.

Lately, in Queen Ann-street West, the wife of C. Smith, esq. M. P. a daughter.

At Sudbury, Suffolk, Lady Margaret M'Lean, a son.

Feb. 2. At Slawston, co. Leicester, Mrs. Anne Warner, wife Mr. William W. of Cranoe, of a daughter.

4. The wife of William James, esq. of Enfield-chace, a son.

11. At Portsmouth, Mrs. George Garrett, a son.

13. At her house in Weymouth-street, Mrs. Richard Sumner, relict of Richard S. esq. of Devonshire-place, a son.

16. At his Lordship's house in Stanhope-street, Countess Conyngham, a daughter.

Marriages.

1798. *May* 22. At Madras, Robert Sherson, esq. to Miss Taylor, daughter-in-law of Benjamin Roebuck, esq. military pay-master-general and assay-master at that presidency.

Jan. 8. At Gillingham, Kent, the Rev. W. B. Harrison, B. A. of Merton-college, Oxford, to Mrs Charlotte Tonken, youngest daughter of the late Thomas T. esq. captain in the royal navy.

24. Mr. Robert Stevenson, of Barnes, to Miss Eliz. Hollis, of Chelsea.

25. Mr. Richard Clarkson, of Kingston, Surrey, to Miss Vowell, daughter of Mr. V. of Leadenhall-street.

At Edinburgh, George Abercromby, esq. advocate, eldest son of Sir Ralph A. commander in chief in Scotland, to Miss Montagu Dundas, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Henry D. one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

26. Mr. John Reilly, merchant, to Miss Maria-Elizabeth Swain, one of the daughters of the late Alderman S.

Mr. Thomas Jones, to Miss Paterson, both of Reigate, Surrey

At Dublin, by ſpecial licence, John Boyd, eſq. to Miſs Hayes, daughter of Sir Samuel H. bart. of Drumbee-caſtle.

27. At Exeter, Mr. Hayne, mercer and draper, to Miſs Mayne, daughter of the late Mr Samuel M. of that city.

28. Mr. Joſeph Corbett Garmeſon, to Miſs Sarah Wynyfrode Miller, both of Wine-office-court, Fleet-ſtreet.

29. At Southwell, co. Nottingham, the Rev. William Chaplin, of Tathwell, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Iſabella-Frances Sutton, youngeſt daughter of Sir Richard S. bart. of Norwood-park, co. Nottingham.

Mr. Henry Popplewell, of Scot's yard, London, to Miſs Mary-Anne Taylor, ſecond dau. of William T. eſq. of Great Yarmouth.

Mr. Wright, farmer, of Pickworth, to Miſs Bunning, dau. of the late Mr. B. farmer, of Empingham, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

30. Mr. George Kingdon, clothier, of Frome, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Jane Bayley, dau. of B. B. eſq. of Little Keyford, near Frome.

Mr. J. Goodeve, of Portſmouth, to Miſs Maria Globe, dau. of Dr. G. of London.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Alexander Wighton, merchant, to Miſs Helen Campbell, dau. of Mr. George C. of Eliſter.

31. At Greenwich, Major William Jephſon, of the 17th light dragoons, to Miſs Kenſington, of Blackheath.

At Northampton, Thomas Reeve Thornton, eſq. of Brockhall, high ſheriff of that county, to Miſs Fremeaux, only daughter of the late P. J. F. eſq. of Kingſthorpe, near Northampton.

At Southmolton, Devon, Mr. Richard Reynolds, a reſpectable tanner, of Shobrooke, to Miſs Maria Hole, ſecond dau. of Lewis H. now mayor (for the fourth time) of Southmolton.

Lately, Mr. Black, fellow-commoner of Jeſus-college, Cambridge, to Miſs Wade, of Dunmow, Eſſex.

At Rocheſter, Kent, John Ford, eſq. one of the aldermen of that city, to Miſs Mary Ford.

Mr. Hurſt, bookſeller, of Paternoſter-row, to Miſs Hardcaſtle, late of Leeds.

Mr. W. Holt, to Miſs M. James, both of Birmingham; whoſe joint ages amount to 30 years.

Quarter-maſter D. Harrow, of the 71ſt regiment, to Miſs Sarah Garey, of Suffolk-ſtreet, Charing-croſs.

James Thompſon, eſq. of Clement's-lane, to Miſs St Barbe, of Blackheath.

At Briſtol, Mr. Reeves, ironmonger, to Miſs Wood, daughter of the late Mr. F. W. of Barnſley, co. York.

Mr. Charles Gwilt, of Icklingham, co. Suffolk, to Miſs Charlotte Stephens, of Kencot, co. Oxford.

Feb. 1. Rev. Richard Leeds, to Miſs Philippa Eaſtgate, both of Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk.

2. Capt. Buckle, of the royal navy, ſon of the late admiral B. to Miſs Reveley, daughter of the late Henry R. eſq.

At Acton, Joſeph Owen, eſq. of Overton, co. Salop, to Miſs Corne, of Stourbridge, co. Worceſter.

4. Rev. Samuel Clerke, M. A. youngeſt ſon of Jervoiſe Clerke Jervoiſe, eſq. M. P. to Miſs Griffinhoofe, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas G. late rector of Stowe Maries and Woodham Mortimer, Eſſex.

At Chipping Norton, co. Oxford, Mr. Thomas Higgins, to Miſs Fiſher, of Mitcham, Surrey.

Mr. J. Clarke, late of Grantham, to Mrs. A. Kercheval, widow, of Lincoln.

5. Thomas Shone, eſq. of Mincing-lane, to Miſs Lloyd, dau. of the Rev. John L. rector of Barnack, co. Northampton.

Lieut.-col. Lydd Browne, to Miſs Riou, of Bentinck-ſtreet.

At Bath, Mark Robinſon, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Mrs. Shirley, of Pulteney-ſtreet.

At Southampton, Lieut.-col. Gordon, of the 26th light dragoons, to Miſs Johnſton, dau. of Col. B. J. of the 65th foot.

7. At Windſor, G. Durant, eſq. of Tong-caſtle, co. Salop, to Miſs Eld, dau. of Francis E. eſq. of Leighford, co. Staff.

Matthew Bancroft Liſter, eſq. of Burwell-park, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Bolton, of Brompton.

Samuel Jones Vatchell, eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex, to Miſs Milward, dau. of the late John M. eſq. of that place.

At Allerton, co. Leiceſter, Mr. W. Dexter, jun. of Groby-park, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Simpſon, dau. of Mr. William S. of Lubbeſthorp.

Mr. Walker, jun. attorney, of Spilſby, to Miſs Blackburn, of Frieſton, co. Linc.

John Caſtleton Miller, eſq. of Queen's college, Cambridge, to Miſs Pagett, eldeſt dau. of the late Rev. William P. of Totteridge, Herts.

9. Mr. Charles Green, of the War-office, to Miſs Davies, of Lambeth.

11 Hurt Sitwell, eſq. of Ferney-hall, co. Salop, to Miſs Anne Hardy, ſecond dau. of S. H. eſq. of Huntingdon.

William Barnard, eſq. of Deptford, to Miſs Harriet Goodwyn, dau. of Henry G. eſq. of Blackheath.

At Glaſgow, John Gardner, jun. eſq. to Miſs Chriſtina Biggs, of that city.

12. Joſeph Seymour Biſcoe, eſq. of Penſhill, Surrey, to Miſs Stephana Law, youngeſt dau. of the Rev. Dr. John L. archdeacon of Rocheſter, and miniſter of Chatham.

Mr. Nathan Woods, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Demilla, of Rhodes, near Middleton.

13. Mr.

13. Mr. Henry Fry, attorney, to Miſs Winter, late of Tunbridge-wells.

At Bath, Major general Jonet, to Miſs E. A. Williams.

14. At Greenwich, Thomas Gordon, eſq. to Miſs Campbell.

Mr. Windle, of Milford-lane, Strand, to Miſs Brown, of Old Ford.

At Chicheſter, George Stephens, eſq. captain in the Montgomeryſhire militia, to Miſs F. Stewart, daughter of Col. S. of the artillery.

16. Charles Dodgſon, eſq. captain in the 4th regiment of dragoon-guards, and eldeſt ſon of the late Biſhop of Elphin, to Miſs Lucy Hume, daughter of James H. eſq. ſecretary of cuſtoms.

Mr. Charles Hale, of the Poultry, to Miſs Martha Palmer, of Clapham, Surrey.

17. Mr. William Hartley, of Long Acre, to Miſs Amelia Wentworth, of St. James's ſtreet.

19. Robert Vyner, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Glover.

At Lambeth, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, of Bridgend, to Miſs K. Paterſon, youngeſt dau. of the late Dr. P. of Margam.

20. William Nottidge, eſq. of Bermondſey, to Miſs Mary Varnham, dau. of John V. eſq. of the ſame place.

Capt. Skottowe, of the Queen's reg. of dragoon guards, to Miſs Sarah Pollok, dau. of the Rev Dr. P. of Grittleton, Wilts.

21. John Wakeman Long, eſq. of Upton, co. Worceſter, to Miſs Rowles.

Mr. Wm. Burrows, of Upper Gower-ſtreet, to Miſs Jane Caſtell, of Kenſington.

Mr. Lunn, of St. Mary-at-Hill, Thames-ſtr. to Miſs Maria Appleby, of Deal.

At Wrockwardine, co. Salop, the Rev. Laurence Panting, miniſter of South Lambeth chapel, to Miſs Martha Pemberton, of Wrockwardine.

23. At Cholmondeley-houſe, Piccadilly, Charles Arbuthnot, eſq. to Miſs Liſle, dau. of the Hon. Mrs. L. and niece to Lord Cholmondeley.

25. At Glouceſter, Sir Thomas Boulden Thompſon, knt. captain in the royal navy, and late commander of the Leander, to Miſs Raikes, eldeſt dau. of Robert R. eſq. of that city, and niece of Lieut.-gen. Trigge, commander in chief in the Leeward iſlands.

John Hughes, eſq. of Ongar, Eſſex, to Miſs Walker, dau. of Mr. Thomas W. of the ſame place, ſurgeon.

DEATHS.

1798. *May*... AT Fort St. George, of a violent fever, ſoon after he had landed the Earl of Mornington, the new governor-general of Bengal, Captain A. Hunt, of La Virginie frigate.

Sept. 30. At Antigua, of a fever, Mr. Henry Jones, acting lieutenant of his Majeſty's frigate Solebay.

Oct. 24. At Cape Town, Edward Hay, eſq. heretofore ſecretary to the Government, and late a member of the Board of Revenue in Bengal.

Nov.... In the Gulph of Mexico, Lieut. A. Thomas Lloyd, of his Majeſty's ſhip Maidſtone.

Dec.... At Portſmouth in America, on-board the brig Nancies, Capt. Tibbets, from Tobago, ſoon after his arrival, Stephen De Lancy, eſq. who for ſeveral years was chief-juſtice of the Bahama iſlands, and continued to hold that office in 1797, ſince when (we believe) he was appointed governor of Tobago. His remains were attended by a numerous proceſſion of friends to a ſtranger, and depoſited in the tomb of the late Governor Wentworth.

At Barkway, Herts, aged 72, the Rev. John Street, vicar there, being patron in his own right, by purchaſe of the Jennings family. He was of Merton-college, Oxford; M. A. 1752.

1799. *Jan.*... At Bath, —— Cade, eſq. of Croom's hill, Greenwich; and on Monday, Feb. 4, his remains were interred in the family-vault under Greenwich church.

6. At Iſlington, aged about 27, Mr. Thomas Cologan, a native of Teneriffe.

At Venice, of a contagious fever, Prince William-George-Frederick of Orange, ſecond ſon of the *ci-devant* Stadtholder of Holland, and commander in chief of the Auſtrian army in Italy; born Feb. 15, 1774. He was buried with great funeral pomp on the 10th; Gen. de Mercantin, and all the officers of the ſtaff of the army of Italy, with detachments from the regiments of Wartenſleben, de Preiſi, and de Lobkowitz, attended in the proceſſion. In the beginning of the preſent war he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and gave, in Flanders, the moſt unequivocal proofs of his courage and military talents. He was wounded while fighting at the head of his troops. In 1796 he entered into the ſervice of the Emperor, and was, at the concluſion of the ſame year, employed at the ſiege of Kehl, where he acquired the greateſt glory. His early talents contributed, not leſs than his rank, to induce the Court of Vienna to place him at the head of the Auſtrian army in Italy. He has been taken off by death at a time when, perhaps, he would have had an opportunity of diſplaying, in the preſent moſt important war, and in favour of the Houſe of Auſtria, the ſame valour and the ſame great qualities which his anceſtors formerly diſplayed againſt it.

7. At Liſbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Robert Byrne, eſq. of Cabenteely, co. Dublin.

8. At Halle, in Germany, aged 70, John Reinhold Forſter, LL. D. in the Univerſity of Oxford, the celebrated navigator. He was a native of Pruſſia, and a clergy-

a clergyman; elected F. A. S. 1767, and, at the ſame time, F. R. S. In the "Archæologia," vol. II. p. 227, are his "Obſervations on ſome Tartarian Antiquities found in Siberia;" in vol. III. p. 159, "Obſervations on the Parthian Epoch, as found on a Coin in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna," publiſhed by Frœlich. Upon Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander declining the ſecond voyage with Capt. Cook, 1772, on account of the want of ſome proper accommodation, the Board of Admiralty, at the ſhort warning of 10 days, engaged Dr. F. and his ſon George, who drew up an account of a Voyage round the World, in his Britannic Majeſty's Sloop Reſolution, commanded by Capt. Cook, during the years 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, publiſhed in 2 vols. 4to, 1777; tranſlated into German, Berlin, 1778, 2 vols. 4to. Mr. F. having here ſaid that Mr. Arnold's watch *was unfortunately* ſtopt, Mr. Wales, the aſtronomer of the voyage, to whoſe cuſtody it was committed, felt himſelf charged with having wilfully ſtopped it; and Mr. F. not immediately iſſuing out, by way of *erratum*, a declaration that the word *was* ſlipt in by miſtake, Mr. W. publiſhed, 1778, ſome warm "Remarks" on the voyage, which were anſwered with no leſs warmth in a "Reply to thoſe Remarks," the ſame year, by Mr. F. jun. who, the ſame year, addreſſed "A Letter to the Earl of Sandwich," to prove that he and his father were not rewarded ſufficiently, nor agreeably to contract, for accompanying Capt. Cook in this voyage; which ſerves but to confirm our general obſervation, that Foreigners, however glad to court, even to ſervility, the patronage of England, rarely make thoſe returns which the liberality and candour of Engliſhmen demand, eſpecially if we conſider the bad impreſſions too many of them take the opportunity of making on the religious and moral ſentiments of Engliſhmen. If we wanted any other ſpecimens of foreign diſcontent with us, we may read the junior Mr. Forſter's philoſophical and pictureſque tour through England and France, 1797. Dr. F. publiſhed "Nova Species Inſectorum, 1771," 8vo. "An eaſy Method of aſſaying and claſſing Mineral Subſtances; containing plain and eaſy Inſtructions for any Perſon to examine the Products of his own Lands, or ſuch as are obvious in Excurſions or Travels in foreign Countries, without having a complete Chemical Apparatus. To which is added, a Series of Experiments on the *Fluor Spatoſus*, or Sparry Fluor. Abſtracted from the Memoirs of the Royal Swediſh Academy of Sciences for the Year 1771," 8vo, 1772. "A Catalogue of the Animals of North America, 1771," 8vo. "Account of Quadrupeds and Birds from Hudſon's Bay," Phil. Tranſ. LXII. 370, 72. "Account of Fiſhes ſent from Hudſon's Bay," ib. LXIII. 149. "Specimen of the Natural Hiſtory of the Volga," LVII. 312. "Account of a new Map of the Volga," LVIII. 214. "Management of Carp in Poliſh Pruſſia," LXI. 310. "Account of Roots uſed by the Indians near Hudſon's Bay to dye Porcupines' Quills," LXII. 54. "Flora Americæ Septentrionalis; or, A Catalogue of the Plants of North America, 1771," 8vo, printed with his tranſlation of Beſſu's "Travels through North America, illuſtrated with Notes, relative, chiefly, to Natural Hiſtory, 1771," 8vo, 2 vols. Alſo, in 1771, a tranſlation of Bougainville's "Voyage round the World," with additional obſervations, and the chart improved. Tranſlation of Oſbeck's "Voyage to China and the Eaſt Indies, 1771," 8vo, 2 vols. of Kalm's "Voyage to North America, Vol. I. Warrington, 1770, 1772, 1773, London, 1771." Tranſlation of Baron Reideſel's "Travels into Sicily, and that Part of Italy formerly called Magna Græcia, and a Tour through Egypt, 1773," 8vo, dedicated to Thomas Falconer, of Cheſter, eſq. Mr. Pennant's brother-in-law. "Characteres Generum Plantarum, quas in itinere ad Inſulas Maris Auſtralis collegerunt, 1776," 4to, the firſt ſpecimen of the natural productions of thoſe remote countries in the South Seas which Dr. F. and his ſon were ſent out with Capt. Cook, at the national expence, to collect and deſcribe. It contains 75 new genera of plants. "Liber ſingularis de Byſſo antiquorum, quo ex Egyptia Lingua res veſtiaria antiquorum imprimis in S. codice Hebræorum occurrens explicatur. Additæ ad calcem mantiſſæ Egyptiacæ v. on Zaphanath Paaneah, Abrech, Ark, Cherub, the Topaz. 1776," 8vo. "Obſervations made during a Voyage round the World, on Phyſical Geography, Natural Hiſtory, and Ethic Philoſophy, 1778," 4to; tranſlated into French, as a 5th volume to Cook's Voyages, Paris, 1778, 4to. In 1780 Dr. F. publiſhed a tranſlation, from the German, of "Chemical Obſervations and Experiments on Air and Fire, by Charles-William Scheele, Member of the Royal Academy at Stockholm; with a prefatory Introduction by Torbern Bergman: to which are added, Notes by Richard Kirwan, Eſq. and a Letter to him from Dr. Prieſtley," 8vo. He publiſhed at Halle, 1781, in Latin and German, Illuſtrations of Natural Hiſtory, with 15 plates, in ſmall folio, engraved at the joint expence of Sir Joſeph Banks, Mr. Loten, a Dutch Eaſt-India governor, and Mr. Pennant; with the addition of a diſſertation on the climate, winds, and ſoil of India, and another on the bird of paradiſe and the phœnix (Pennant's Literary Life, p. 10). In 1786 he publiſhed in German, tranſlated into Engliſh the ſame year, "A Hiſtory of the

the Diſcoveries and Voyages made in the North, illuſtrated with new and original Maps," 4to; an uſeful compilation, without much original matter.

9. At his houſe in Bow-lane, Durham, in his 70th year, the Rev. William Alſton, rector of Lofthouſe in Cleveland, to which he was preſented by the Lord Chancellor Thurlow. By extreme grief for the loſs of his wife, who died in 1795, and with whom he lived many years, in uninterrupted friendſhip and harmony, his death was accelerated; and, partly to the ſame cauſe is to be aſcribed his total privation of ſight, which completed the melancholy of his latter days. He was the eldeſt ſon of Wm. A. eſq. of Bilſton-hall, co. Suffolk, was educated to the profeſſion of the law, which he ſtudied in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. But, as that profeſſion was not in unifon with his ſentiments and taſte, he ſoon quitted it, to indulge his inclination to travel. He reſided ſeveral years at Rheims, in France, where he was univerſally loved and eſteemed. In that city he married his late wife, a daughter of Mr. Jn. Chriſhop, of Staindrop, co. Durham. After they had travelled through France and Italy, they returned to London; and when they had continued there for a ſhort time, they fixed their permanent abode in Durham, where they paſſed the remainder of their lives, reſpected by the firſt families of the town and neighbourhood. How converſant he was with polite literature, antient and modern, is proved by many MSS. which he has left, which are evidences, at once, of his application and his taſte. But, when he determined to take orders, he likewiſe determined to do his duty conſcientiouſly; and therefore laid his foundation by acquiring a ſtore of theological learning, with equal diligence and ſucceſs. He was ordained deacon by Dr. Egerton, and prieſt by Dr. Thurlow, biſhops of Durham, on teſtimonials honoured with the moſt reſpectable ſignatures. The engaging example of his life correſponded with his perſuaſive eloquence in the pulpit, which, to oblige his friends, and to promote the cauſe of Religion, he exerted on many conſpicuous occaſions. His memory will be long loved and revered, whether we recall to our minds his amiable ſocial qualities, his talents, and his learning, as a man, or his moral, pious, and religious virtues as a Chriſtian.

12. At his houſe in Portland-place, Robert Fettiplace, eſq. late of Swinbrooke, co. Oxford.

17. In London, Lady Georgina Smyth, wife of John S. eſq. of Heath, near Wakefield, M. P. for Pontefract, and daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

18. At Kettering, Mrs. Wyman, relict of Mr. W. ſurgeon.

19. At her houſe in St. Margaret's, near Rocheſter, much reſpected, Mrs. Roberts.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Peter Williamſon, well known for his various adventures through life. He was kidnapped when a boy at Aberdeen, and ſent to America, for which he afterwards recovered damages. He paſſed a conſiderable time among the Cherokees, and, on his return to Edinburgh, amuſed the publick with a deſcription of their manners and cuſtoms, and his adventures among them, aſſuming the dreſs of one of their chiefs; imitating the war hoop, &c. He had the merit of inſtituting a penny-poſt at Edinburgh, for which, when it was aſſumed by Government, he received a penſion. He was alſo the firſt who publiſhed a Directory, ſo eſſentially uſeful in a large city.

20. Aged 68, Mr. Towers, of Weſt Haddon, a very reſpectable honeſt man, a good neighbour, and a valuable friend.

At Bath, the eldeſt ſon of David Denne, eſq. of Lydd, Kent.

At Newington, near Sittingbourn, Kent, in his 64th year, Mr. John Murton.

21. At Nottingham, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Tunney, formerly an upholſterer at Leiceſter.

At Littleharle Tower, Northumberland, the ſeat of Lord Charles Aynſley, the Hon. George-Edward Collingwood.

22. At his lodgings in Southampton ſtr. Covent-garden, William Clarke, eſq. of Dockwray-ſquare, North Shields.

At Epſom, Mrs. Thompſon, relict of late Harry T. eſq of Leith-hill-place, Surrey.

In her 91ſt year, Mrs. Edenborough, mother of Mr. James E. of the Exchange, in Nottingham.

In St. George's hoſpital, in conſequence of the wounds he received on the evening of the 26th of December laſt, in St. Giles's, Duncan Grant, one of the captains of the Bow-ſtreet patrole. The deceaſed and a number of the Bow-ſtreet officers went to ſearch a public-houſe in Maynard-ſtreet, St. Giles's, againſt which an information had been laid for harbouring deſerters; when they were attacked by a numerous banditti of Iriſh, armed with bludgeons, cutlaſſes, &c. who wounded ſeveral of the officers very ſeverely, particularly the deceaſed, who received 8 or 9 cuts about the head and body, beſides bruiſes.

23. At Swebſtone, co. Leiceſter, aged 99, Mrs. Jarvis, wife of Mr. Robert J.; who were both born in 1700, and married young. It is ſuppoſed they had lived together in a married ſtate longer than any couple in the kingdom.

At her houſe in Brown-ſqua. Edinburgh, Mrs. Anne Houſtoune, relict of Col. Wm. Cunninghame, of Enterkine.

At Jedburgh, Mrs. Rutherford, wife of Major R. of the 4th regiment of North Britiſh militia.

Col.

Col. Alexander Duncan, of Caſtlefield, provoſt of the city of St. Andrew.

Mr. Joſeph Marriott, a reſpectable farmer and grazier, of Stropwell Butler, near Bingham, co. Nottingham

At Pontefract, Mrs. Shaw, relict of the late Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Ardſley, near Wakefield. She has left the whole of her property, amounting to upwards of 15,000l. to her maid-ſervant, a young girl who had only lived with her about two years.

24. Found dead in his bed, at the Greyhound in Bamburgh, whither he had gone to attend the fair, which commenced that day, Mr. Allen, a horſe dealer from Lond.

At Horſham, Suſſex, Mr. Deane, corn-chandler, and one of the people called Quakers; and, on the 27th, Mrs. Deane, his widow, who was in perfect health at the time of her huſband's deceaſe, and told the perſons about her not to hurry his funeral, as ſhe was confident that one ceremony would do for both; and they were accordingly interred in one grave, in the Quakers' burying-ground there.

Bartholomew Price, eſq. of New King-ſtreet, Bath.

At Thornton, co. Leiceſter, aged 91, Thomas Willett, labourer, who had lived in the time of ten vicars of that place.

25. Aged 63. Wm. Howitt, gent. one of the aldermen of Nottingham. He ſerved the office of mayor in 1784, 1788, and 1796.

Near Blackheath, after a moſt afflictive illneſs of five years, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, wife of Capt. Simon M. of the royal navy.

Mr. Charles Ackroyd, of Plumtree-ſtr. Bloomſbury, herald-painter.

Mr. Drinkmilk, farmer, of Barrow, co. Suffolk, who went to bed in good health that evening, though ſomewhat diſguiſed in liquor; ſoon after which, the ſervant-maid ſmelt ſomething burning, and going into her maſter's bed-room, found him ſitting in a ſtooping poſition, with the candle burning his waiſtcoat, and quite dead. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, but in vain, as it did not appear that he had ſuffered from burning, but is ſuppoſed to have died in a ſpaſmodic fit.

Mrs. Laxton, wife of Mr. L. of Peterborough.

At Littlebourne, Kent, Mr Henry Gibbs.

26. At Enfield, of a decline, aged between 30 and 40, Mr. Row, gauze-dreſſer, of Spital-fields.

At Brompton-grove, aged 85, Mrs. Suſannah Nicholls, widow of the late Mr. N. of Cornhill.

At his houſe in the Circus, Exeter, of a ſevere fit of the gout in his head and ſtomach, with which he had been many years afflicted, Stephen Hawtrey, eſq. formerly recorder of that city, and a barriſter at law, both which he has for ſome time *paſt declined, and has occaſionally reſided at Bath.*

At his houſe on the High-pavement, Nottingham, aged 93, the Rev. Timothy Wylde, rector of Beeſton, near Nottingham, and vicar of Wingfield, Berks. He retained all his faculties till near his death.

27. Mr. Oſmond Gilles, of Lichfield-ſtreet, Soho.

28 At Woburn, co. Bedford, the Rev. John Pemberton, M. A.

At Hexham, in his 54th year, the Rev. George Buſby, who had filled the office of miniſter of the pariſh-church of Hexham nearly 28 years.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln. aged 68, Mrs. Brown, relict of Heneage B. eſq.

Mr. Chapman, maſter of the George and Dragon inn at Newark.

29. After a long illneſs, Mr. Dan. Holt, printer and bookſeller, of Newark.

Mr. William Thomas, attorney, of Curſitor ſtreet, Chancery-lane.

At his houſe in Kentiſh-town, Mr. Henry Sutton, of Garlick-hill.

30. In Dean-ſtreet, Soho, in an advanced age, Harman Leece, eſq.

In Golden-ſquare, of a fever, in his 25th year, Edward Bond, eſq

At Calne, Wilts, aged 81, Mr. Joſ. Smith.

Rev. Reginald Heber, of Marton, near Skipton in Craven.

After a lingering and painful illneſs, Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. Wm. B. printer, of York. Her blameleſs life, artleſs tenderneſs, pious ſimplicity, and the exemplary manner in which ſhe diſcharged the duties of a wife, a mother, and a friend, will render her memory ever dear to thoſe who, for a ſeries of years, were witneſſes to her virtues and unaſſuming worth.

31. At his houſe in St. James's ſquare, after a ſhort illneſs, of an eryſipelas in his ſide, which turned to a mortification, the Moſt Noble Francis Godolphin Oſborne, fifth Duke of Leeds, Marquis of Carmarthen, Earl of Danby, Viſcount Latimer, and Viſcount Dunblaine, in Scotland, Baron Oſborne of Kiveton, a baronet, K. G. lord-lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the Eaſt riding of the county of York, governor of the Scilly iſlands, one of the lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council, governor of the Levant Company, high ſteward of Hull, &c. and filled the office of principal ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department from December, 1783, to April, 1791. His Grace was born Jan. 29, 1751; and married, 1773, Lady Amelia D'Arcy, only ſurviving child of the late Earl of Holdernelſe; by whom he had iſſue George-William-Frederick (who ſucceeds him), born July 15, 1775, and, on the death of his mother, in 1784, ſucceeded to the barony of Conyers; Mary-Henrietta, born Sept. 7, 1776; and Francis Godolphin, born Oct. 11, 1777; and who, in the early years of conjugal intercourſe, diſplayed the utmoſt degree of

domeſtic

domeſtic virtue, and held forth the faireſt proſpect of connubial happineſs. The old Duke of Leeds was indeed ſo delighted at his ſon's choice, that he often declared no honours which Fortune could ſhower upon his Houſe could give him any enjoyment comparable to the pleaſure of having ſo eſtimable a daughter-in-law. But, alas! theſe flattering proſpects of nuptial felicity were all blighted, for, this accompliſhed and amiable woman liſtened to the voice of Seduction, and was the mark of public obloquy. This marriage was diſſolved in 1779, when her Grace married Mr. Byron, and died in 1784. The ſecond wife of the late Duke was Miſs Catharine Anguiſh, daughter of the late Thomas A. eſq. a maſter in Chancery, and one of the commiſſioners of public accompts, to whom he was married Oct. 14, 1728, and by whom he had one ſon, Sidney Godolphin, born Dec. 16, 1789; and a daughter, Catharine-Anne-Sarah. Mr. Anguiſh was an excellent ſcholar, an upright and able public officer, and a moſt reſpectable character in private life. The now dowager Ducheſs chiefly attracted the attention of his Grace by her peculiar taſte and ſkill in muſick. The preſent Duke married, Aug. 7, 1797, Charlotte, daughter of the Marquis Townſhend.—Few have died more ſincerely regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance than the late Duke of Leeds. He was a very ſincere friend; a nobleman of the moſt tried integrity; and a man of liberal principles, amiable manners, and higher talents than he was generally ſuppoſed to poſſeſs. The cultivation of his mind in very early life was particularly attended to by an indulgent but judicious father, and, if his knowledge was not profound, it was miſcellaneous and extenſive. He was generally deemed a much better ſcholar than many of his rank; and had always a taſte as well as tendency towards literature, which was indeed one of his favourite topicks of converſation. Though never forgetful of his ſituation in life, Genius and Learning were always ſtrong recommendations to his attention and regard; and, as he was courteous and affable, he mixed with various claſſes, and was well acquainted with mankind. If he had any peculiar pride, it was in an acknowledgement that his family ſprang from a Citizen of London. He delighted in converſation, and was much inclined to take the lead in this reſpect, but was too well-bred to obtrude even upon his inferiors; and his general intercourſe with ſociety enabled him to adapt himſelf with eaſe to the habits and talents of his occaſional companions. Dramatic literature was a favourite object of his purſuit, and few men were more converſant with this province of Engliſh literature. Indeed it is underſtood that the Duke had preſented a comedy to the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre, which was intended to be brought forth in the courſe of the preſent ſeaſon. Some of his Grace's poetical effuſions, if they do not indicate the ſtrong inſpirations of the Muſe, ſhew at leaſt fancy, taſte, and ſenſibility. On the whole, the Duke of Leeds was a very amiable nobleman, who knew how to be affable without encouraging undue familiarity, and who was dignified without pride. If Ariſtocracy were always to appear ſo mild, ſo conciliating, and ſo intelligent, even the rude ſpirit of Republican violence would be ſoftened into reſpect and eſteem.—After he found that it was deemed impoſſible for him to ſurvive his illneſs, he manifeſted the utmoſt ſolicitude to ſee his eldeſt ſon, who was in Yorkſhire, and who, with his brother, ſet off immediately, and arrived in time to gratify the wiſhes of their father, and receive his dying benediction. His remains were removed on the 10th to the family-vault at Kiveton, in Yorkſhire, for interment.

After a long and painful illneſs, which he bore with great fortitude and reſignation, aged 63, the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, rector of Hartſhorn, co. Derby, and of Sedgingdon, co. Warwick. In the former pariſh, where he had almoſt conſtantly reſided 30 years, his loſs will be more particularly lamented as an aſſiduous and excellent miniſter. His ſurviving iſſue are; the Hiſtorian of Staffordſhire and one daughter.

At Lichfield, in her 84th year, Mrs. Horbery, widow of the Rev. Matthew H. D. D. canon reſidentiary of that cathedral, rector of Stanlake, co. Oxford, and formerly fellow of Magdalen-college, Oxford.

At Hammerſmith, Mr. Samuel Naylor.

In Southampton ſtreet, aged 77, Francis-Anthony Martelli, eſq.

At his ſeat, Byfield-houſe, Bucks, William Farrer, eſq.

At Hackney, aged 83, Mrs. Cotton, widow of Thomas C. eſq.

At Clapton, aged 86, Mrs. Roberdeau, widow of Mr. Iſaac R. of Spital-fields.

At Moretonhampſtead, Devon, after a few days illneſs, aged 97, Mr. Thomas Puddicombe, formerly a reſpectable ſergemaker there, but had declined buſineſs for ſome years. He retained his ſight and reaſon to the laſt.

Aged 22, Enſign Joſeph Jennings Poole, of the 3d regiment of Royal Eaſt-India Volunteers. He was taken off by a very deep conſumption, which ſucceeded a fever, occaſioned by going through the rain, and drilling in wet cloaths. This youth was tenderly brought up, under the care of two aunts and an uncle; one aunt died ſome few years ago, and the other in June laſt, at Bull's Croſs, Enfield, for whom he entertained

entertained an uncommon affection. His obedience was great, having never done any thing to give an intentional offence, either in his carriage or converſation, which was attended with the utmoſt delicacy, and his deportment was ſuch as gained him univerſal eſteem. His patience under the afflicting hand of Providence was admirable; and during his painful illneſs, he uttered not a murmur. This, in ſome meaſure, alleviates the ſorrow of an uncle left to bewail the abſence of a choice companion and friend, who ever ſtudied to render his life comfortable. He was buried in a vault at Bunhill-fields burying-ground, with military honours.

Lately, at the Cape of Good Hope, Admiral Sir Hugh Clobery Chriſtian, K. B. commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips there. He was made poſt in 1778, and promoted to a flag in 1795. The account of his death is not come officially to the Admiralty, as the diſpatches are ſuppoſed to be in the Echo ſloop of war; but the unfortunate event is known by ſome bills upon the Victualing-office, approved and ſigned by Capt. Loſack, of the Jupiter, as ſenior officer, with a note ſtating "the commander in chief dead." The bills are dated Nov. 30, 1798. His wife (Lady C.) died on the 22d of January laſt (ſee p. 86). When he left England, the ſtate of her health was ſuch that he never expected to ſee her again, but ſhe outlived her huſband ſome weeks.

Lieut. Oakes, of the royal navy. He was ordered from the Reſiſtance, to ſeize a veſſel lying at ſome diſtance from Ternante, which he accompliſhed, and allowed the crew, conſiſting of Malays, or Boorgheſe, to remain at large about the ſhip. Some time in the day, the boatſwain repreſented to Lieut. O. the propriety of diſarming them; but, unfortunately, his own goodneſs of heart made him think treachery impoſſible, and he would not acquieſce in the advice given him. In the evening a report was made to him, that the head Boorgheſe had put to death one of the European ſailors. Attributing this to accident, or ſome impropriety of conduct on the part of the ſailor, he went to enquire perſonally into the affair; but had no ſooner approached the head Boorgheſe, than the fellow creeſed him alſo, and he fell dead at his feet. The boatſwain, who was by, cut off the fellow's leg with his hanger; but, before he dropped, he ſtruck the boatſwain near the ſhoulder, and wounded him deſperately. The Engliſh, incenſed at the unmerited death of their commander, and the probable loſs of the boatſwain, cut to pieces every Boorgheſe that had not time to jump overboard, and effect their ſafety by ſwimming.

At Geneva, Hor. Bened. de Sauſſure, the celebrated naturaliſt. "His fame," ſays the author of the Ami des Lois, "will laſt as long as the Alps, of which he has given us ſuch intereſting deſcriptions."

At the warm baths in Italy, M. De Las Caſas, late Spaniſh embaſſador in London.

At Kilkenny, aged 80, the Rev. Matthew Hemmings, many years paſtor minister of St. Mary, St. John, and Clare.

At Dublin, aged 88, Mrs. Roſe Trench, ſiſter of the late Rd. T. eſq. of Galbanny, co. Galway, and aunt to Lord Kilconnel.

At Athlone, aged 103, John King. He had a ſiſter, who died lately, aged 100.

A. Smollett, eſq. father to Col. S. M.P. for Dumbartonſhire, to whoſe eſtates the Colonel ſucceeds. This gives us occaſion to remark, that ſome part of the merit of the Income Bill belongs to this gentleman; for Dumbartonſhire was the firſt to encourage a meaſure to that effect, and the Colonel the firſt to petition the Houſe of Commons accordingly.

John Hale, eſq. of Kidwelly, in Carmarthenſhire.

At Engliſton, co. Derby, aged 95, Edmond Marſden, a miner, leaving a widow aged 91; alſo 8 children, 56 grandchildren, and 38 great-grandchildren.

At Bevington-lodge, Mr. Samuel Payne, late of London.

At Cleybrook, co. Leiceſter, aged 49, George Fitzwilliam Hodgſon, eſq. formerly lieutenant of the 2d or Queen's regiment of foot.

At Andover, Thomas Ruſſell, eſq. formerly proprietor of the London, Exeter, Plymouth, and Falmouth waggons; but, for many years paſt, retired from buſineſs.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Comyns, of Wood, near Teignmouth, Devon.

After a lingering illneſs, P. Tolfrey, eſq. of Vineyard, near Totneſs.

At Plymouth, aged 70, Mr. Eales, ſen. an eminent coachmaker, and the firſt who introduced the buſineſs of building carriages in Plymouth.

At the ſame place, aged 75, T. Woollcombe, eſq.

In the prime of life, at Eaſenhall, where ſhe went for the benefit of her health, after a long and tedious illneſs, Mrs. Seal, wife of Mr. S. mercer, of Coventry.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Critchley, wife of Mr. C. mercer and draper.

Aged 69, Mr. Moore, an eminent farmer and grazier, of Ayleſtone, co. Leic.

At Wichenford, co. Worceſter, aged 102, Mrs. Tilſley.

Periſhed, with many others, on-board the Weazle ſloop, off the coaſt of Devon, in his 23d year, the Hon. Henry Grey, commander of that ſhip, and fourth ſon of the preſent Earl of Stamford and Warrington. He was deſervedly eſteemed in the navy, as an officer of the moſt promiſing expectancy; and, to the tears of his noble relatives,

relatives, on this melancholy occaſion, may be added the regret of every well-wiſher to his Majeſty's ſervice.

In his 109th year, Lazarus Levi, a Jew well known in Leeds and its neighbourhood as a vender of ſpectacles and various kinds of hardware.

Mr. Joſeph Newton, a very reſpectable grazier, of Willow-hall, near Peterborough.

At Southwell, Mr. Joſeph Fowler.

Aged 86, Lawrence Monck, eſq. of Caneby, near Spital.

Mr. Huglay, an old and reſpectable inhabitant of Edenham, co. Lincoln, and father of Mrs. Main, of Market Raiſin.

At York, aged 99, Nurſe Mortimer.

In her 72d year, Mrs. Martindale, relict of Mr. Charles M. many years an eminent attorney at Cambridge.

Aged 57, Rich. Moxon, eſq. merchant, and one of the aldermen of Hull.

Aged upwards of 70, John Flintoft, above 30 years common carrier between Hull and Patrington.

At his houſe at Northampton, aged 79, Mr. James Hollis.

At Newnham, co. Northampton, aged 72, Mrs. Hickman, ſenior.

Aged 55, Mrs. Thompſon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, widow.

Mrs. Maſon, relict of Col. M. and ſiſter to Mrs. Gunning, late of Stamford.

At Freſton ſhore, near Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 82, Mrs. Lafcells, widow of Mr. John L. of Greenwich, who died in July, 1782.

At Gooderſton, co. Norfolk, Mrs. Thornton, wife of Mr. John T.

At Althorpe, co. Northampton, aged upwards of 80, Mr. Roberts, near 40 years head gardener in Earl Spencer's family.

At Tichbourne-houſe, the dowager Lady Tichbourne.

In his 61ſt year, Mr. Joſeph Geale, of Ripley, Surrey.

In his 47th year, Rev. Joſeph Salkeld, curate of Hougham and Marſton, and ſeveral years teacher of a grammar ſchool at the former place.

In his 94th year, the Rev. Iſaac Wilſon, 61 years vicar of Brafferton, co. York.

Rev. John Butler, fellow of King's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784.

In Red Lion ſtreet, Rev. Mr. Juggins, 20 years curate of St. James, Clerkenwell.

At his houſe in Eſſex-ſtreet, aged 78, Francis Barlow, eſq. many years ſecondary of the Crown-office, and deputy clerk of the crown in the Court of King's-Bench. He married Miſs Maſterman of Yorkſhire, by whom he has left two ſons and a dau.

After a long illneſs, Mr. Thomas Bowby, currier, London-wall.

In Charles-ſtreet, Middleſex hoſpital, Charles L'Huite, eſq.

At his houſe in Crutched-friers, aged 72, D. Harris, eſq.

Aged 99, Mr. Wm. Leopard, of Blackman-ſtreet, Southwark.

In Northumberland-ſtreet, Mrs. Cranage, wife of Mr. Thomas C. coal-merchant.

Mr. Holcomb, brewer, of Southwark, ſon of Mr. Thomas H. brewer, who died in Sept. 1795 (LXV. 797). He has left his fortune to a child in the parish workhouſe.

After a very ſhort illneſs, Mr. Phippen, apothecary, in the Strand.

Feb. . . . At Harding, near Great Bedwin, Wilts, in her 83d year, the relict of Henry Rooke, eſq. late keeper of the records in the Rolls chapel; and, on the 16th, her remains were interred with his at Edmonton.

Feb. 1. At the houſe of Mr. Campbell, in Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, in her 38th year, Mrs. Edge, wife of Mr. Edge, late an eminent manufacturer of Mancheſter. This amiable woman, after experiencing great changes of fortune, fell a victim to a violent nervous fever, which deprived her of her mental faculties for the laſt three weeks of her life, leaving two ſons and a daughter to deplore her loſs.

On Clapham common, in her 35th year, Mrs. Low, wife of Lieut. L. of the Fifeſhire regiment of ſencibles.

Suddenly, at Moor-park, Herts, Thomas Bates Rous, eſq.

At Ticehurſt, Suſſex, after two hours illneſs, John Sayer, eſq. of Doddington, in Kent, youngeſt of the two ſons of the late George S. eſq. of Pett, in the ſame county, and formerly major of the 89th regiment of foot.

At his apartments in Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, in his 57th year, the Rev. Tho. Olive, vicar of Mocking, Eſſex.

Miſs Graham, youngeſt ſiſter of Mr. Robert G. of Cheapſide.

At Wingham, Kent, Mrs. Elgar, wife of Mr. Stephen E.

2. In his 82d year, Mr. Thomas Payne, for more than 40 years a bookſeller of the firſt reputation at the Mews-gate. He was a native of Brackley, in Northamptonſhire, and began his career in "Round court in the Strand, oppoſite York building," whence, after being ſome years an aſſiſtant to his elder brother, Olive Payne (with whom the idea and practice of printing Catalogues is ſaid to have originated), he commenced bookſeller on his own account, and iſſued "A Catalogue of curious Books in Divinity, Hiſtory, Claſſicks, Medicine, Voyages, Natural Hiſtory, &c. Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spaniſh, in excellent Condition, and moſtly gilt and lettered," dated Feb. 29, 1740; being almoſt the firſt of the Catalogues, except Daniel Brown, at the Black Swan without Temple bar, and the ſhort-lived Mears and Noorthouck. From this ſituation he removed to the Mews-gate, in 1750, when he married Elizabeth Taylor, and ſucceed-

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of her brother in the shop and house, which he built, whence he issued an almost annual succession of catalogues, beginning 1955, and, in the years 1760 and 1761, two catalogues during the year; a list of which may be seen in our vol. LXIV. p. 902. This he continued to 90, till 1790; when he resigned the business to his eldest son, who had for more than 20 years been his partner, and who opened a new literary channel, by a correspondence with Paris, whence he brought, in 1793, the library of the celebrated chancellor, Lamoignon. The little shop, in the shape of an L, was the first that obtained the name of a literary coffee-house in London, from the knot of literati that resorted to it; and, since the display of new books on the counter has been adopted from the Oxford and Cambridge booksellers, other London shops have their followers. If a reasonable price, and reasonable credit for his goods, be the criterion of integrity, Mr. P. supported the character of an HONEST man to the last; and, without the modern faith of wealth, which, ostentatiously exposed in a fine shop, has involved so many tradesmen of all descriptions in difficulties and ruin, he acquired that fortune which enabled him to bring up two sons and two daughters with credit, and to assist his relations who wanted his aid. Warm in his friendships as in his politicks, a convivial, cheerful companion, and unalterable in the cut and colour of his coat, he uniformly pursued one great object, gain, DEALING, and will survive in the list of booksellers the most eminent for being adventurous and scientific, by the name of *honest* Tom Payne. The author of "The Pursuits of Literature," who is an excellent appreciator of character, calls him "that *Turpin emeritus*, Mr. Thomas Payne, one of the honestest men living, to whom, as a bookseller, Learning is under considerable obligations." He was buried at Finchley, on the 9th, near the remains of his wife and brother.

At Southampton, Mrs. Phœnix. She was restricted, by her father's will, from residing more than 20 miles from Salisbury; but, through the indulgence of the executors, the limitation was enlarged so far as Southampton, two miles farther.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Langford, relict of Robert L. esq. of Eynsham-hall, Oxon.

3. At Stamford-Brook, Chiswick, Mr. Wm. Blackmore, formerly of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

At Halsted, Essex, of a paralytic stroke, in his 75th year, Peter Edwards, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and formerly a proctor in the Commons, by which, and by the fortunes of two or three of his five wives, he had accumulated an ample competency.

Mr. John Monk, late printer of the *Chester Courant*.

At Ripon, co. York, Mr. Ayrton.

At her house in Bewdley, co. Worcester, in her 72d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Pennington, widow of Wm. P. esq. of that place.

At Hull, aged 78, Mr. Luke Curtis, formerly a considerable brewer there.

At Paris, Thomas Muir, the celebrated Scotch advocate, transported to Botany-bay for sedition, but who escaped thence. The wound he received on board the Spanish frigate in which he returned to Europe, it is said, never was cured, and to that his death is ascribed.

4. In Bishopsgate-street, in consequence of a violent fit of coughing, and in his 91st year, John Goad, linen-draper, one of the people called Quakers.

Aged 16, Miss Jane Lutwyche, youngest daughter of Edward Goldstone L. esq. of Kensington.

Mrs. Grace Arnold, wife of Mr. Jn. A. a respectable farmer at Id-esleigh, Devon.

At Langtoft, co. Lincoln, Mr. Treen, late a grocer at Uppingham.

Mrs. Bourn, wife of Mr. S. B. of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

In his 80th year, the Rev. Mr. Carr, vicar of Alfreton, co. Derby.

5. Of an apoplectic fit, at the Earl of Effingham's, in Wimpole-street, William Rashleigh, esq. late of Somerley-hall, co. Suffolk.

After a few hours illness, aged 52, the Rev. S. Lucas, late minister of a dissenting congregation at Shrewsbury.

At Bingham, co. Lincoln, in her 84th year, Mr. Shelton, wife of Mr. S. maltster.

6. At his son's house, in Earl-street, Blackfriars, George Anthony, esq. of Barnstaple, co. Devon.

At Bath, the Rev. William M'Cleverty, rector of Skerry and Rathcavan, co. Antrim, in Ireland. When in the execution of his duty as a magistrate on the 7th of June last, he was waylaid by a body of armed rebels, and severely wounded, from the effects of which he never recovered.

At Great Gaddesden place, Herts, Mrs. Crawley, relict of the late John C. esq. of Stockwood, co. Bedford, in his 91st year.

Mrs. Frewin, wife of Richard F. of Great George-street, Westminster, one of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs.

Mr. John Cowper, of Lincoln, aged 67, senior choral vicar of the cathedral, and master of the choristers. He served 60 years in the said cathedral.

Mr. Dawson, stone-mason, in Trumpington-street, Cambridge.

The widow Saville, aged 86, formerly a school-mistress, in Jesus-lane, Cambridge.

The Rev. Mr. Deane, rector of Barwick in Elmet, near Leeds.

At Southampton, aged 92, Mrs. Pollen, relict of the late Judge P. of Andover, and mother of Sir John P. bart. of Redenham, in the same county.

At

At Pentland, James Edgar, esq. one of the Board of Customs for Scotland.

9. David Lambert, esq. of Melton.

After a short but severe illness, at his house at Limehouse, Mr. Ferdinand Seely.

Mrs. Bagley, wife of Mr. B. attorney-at-law, Nottingham.

Anthony Stevens, aged 45, labourer to Robert Vyner, esq. of Gunby, near Horncastle. This poor man had the care of a team of horses, which taking fright, he attempted to stop them, but, falling down, a wheel was drawn over his neck, and occasioned his death in a few hours. He has left a wife and ten children.

The Rev. Mr. Buck, master of the free grammar-school at Hingham, and vicar of Deopham, Norfolk.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Kershaw, widow of the late Edmund K. esq. of Stockport, co. Chester.

8. In Northumberland-str. Mrs. Spooner, relict of the late Rev. Joseph S. rector of St. Alban's, Herts.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, the wife of William Butter, M. D. She was the youngest daughter of the late Sir John Douglas, bart. of Kelhead.

At Mortlake, in Surrey, Miss Charlotte-Anne Aynscombe, daughter and coheiress of the late Lillie A. esq.

9. At Yarnacombe, near Exeter, Mrs. Martha Prust, relict of William Mackworth P. esq. She was born Jan. 1, 1706, retained perfect possession of her senses to the last hour of her life, and read without glasses to the 84th year of her age.

Aged 81, Mrs. Catharine Wood, relict of William W. esq. of the East-India house.

At his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, Edward Bishopp, esq. late of Peter-house, Cambridge, son of the well-known Edw. B. esq. the army-agent.

At Truro, in Cornwall, Mr. Edward Trebilcock, one of the masters of Lloyd's coffee-house.

After a lingering illness, John Collison, esq. of Hitchin.

Mrs. Southgate, 4th wife of Mr. S. painter, of Hatton-garden.

At Deptford, Thomas March, esq.

At his house in Hoxton, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Gibbs, many years a purser in the navy.

Very suddenly, at his apartments in Holborn, after being out on that day, Mr. Lewis Deblois, late merchant in Boston, North America.

Lord Francis Seymour, fourth son of Edward, eighth duke of Somerset, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, canon of Windsor, vicar of Wantage, co. Berks, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Windsor, canon-residentiary and dean of Wells, with the prebend of Curry annexed to it on the death of Dr. Crofwicke. He married Catherine daughter of the Rev. Mr. Payne of Holme Lacy, co. Hereford, by whom he had two sons, Edward, who died single, 1775, and Francis-Compton; and three daughters, Mary married, 1773, to John Hyde, esq. of East Greenwich; Catharine married to John Weston, of Staffordshire, esq. which marriage was dissolved by act of parliament; and Frances.

10. At his apartments in the King's Bench prison, Edward Beavor, esq. late of Farnham, Surrey, an eminent hop-factor.

Mrs. Grant, wife of Mr. G. jeweller, Cockspur-street, and sister to Gen. Mercer, of the engineers, after a painful and lingering illness, aged 65.

At his house in Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, after dinner, far advanced in years, Charles Brett, esq. He was one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty during the time Lord Howe was at the head of the board, and represented Sandwich in two parliaments (1776 and 1784). He married Miss Hooker of Croom-hill, Greenwich, grand-daughter of Sir William H. knt. who died in January 1790, leaving no children.

Mrs. Sykes, wife of Mr. James S. of Arundel-street.

Aged 68, Mr. Peter Dunckley, of Fenchurch-street, builder, one of the common council of the ward of Aldgate.

In Cateaton-street, Joseph Krain, esq. a planter in Demerary.

Aged 78, at Little Berkhamsted, Herts, Mrs. Read, relict of the late Samuel R. esq. of Balancebury, in that county.

At his apartments in the British Museum, aged about 83, Charles Morton, M. D. F. A. and R. SS. and fellow of the Imperial Academy of Petersburg, &c. &c. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1751; and, on the establishment of the British Museum in 1756, was appointed under librarian of the MS and Medal department; and, in 1776, succeeded Dr. Mary as principal librarian. [A farther account of him and his writings will be given next month.]

11. At Twickenham, Mrs. Harwood. She went to bed about 9 o'clock, and desired her servant-girl to come for the candle in a few minutes, which she accordingly did; and on entering room, to her great astonishment, found the bed-curtains and clothes in flames, and her mistress in the midst of them, when her screams brought in some others, but too late to render any relief to Mrs. H. who died a shocking spectacle. She was upwards of 87.

At St. Margaret's bank, Rochester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Meech, daughter of Mr. M. formerly master-caulker of the dock-yard.

At Welford, Northamptonshire, Mr. George Bliss, aged 22, member of Major Hames' troop of yeomanry cavalry.

At

At Rochester, Mrs. Rice, wife of the Rev. Mr. R. of that city.

At her house, in Upper Berkeley-str. Mrs. Lamar, aged 73, relict of the late Thomas L. esq.

At Baldock, Herts, aged 52, Mr. Geo. Fitzjohn, maltster, of that town.

At his house in Queen-Ann-street East, Joshua Rose, esq.

At his lodgings in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in the 29th year of his age, Charles-Louis Hesse, esq. Prussian consul at Hamburgh. He was buried at St. Bride's.

12. In Ely-place, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, John James, esq.

Miss Bolton, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. of Nedging, Essex. She fell from the horse she rode behind a servant, and which was frightened by a waggon, when one of the wheels went over her head, and crushed it to pieces.

At his seat at Cole green, co. Herts, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel on the lungs, on the 27th ult. and in his 23d year, George Augustus Cavering Cowper, Earl Cowper, Viscount Fordwich, Baron Cowper of Wingham, a baronet, and also a prince of the Holy Roman Empire. The disorder which produced this much-lamented event was an abscess on the lungs, which baffled all the medical skill of Sir Walter Farquhar and Dr. Turton. He had the misfortune, in the Spring of last year, to fall from his horse; and to his refusal to be bled at the time, the physicians who attended him attribute his premature death. His Lordship was never perfectly well after this accident, though it was only lately that he was obliged to confine himself to his house. His indisposition commenced with a severe cold, which he caught while doing duty with the Hertfordshire regiment of militia, in which he was a captain. He was born at Florence in 1766; succeeded his father 1789; and is succeeded by his brother, Peter Leopold Lewis Francis, born May 6, 1783. His Lordship was possessed of a fortune of 20,000l. a year; and was entirely free from those indiscreet propensities which too often mark the characters of our modern men of fashion. His disposition, manners, and intellectual endowments, promised that he would be an ornament to his rank and station. In short, his character cannot have higher praise bestowed on it than in reporting the opinion recently given of it by the worthy Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, who said of his Lordship, that he did not know a more promising young man among the Peerage. What then must his friends feel for the loss of a promising youth, who, from his acquirements and virtues, could fair to become a distinguished ornament of society! [For an account of the rejoicings at his seat on coming of age, see vol. LXVII. pp. 706. 727].

13. Of a decline, aged 23, Maria, second daughter of the Rev. Colston Carr, vicar of Ealing.

Mr. Richard Collin, plumber, of King-street, Golden-square.

At St. Margaret's Rochester, Mrs. Lowen, wife of Mr. John L. foreman to the caulkers of that dock-yard.

14. Mr. Charles West, of Bucklersbury, merchant.

15. At Chelsea, Mrs. De Lalouche.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mrs. Nason.

After a few days illness, at the house of Mr. Canon Kerrich, in the Close, Salisbury, Miss Wenyeve, daughter of Jn. W. esq. of Bretton house-park, Suffolk.

16. Suddenly, at his lodgings in Ireland, Lieut. J. Weston, of 15th light dragoons.

At Ongar-hill, near Chertsey, Surrey, John Kirkpatrick Escott, esq. many years retired from his commercial concerns at Malaga.

At Peterborough, in his 64th year, Thomas Jackson Serocold, esq.

17. Miss Bretherton, daughter of Mr. B. of New Bond-street.

At Bath, John-Richard Middleditch, esq.

18 Thomas Pryce, esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

19. In Union-place, Lambeth, aged 75, Joseph Buckmaster, esq. formerly a very eminent plumber and glazier.

Mrs. Dowse, of Millman str. Bedford-row.

At Gregyneg, Francis Lloyd, esq. M. P. for Montgomeryshire.

20. In her 76th year, Mrs. Cookson.

At Ham-house, Lionel 12th Earl of Dysart, eldest son of Lionel 11th Earl, born 1736, married, 1760, a daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, and succeeded his father, 1770. He is succeeded in his estate and title by his only surviving brother Wilbraham.

21. Mrs. Gibson, wife of James G. esq. of Highbury-place.

In Broad-street buildings, after a lingering illness, George Davison, esq.

22. At his seat at Tamworth, co. Stafford, after a few hours illness, Samuel Freeth, esq. one of the people called Quakers.

W. Geo. Augustus Clason, son of Patrick C. esq. of Cleveland-court, St. James's.

BILL of MORTALITY, from January 22, 1798, to February 19, 1799.

Christened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	726	1328	Males	885	1776		2 and 5	169	50 and 60	187
Females	602		Females	891			5 and 10	47	60 and 70	162
							10 and 20	56	70 and 80	115
Whereof have died under two years old 514							20 and 30	131	80 and 90	43
Peck Loaf 2s. 10d.							30 and 40	157	90 and 100	6
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. ¾ per pound.							40 and 50	168	100	0

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	51	7	00	0	29	2	24	8	34	2
Surrey	53	0	32	0	30	0	26	0	34	0
Hertford	47	6	00	0	29	4	24	10	35	3
Bedford	48	2	00	0	26	8	23	3	31	2
Hunting.	45	0	00	0	26	6	21	8	31	0
Northam.	44	8	26	6	24	6	19	6	27	2
Rutland	43	0	28	0	27	0	20	0	29	0
Leiceſter	48	8	00	0	23	0	19	5	30	10
Notting.	50	0	29	0	32	6	19	10	34	8
Derby	52	10	00	0	32	2	20	6	36	6
Stafford	50	4	00	0	30	6	20	5	34	4
Salop	47	1	35	11	31	7	28	7	40	10
Hereford	46	1	38	4	28	7	19	0	33	1
Worceſt.	47	5	29	2	29	8	23	5	30	6
Warwick	49	0	00	0	29	4	22	2	32	7
Wilts	48	6	00	0	28	2	21	0	37	8
Berks	49	9	00	0	26	0	22	3	32	0
Oxford	49	11	00	0	26	6	20	7	29	8
Bucks	47	2	00	0	26	10	20	10	29	5
Montgom.	46	9	00	0	26	11	14	8	00	0
Brecon	48	0	40	0	31	2	16	0	00	0
Radnor	46	3	00	0	25	9	15	11	00	0

Average of England and Wales, pe. quarter.

50	1	32	11	28	10	19	8	33	8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	48	10	28	0	28	7	23	1	30	9
Kent	50	10	29	0	27	6	23	3	34	4
Suſſex	49	10	00	0	30	1	23	6	00	0
Suffolk	45	2	00	0	26	8	22	4	30	6
Cambrid.	44	11	28	0	24	3	19	8	30	2
Norfolk	43	8	27	6	25	1	20	0	30	0
Lincoln	45	3	32	0	28	0	19	8	30	0
York	45	10	29	11	28	8	20	0	32	2
Durham	49	8	00	0	29	11	18	9	00	0
Northum.	44	3	32	0	24	0	18	10	00	0
Cumberl.	53	0	37	3	27	2	20	4	00	0
Weſtmor.	55	6	38	8	26	8	20	1	00	0
Lancaſt.	52	1	00	0	35	1	20	4	38	0
Cheſter	47	9	00	0	32	0	20	10	00	0
Flint	57	6	00	0	30	2	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	54	2	00	0	33	10	17	7	48	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	56	8	40	0	32	0	16	0	00	0
Merioneth	56	6	44	6	32	10	18	2	46	0
Cardigan	59	4	00	0	30	6	13	0	00	0
Pembroke	45	10	00	0	29	3	13	8	00	0
Carmarth.	54	0	00	0	31	11	14	8	40	0
Glamorg.	53	7	00	0	28	5	10	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	51	11	00	0	28	4	20	7	32	4
Somerſet	55	10	00	0	29	0	18	8	33	8
Monm.	50	10	00	0	30	5	17	8	00	0
Devon	56	9	00	0	28	8	18	7	00	0
Cornwall	56	4	00	0	27	10	15	9	00	0
Dorſet	52	4	00	0	28	5	00	0	00	0
Hants	51	0	00	0	28	6	21	8	37	8

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	51	4	30	6	29	10	24	2	34	1
2	45	1	28	0	25	11	21	5	30	5
3	43	2	27	6	25	1	20	0	30	0
4	45	1	32	0	27	4	19	11	29	10
5	46	9	32	0	25	11	18	9	33	8
6	53	10	37	8	27	1	20	3	33	8
7	51	2	32	11	34	6	20	6	38	0
8	55	11	43	0	32	8	17	0	47	0

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	53	10	32	11	29	11	14	0	33	8
10	52	11	32	11	29	1	18	7	33	0
11	56	7	32	11	28	2	16	10	33	8
12	51	8	32	11	28	6	21	8	37	8
13	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Feb. 25.

Fine	45s. to 00s.	Middling	36s. to 52s.	Horſe Pollard	0s. to 14s. 0d.
Seconds	39s. to 41s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.	Bran	0s. to 14s. 0d.
Thirds	32s. to 37s.	Common ditto	15s. to 00s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 36s. 1d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	10l. 0s. to 11l. 4s.	Suſſex Pockets	10l. 10s. to 11l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	9l. 9s. to 10l. 15s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 5s. to 10l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	14l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	9l. 0s. to 10l. 5s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Whitechapel—Hay 2l. 15s. 0d. to 3l. 10s. 0d. Aver. 3l. 2s. 6d.
Straw 1l. 14s. 0d. to 2l. 0s. 0d. Aver. 1l. 17s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Feb. 20, 1799, is 70s. 1d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 25. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.	Pork	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 3d.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 86s.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool, 0bs. 0d. to 0os. 0d. Sunderland, 0os. 0d. to 0os. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1799.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Omn.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Tickets.
28		53⅞	53⅛	68⅛	81⅛	82⅛	15⅛	6⅜	162		½ dif.					51⅞		76¾	13 14 0	
29	138½	53⅜	53⅜	68	81⅜	82⅜	15⅛	6⅛	161¼		¼						10½	76¼	13 14 6	
30																				
31	139	53⅝	52⅞	68⅞	81⅛	82	15⅛	6⅛	162							51⅞	10½		13 16 0	
1	138½	53⅜	52⅝	67⅞	80⅞	81⅞	15⅛	6⅛			¼					51⅛			13 18 0	
2		53¼	53			82													13 16 0	
3	Sunday																			
4		53⅜	53⅛	68⅛	81⅛	82⅜	15⅛	6⅛			¼					51⅞			13 15 6	
5	139¼	53⅜	53⅛	68⅛	81⅛	82⅛		6⅛								51⅛	10⅞	76¼	13 15 0	
6		53⅜	52⅝	67⅞	80⅞	81⅞			162⅛		⅜								13 15 6	
7	139¼	53⅛	52⅞	68⅛	81	82	15⅛	6⅛	162¾		⅜					51⅛			13 14 6	
8	139½	53⅛	53⅛	68⅛	81⅛	82⅛	15⅛		163							51⅛	10⅞		13 10 6	
9		53⅛	53⅛	68⅛	81⅛	82⅛	15⅛	6⅛				163					10½		13 5 0	
10	Sunday																			
11		53¼	53	68⅛	81⅛	82⅛	15⅜	6⅛										76¼	13 14 0	
12	139	53⅛	53	68⅛	81⅛	82⅛	15⅛	6⅛			¼					51	10½	76¼	13 18 0	
13	139½	53⅛	53⅛	68⅛	81⅛	82⅛	15⅛	6⅛	163¾							51⅛	10⅛		14 3 0	
14	139¼	53⅛	52⅞	68⅛	81⅛	82⅛	15⅛	6⅛	164		¼					51⅞			14 6 0	
15	139	53⅛	52⅞	68⅛	81⅛	82⅛	15⅛	6⅛	164½							51	10½		14 10 0	
16	139½	53⅛	53⅛	69	81⅛	82⅛	15⅛	6⅛	166							51⅛		75¾	14 12 0	
17	Sunday																			
18	139⅝	53⅛	53⅛	69⅛	82	83	15⅝	6⅛	165¾				53⅝			51⅞	10⅛		14 16 0	
19	139¾	54	53⅛	69⅛	82	83	15⅝	6⅛	166		¼ pr.					51⅞	10½	75⅝	15 6 0	
20	140	54⅛	53⅜	69⅝	82¾	84	15⅝	6⅛	166⅝							51⅛	10⅝	76½	15 6 0	
21	141	54⅜	54	70	83	84⅛	16	6⅛	167½		1⅛	159				51⅞	10⅝	77¾	15 5 0	
22	141½	55	54⅜	70⅛	83	84	16	6⅛	168		2⅛					51⅝	11		13 14 0	
23		54⅞	54⅛	70	83	84	16	6⅛	167¾		1⅝					52⅛			13 10 0	
24	Sunday																			
25	141	54⅜	54⅛	69⅝	82⅝	83⅝	15⅝	6⅜	166⅜		2					52	10⅝		13 8 0	
26	139½	54⅛	54	69⅛	83⅛	83⅛	15⅜	6⅛	165½		1⅝					51⅝	10½	75⅞	13 9 0	
27	139⅝	54⅛	53⅞	69⅛	82⅝	83	15⅛	6⅛	165½		1					51⅝	10⅝		13 5 0	

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

The Gentleman's Magazine

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazetr. & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briſtol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Cheſter, Coventry
Cumberland

Doncaſter
Dorcheſt
Derby, E
Glouceſte
Hereford,
Ipſwich
Ireland
Leicest
Leeds 4
Liverpool
Maidſtone
Mancheſt
Newcaſtle
Northamp
Norwich
Nottingha
Oxford
Portſmou
Reading
Saliſbury
Scotlan
Sheffield
Sherborne,
Shrewsbu
Staffordſh
Stamford
Wincheſte
Worceſter
York 3

MARCH, 1799.

CONTAINING

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The Average Price of Grain for One Mon
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stock

Embellithed with a beautiful View of the Ruins of the Tower of Great Shelford Church in Cambridgeſhire; Portland Church; the Great Seal *projected* for Iriſh Republick; Drogheda Font; St. Keyne's Well; &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet
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Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in February, 1799.
1	E calm	29,28	28	32	14 3.1	gloomy
2	N brisk	28	28	30	.1	slight snow shoers
3	NW moderate	46	25	29	.1	sun and clear
4	NNW calm	53	21	27	.1	black clouds, sun at intervals
5	SE ditto	53	28	30	.1	gloomy, with some slight snow showers
6	SE gentle	62	27	29	.1	gloomy, little snow
7	SE ditto	80	25	28	.5	very gloomy, snow at night
8	SE ditto	90	22	26	.6	sun middle of the day
9	SE moderate	54	29	32	.2	frequently sun
10	SE calm	30, 7	35	33	2.7	fall of snow at night
11	NE brisk	29,17	33	33	.7	sun at intervals
12	NW calm	84	33	33	.8	sun A. M. gloomy P. M.
13	NW brisk	68	37	37	.7	sun A. M. gloomy P. M.
14	SSW calm	75	34	35	.7	heavy rain P. M.
15	SW moderate	22	42	41	.6	heavy shower P. M. sun before and after
16	SSW calm	10	38	39	.6	rain about 3 hours
17	W calm	30	35	37	.7	white fleecy clouds, showers
18	SE ditto	53	35	37	3.0	snow A M. rain P. M.
19	SW moderate	37	45	46	2.7	sun at intervals
20	SSE ditto	23	39	40	.6	showers, sun at intervals
21	SW brisk	15	45	43	.8	showers, sun at intervals
22	SW moderate	48	44	43	.8	showers, sun at intervals
23	SE ditto	75	44	44	.7	some black clouds sun P. M.
24	SW ditto	68	48	46	.8	sun chiefly
25	W ditto	30, 0	38	40	3.0	sun and clear
26	W ditto	29,90	41	42	2.9	sun A. M. gloomy P. M. rain at night
27	SW calm	72	47	47	.2	gloomy
28	SW gentle	93	44	44	.6	small rain

4. Ice last night one Inch 2–10.—5. Ice 7–10 inch.—9. Ice one inch 2–11. continual lightning through the greatest part of the evening.—10. Honey suckle foliates.—15. Snow-drop flowers.—24. Throstle sings.—24. Cathins upon the wild hasle. Palms just opening on the willow.—26. Rhubarb has broken the ground.

Fall of rain this month 4.15 inches. Evaporation 0.00 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for March, 1799.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1799.
Feb.	°	°	°		
27	46	52	48	30,02	small rain
28	47	56	50	,02	——
Mar. 1	51	59	42	29,96	fair
2	40	53	37	30,08	——
3	34	47	36	,12	——
4	32	47	36	,12	——
5	32	42	37	,10	cloudy
6	34	35	33	,10	cloudy
7	33	37	33	,08	snow at night
8	33	38	32	30,08	cloudy
9	33	39	34	29,90	snow
10	33	39	34	,94	fair
11	33	38	35	,96	cloudy
12	35	47	34	,97	fair
13	32	37	33	29,75	cloudy
14	32	4	33	,42	snow
15	34	40	34	,70	cloudy
16	33	4	37	,74	cloudy
17	36	42	36	,62	cloudy
18	36	44	37	,58	fair
19	30	47	40	,48	fair
20	38	4	37	,32	cloudy
21	32	44	36	,72	cloudy
22	35	47	38	,70	cloudy
23	37	47	40	,68	fair
24	45	5	44	,58	fair
25	46		42	,50	fair
26	39	44		,56	rain

W. Cary, Optician, No. 181, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE Gentleman's Magazine: For MARCH, 1799.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 11.

THE "Friend to Public Charities," p. 146, has a juſt claim to information.

The ſeven firſt anniverſary ſermons, from 1744 to 1750, preached and publiſhed for the benefit of the Northampton infirmary, are in my poſſeſſion, bound together, as preſented "by the governors" to a moſt reſpectable and liberal benefactreſs, then reſident in that town. A ſermon has been continued annually; and, for more than 20 years paſt, the morning after the principal day of the races has been fixed for that purpoſe, with conſiderable improvement to the amount of the collection at the church doors, from the concourſe of company on the joint occaſions. But it had been long before found difficult to prevail on the Clergy of the county (however willing to join their profeſſional aid to their ſubſcriptions) to permit their ſermons to be publiſhed, where the want of novelty in the ſubject muſt prevent a ſale beneficial to the charity; and accordingly, from the date of Mr. Hartley's, it was determined to diſcontinue the cuſtom of requeſting permiſſion for their publication. Dr. Doddridge's previous ſermon is advertiſed on the blank leaf of ſeveral of the others. The only one which I know to have been ſince publiſhed, within the 30 years and more to which my own recollection extends, is now before me as preſented by the author, Rev. Joſeph Jekyll Rye, vicar of Ballington near Northampton, and chaplain to Lord Cathcart, (now rector of Stoke Goldington with Gayhurſt, near Newport Pagnell, Bucks), printed in 1789.

If the "Friend to Public Charities" has been of late years a ſtranger to the county of Northampton, he will be glad to be informed that, by a moſt liberal ſubſcription from the nobility, gentry, clergy, and all ranks, of that and the neighbouring counties, a "new hoſpital" has been erected, and was opened, 1793, at the expence of many thouſand pounds: it is ſituated in a moſt eligible ſpot, near to, but detached from, the town, and fitted up moſt completely for the purpoſe. It is now open for patients from all parts, and, therefore, properly called a "General Infirmary." An elevation of it is engraved for the annual report. One of the out-buildings in the view was intended to be "appropriated to the reception of lunaticks, under regulations to be hereafter determined on;" but no ſuch building has yet been erected. The governors were induced to build a "new hoſpital," in conſequence of an addreſs to them from Dr. Kerr, which was, at their requeſt, and by his permiſſion, printed; and a copy of it was ſent by their order to each ſubſcriber.

To your account of Mr. Robert Baylis (vol. LXVIII. p. 1083) may be added—There is at Exton hall, in Rutlandſhire, the ſeat of the late Earl of Gainſborough (who, in the life-time of his elder brother, was in the ſea ſervice), a painting, in a very large ſcale, of the Centaur man of war in the melancholy ſtate of foundering. The boat, with the captain and ſuch of the crew as had put themſelves on-board of it, is very near, and appearing likely to be ſunk in the whirlpool occaſioned by the ſinking of the ſhip: one of the crew is repreſented as endeavouring to ſave the boat by puſhing it off from the ſtern of the ſhip with an oar, which unfortunately broke in the attempt, and made their danger the greater for the time. The young midſhipman is drawn as floating on the waves, and catching the ſide of the boat; the boatſwain graſps his hand, but apparently not with any deſign of receiving

receiving him at once till he had direction from the captain, to whom he ſeems looking round for orders. The captain and midſhipman are ſaid to be portraits. The painting, if I rightly remember, is by Mortimer. E. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Northampton, March* 3.

THOUGH an inhabitant of the Metropolis, and ardently fond of reading, it has ſo happened, that the "Purſuits of Literature" have not fallen within my peruſal, till, detained at an Inn by ſtreſs of weather, this admirable Poem, with its valuable Notes, have moſt pleaſingly beguiled the tedium of a few waiting hours; and, as your pages have often occaſionally noticed the *nameleſs* Author, allow me to return him my warmeſt thanks, for his truly genuine patriotiſm; the manlineſs of his criticiſm; and the laudable indignation with which his cenſures are uniformly hurled againſt Impiety and Vice.

From ſo haſty a peruſal, it would ill become an obſcure individual to increaſe the tribe of "note-makers by profeſſion." Yet allow me to ſuggeſt a few obſervations.

Firſt, by way of *gueſſing* at the Author, I cannot help obſerving, that it may have fallen to the lot of few Sons of *Granta* to have had an opportunity of hearing Two Sermons before the "Governors of the *Weſtminſter* Diſpenſary;" and that Mr. *Matthias* is *twice* mentioned in the Notes with an unuſual degree of complacency.

The language of the Author, whenever he has occaſion to mention either the Premier, or his valuable friend Mr. Roſe, Firſt Secretary of the Treaſury, is evidently impregnated with the bitter anguiſh of diſappointed ambition. The acrimony alſo againſt Bp. Horſley favours of ſomething more than common criticiſm. One blow againſt either of theſe diſtinguiſhed perſonages might have been diſpenſed with; but to be eternally *kicking* at them betrays the *heels* of an animal who has little ſenſation of ſtrength in any nobler part.

In the praiſes beſtowed on Bp. Hurd and Mr. Bryant, what friend of Virtue and of Genius can heſitate moſt cordially to join? or who for a moment but muſt accord in the commendation of Mr. Roſcoe? On the contrary, every ingenuous mind muſt revolt at the unmerited reflections on the ſage *Lhuyd*?—What! were "Mr. Tyrwhitt's learning and ſagacity continually miſapplied?" can it for a moment be allowed that he was not "*milium ſagax, rerum?*" The indignant ſhade of Chaucer proteſts againſt the idea. The happy illuſtrations of Orpheus, Babrias, Strabo, Plutarch, &c. &c. and the detection of Rowley, are an irrefragable anſwer to the falſe aſſertion. And, to come more immediately to men and manners, the whole Commonalty of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled bear teſtimony to the merits and to the talents for buſineſs of their much-lamented Clerk; and the relatives of Dr. Muſgrave to his humanity. But enough, perhaps too much, of this.

It gave me a melancholy pleaſure to recognize, under the following couplet, my reſpectable friend Dr. Goodenough:

"Nor good Palæmon, worn with claſſic toil,
Complain of plants ungrateful to the foil."

In the *Fourth* Part, ver. 68,

"For rhyme and *victuals* left the ſtarving trade,"

is a pitiful pun, unworthy of the author of the "Purſuits of Literature."

The ſatire on the *prim Knight*, the very learned *Sec. R. S.* is pleaſant, and not ill-timed; but that on Mr. *Collins*, who was a reſpectable apothecary at Hampſtead, betrays an ignorance in the *arcana* of the Commentators on Shakſpeare. The name of Collins, it is well known, was as much aſſumed as that of *Octavius* in the "Purſuits of Literature;" and aſſumed only for the unworthy purpoſe of fathering on him the indelicate notes.

In the Preface to Part I. p. xxx. the author very properly ſays,

"If there be in the whole compoſition any paſſage, any ſentence, or any expreſſion, which, according to the ſpecific nature of the ſubject, can juſtly offend even female delicacy; which, from the manner of it, a gentleman would refuſe to write, or a man of virtue to admit into his thoughts; which violates the high and diſcriminating, and honourable, and directing principles of human conduct; it is to me matter of ſerious and ſolemn regret."

On this ground I reſt my principal complaint. Two daughters were with me when I was reading the Poem; and, without being particularly faſtidious, or over-delicate, it was matter of no ſmall mortification to me to be once and again ſtopped by the occurrence of the name of *Cleland*, with the title of his infamous book—of Mr. *Lewis*, the author of "The Monk."

too

too often dwelt on (however juſt the cenſure)—and, above all, the repetition, as if *con amore*, of the filthy production of a learned Grecian, which was never regularly publiſhed (having been only preſented to private friends); the celebrity of which the Author of the "Purſuits of Literature" has eſtabliſhed, by condeſcending to notice it.

Yours, &c. JOHN GILPIN.

A Plan for levelling FISH-STREET-HILL, *and gaining ſufficient Elevation on* London Bridge *for an Iron Arch capable of admitting the largeſt Veſſels now in the Pool to paſs and re-paſs with every Maſt and Sail ſtanding.*

NOTHING can be more true, nor more eaſily comprehended by the dulleſt capacity, than that the admiſſion of ſhips of conſiderable burthen through the centre arch of London Bridge would be a very great improvement in the port of London.

In order to carry this to the greateſt poſſible extent, Fiſh-ſtreet-hill ought to be levelled by a ſucceſſion of arches, terminating near the preſent centre arch. Thus a ſufficient elevation would be gained to enable the ingenious architect, Mr. D. to throw over his iron arch, of a proper ſpan to cover the preſent three centre arches, all of which ought to be removed. I conceive that this would admit the largeſt veſſels now in the Pool to paſs and re-paſs with every maſt and ſail ſtanding; and thus the whole extent of the river between the two bridges would become at once an additional capacious pool in the centre of the city, on each ſide of which a long line of new and commodious wharfs might be gained.

Theſe are the grand objects; but there are other advantages attached to the plan, of very conſiderable conſequence.

Inſtead of filling up the whole of theſe two new lines of wharfage with the ſhingle and ballaſt which the bed of the river would afford while deepening, a ſucceſſion of ſubſtantial arches, parallel with the wharf on each ſide of the river from bridge to bridge, ſhould be turned, by which means an immenſe number of additional warehouſes or cellars, in the beſt poſſible ſituation for the convenience of merchants of almoſt every deſcription, would be obtained; and, perhaps, the ballaſt from the bed of the river would be nearly completely expended in covering the crowns of theſe arches, and of thoſe on Fiſh-ſtreet-hill and the bridge.

Since no property can be more valuable than cellars and warehouſes near the river Thames, every other arch except thoſe neceſſary for preſerving the communication betwixt Upper and Lower Thames-ſtreet, the two Eaſt-cheaps, Crooked-lane, and Monument-yard, would alſo become valuable warehouſes. And, in order that nothing might be left in the width of the new ſtreets, which would thus be levelled from the top of the hill to the centre of the bridge, the front of every houſe on each ſide ought to be taken down, and re-built ſufficiently ſtrong to admit of being carried up two or more ſtories higher than they now are. The preſent ground floors and ſecond floors of thoſe houſes ſituated near the bottom of the Hill would thus alſo become valuable ſtore rooms or warehouſes immediately below the apartments occupied by merchants or tradeſmen.

In my opinion, it would be no ſmall recommendation to this plan, that the new ſtreet would be much leſs liable to ſtoppages than it is at preſent, by thus taking away the communication betwixt the two Thames-ſtreets and Fiſh-ſtreet-hill: and this entrance into the city of London would be rendered much more commodious. But this being a ſubject on which many perſons may differ in opinion, it may poſſibly be found, on proper inveſtigation, that Upper and Lower Thames-ſtreet ſhould ſtill communicate as they now do with Fiſh-ſtreet-hill; in which caſe, inſtead of leaving this arch open, as I have already propoſed, it might be cloſed at both ends, and formed into a large warehouſe, and the deſcent into Upper and Lower Thames-ſtreet made as eaſy as poſſible, by the ſame ſyſtem of arches gradually leſſening into each reſpective ſtreet.

Should the publick, however, be contented with a communication by means of an open arch betwixt Upper and Lower Thames-ſtreet, then a double flight of elegant and convenient ſteps, with iron baluſtrades, ſhould enable foot paſſengers from thoſe ſtreets to communicate with Fiſh-ſtreet-hill. Theſe ſtairs would

Riſe

riſe from the foot-path on each ſide to right and left, meeting at the center of each end of the arch, forming a handſome ornament.

What has been ſaid reſpecting this communication will be applicable to the others from Tower-ſtreet to Cannon-ſtreet, &c. with this difference only, that, as the arch of communication would be here too low to admit coaches and waggons laden with lofty articles, it would be neceſſary and very eaſy to ſink the pavement a ſufficient number of feet to admit of the largeſt waggon that ever paſſes that way.

The ſame ſyſtem of arches ſhould be continued to the Surrey ſide of the bridge, gradually ſloping into the Borough, High-ſtreet, and Tooley-ſtreet.

I conceive that moſt of the arches erected upon the bridge would alſo form good warehouſes, into which, by openings at each end, goods might be ſhipped, or landed and ſtored immediately, at either ſide of the bridge, from veſſels lying in the river.

The proximity to the river, and the nature of the arches on both ſides being reſpectively ſeparated by party walls, as they muſt of neceſſity be, would effectually ſecure them from extenſive fires. Indeed, were a fire actually to take place in any one of theſe arched warehouſes or cellars, it might be almoſt inſtantaneouſly extinguiſhed by ſhutting down the door, which, in the nature of a ſhip's hatchway, would moſt probably be placed in the centre of the crown of each arch, for the convenience of receiving and delivering goods.

This laſt obſervation would hold equally good with reſpect to every other arched cellar either upon the bridge or on Fiſh-ſtreet-hill. And it would be neceſſary to eſtabliſh a regulation of hours in which goods might be received into or delivered from them; perhaps, from day-light in the morning till eleven or twelve in the forenoon would be a proper reſtriction. I ſpeak of the arches on Fiſh-ſtreet-hill and the bridge. Thoſe contiguous to the houſes on each ſide might communicate with them; and ſuch of theſe cellars or warehouſes as would be parallel with the open arches of Thames ſtreet and Eaſtcheap might have door-ways into thoſe ſtreets.

This mode of levelling the hill by means of arches would admit of proper workmen getting occaſionally, when neceſſary, at the various pipes and common-ſewers underneath.

Should theſe cellars be found too damp for ſome articles of merchandize, it muſt be recollected, that the wharfs on each ſide of the river may be built ſo high as to admit of many or all of the arches to be divided into two ſtories. The upper part would of courſe be ſeparated from the under by ſtrong floors; and would conſequently be as dry as any other warehouſes in the city of London: and I do not believe that the bottom ones, if properly conſtructed, need be in the leaſt damp.

I ſay nothing here of the noble appearance which an elevated arch, ſuch as I have deſcribed, would give to this entrance into the city of London; but I am ſanguine enough to anticipate a ſimilar elevation of the centre arch of Blackfriars bridge; and have already in my eye a moſt magnificent view thence of a line of houſes on each ſide of the river, from London to Weſtminſter bridge, equal to thoſe of the Adelphi. That ſuch, Mr. Urban, may be the future reſidence and accommodation of the merchants of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland is the ſincere wiſh of a Subſcriber to the Improvements in the Port of London, ***.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

I SEND you the following Reſolutions, in hopes that the attention of ſcientific and ingenious men will now be forcibly attracted to an hitherto too much neglected ſubject, the PRESERVATION OF SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

On Tueſday, the 19th of March, a Committee of Directors of the Royal Humane Society was held at the London Coffee-houſe, at which ſome of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-houſe did them the honour to attend: a reſolution of a former Committee was read, relative to an ingenious Eſſay preſented on this ſubject to the Humane Society, and ordering the publication of the ſame with the conſent of the Author. On opening the ſealed note which accompanied the ſame, the author appeared to be Dr. Fothergill, of Bath.

After duly conſidering the various projects ſubmitted to their conſideration for ſaving lives in caſes of ſhipwreck, and aſſiſting veſſels in diſtreſs, the Committee concluded on the following Reſolutions:

Reſolved,

Reſolved, That, no original invention having been preſented to this Society for ſaving the lives of ſhipwrecked mariners, the firſt premium is not adjudged to any candidate.

Reſolved, That, on examining the projects of Mr. L. Gramſhaw, particularly that of conveying a line by a bow to the ſhore, he appears to be entitled to the ſecond prize; and that it be earneſtly recommended to him to conſider of the moſt powerful and practicable projectile force for effecting that deſirable purpoſe.

Reſolved, That the ſum, appropriated to the firſt prize, be divided among the other candidates in the following proportions.

Mr. R. Crane of Norwich, as a teſtimony of the pains and ingenuity which he has taken on this important occaſion, is requeſted to accept of a preſent of four guineas.

To No. 1, the ſum of 3 guineas is adjudged.—To No. 6, the ſame.

Reſolved, That the Treaſurer be requeſted to tranſmit the thanks of this Committee to Abraham Boſquet, eſq. for his ingenious communication; and the Committee hope he will continue his attention to the ſubject.

Reſolved, That this Committee having been attended by a deputation of Elder Brethren of the Trinity Houſe, it is by this Committee ſtrongly recommended to the Humane Society to inſtitute ſimilar premiums for the following *year*, for the encouragement of ingenious perſons in the benevolent endeavour to ſave the lives of ſhipwrecked mariners; and that the groundwork of the Eſſays and Projects be the following Reſolutions.

On duly conſidering the various projects which have been ſubmitted to us for preſerving the lives of ſhipwrecked mariners, &c. Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee,

I. That means may be contrived for preventing veſſels which are light and of particular importance, ſuch as packets, from foundering at ſea, by means of a thick lining of cork or very light timber, which may prevent the veſſel from ſinking in caſe of any of her planks ſtarting, or other accident happening to the hull.

II. That, in caſe of ſhipwreck, the grand object is to form a communication with the ſhore; and it appears to this Committee, that the moſt probable means of effecting this object is to convey a rope or line by ſome projectile force to the neareſt land; and that, the more ſimple the machine for this purpoſe (having ample power), the more likely it is to have a proper practical effect.

III. That the conſtruction of life boats to go from the ſhore to a veſſel wrecked or in diſtreſs, (which life boats ought to be made heavy at the keel, and lined with cork or light timber ſo as to keep buoyant in almoſt all caſes,) is a moſt laudable and excellent invention; and this Committee cannot but hope, that, if this plan was univerſally adopted on all our ſea coaſts, at leaſt wherever it is practicable, it would ſave the lives of numbers of mariners and other perſons valuable to ſociety.

IV. That the inſtitution of a body of watermen ready to venture, on all occaſions of ſhipwreck, in life boats, or other veſſels, to aſſiſt perſons in diſtreſs, would be extremely uſeful. That ſuch perſons ſhould have particular privileges, particularly protections from being impreſſed, and perhaps badges ſuch as the firemen in London, and ſhould be encouraged by the proſpect of rewards to adventure on all ſuch occaſions.

Theſe Reſolutions are humbly ſubmitted by this Committee to the candid conſideration of the Publick; and all ſeafaring gentlemen, and mechaniſts, are earneſtly entreated to give their attention to theſe and other methods for preſerving the lives of ſhipwrecked mariners.

A LIFE DIRECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 22.

YOUR readers, who patronize the Polite Arts, will not be diſpleaſed with the following account of the fate of the ORLEANS GALLERY, once the great ornament of Paris, the pictures in which are ſaid to have coſt the immenſe ſum of 480 000l. On the breaking-out of the troubles in France, they paſſed from the proprietor into the hands of Mr. Woltiers, the banker, of Bruſſels, who made them over to M. De la Borde, banker to the king of France, and he very judiciouſly conſigned them to England. The firſt part of the collection, conſiſting of the Flemiſh and Dutch pictures, were ſold in 1793. The remainder, conſiſting of the Italian ſchool, by much the moſt valuable, are now on ſale. The whole, conſiſting of 296 pictures, were purchaſed by the Duke of Bridgewater, Lord Carliſle, and Lord Gower, for ſomething more than 40 000l. They were engraved, 1786, in 27 Numbers, with deſcriptions of the pictures on ſeparate leaves.

M. M.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 12.

I AM of opinion your correſpondent V. & B. p. 125, being a member of a *ſubſcription club*, in which, I preſume, there are ſeveral perſons qualified

to hunt and courſe, according to the ſeveral antient game-laws yet unrepealed, is not liable to any penalty under thoſe laws for *ſo* ſporting *only*, in a ſubſcription pack; in which, I preſume, ſome of the members are ſo qualified. I think this alſo appears on the analogy of the caſe of the *King* and *Newman*, Hil. 13 Geo. III. B. R. II. *Burn*, 341, as well as upon the reaſon of the the thing. But, even if there were no caſe, it ſeems ſufficiently clear upon the principle.

The only act upon which, I apprehend, the queſtion can ariſe, whether a perſon ſo ſporting be liable to a penalty, is the *game certificate act*, 25 Geo. III. c. 50; by which every perſon who ſhall *uſe* any dog, gun, or other engine, to deſtroy game, ſhall deliver in his name and abode to the clerk of the peace, and take out a certificate.

A perſon in ſuch aſſociation does *uſe* dogs to deſtroy game; for, it is the object of the aſſociation to hunt or courſe, by which game will be deſtroyed. He ſeems, therefore, within the letter of the act; but I incline to think he is not within the ſpirit and true conſtruction of it. He uſes no one dog of the pack in his ſeparate and individual capacity; he uſes the pack not as *his*, but as belonging to the Hunt.

In the Hunt it is preſumable there will always be ſome members who have taken out their certificate. If any one of theſe members had kept the pack on his own account, and taken the reſt with him as individuals without any ſubſcription ſociety, they would evidently have been within the caſe of the *King* and *Newman*; individuals not qualified accompanying a perſon and his pack who was qualified. They would not then have been liable to a penalty either under the certificate act, or any other game law. I do not ſee that their being at expence, as ſubſcribers for the pack, makes any difference to their diſadvantage.

I know of *no caſe* that has been decided as to the operation of the game certificate act with reſpect to perſons not qualified, and who may not have taken out a certificate, but who ſport in a ſubſcription hunt *only*, in company with perſons who are qualified, and who have taken out a certificate. But, I think, they appear to be within the *principle* of the rule in the *King* and *Newman*, as applied to other penalties under the game-laws ſuch as they exiſted before the certificate act.

In general, a large proportion of thoſe who are in ſuch hunts have generally taken out a *hunting* certificate, ſo that the queſtion is not very likely to ariſe, that certificate extending to *hunting* or *courſing* alſo.

But on the whole, I think, that, if the caſe ſhould come before a court, the reſult probably to be expected is, that perſons ſporting in a hunt *only* (whether ſubſcription or otherwiſe), with thoſe who are qualified and have taken out a certificate, would not be conſidered as liable to any penalty whatever for ſo ſporting, though unqualified and not having taken out a certificate themſelves.

I have ſpoken to a brother magiſtrate; who is alſo, what I am not, a ſportſman; and find he agrees with me in opinion. C. L.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

IN Profeſſor Martyn's valuable edition of Miller's Dictionary, now in a courſe of publication, is the following obſervation, which may, perhaps, deſerve the attention of our legiſlators:

"Tobacco is cultivated in open fields in ſeveral parts of the continent of Europe, and might doubtleſs be grown to advantage in England if it were not prohibited by act of Parliament. This prohibition, which was made for the encouragement of our American colonies, ſtill continues, though the colonies are loſt. Small attempts at planting tobacco have been made here from time to time, which promiſed ſucceſs. A plantation in the laſt century being found to thrive, Cromwell, probably at the requiſition of the Americans, is ſaid to have ſent a troop of horſe to trample it down."

The edition of the "Marmorum Oxonienſium Inſcriptiones Græcæ," noticed in p. 752, col. 2, of your volume for 1798, was reviewed in that for 1791, p. 737; in which we ſhould, in col. 1, l. 3, for "Roberto" read "Roberts."

The beautiful epitaph, tranſlated in p. 1110, col 1, of your laſt Supplement, was inſerted in your volume for 1777, p. 624; and in pp. 88, 136, of that for the following year ſeveral tranſlations appeared.

P. 24. col. 2, *note*, read "vol. LXVII."—P. 168, col. 1, l. 13, for "Bamburgh" read "Banbury."

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Ruins of Great Shelford Tower, Cambridgeshire.

Wm. P. W. Delin.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

THE village of Great Shelford, anciently *Schaldeford*, is ſituated in Cambridgeſhire, about three miles from Cambridge, a little out of the road from thence through Eſſex. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, ſtands at the South-weſt extremity of it, a little out of the high road, and is a handſome building of the material of the country. It conſiſts of a nave reſting on five pointed arches, with clereſtory windows, and South and North aiſle, and a chancel; all leaded. At the baſe of the ſpring of the arches from the Weſt, are angels with ſcrolls; from the Eaſt, with ſhields. The nave has a groined South porch, the arch of which is charged with roſes, oak and other leaves, and pelicans. It has alſo a North porch.

At ſix o'clock in the morning of Friday, Nov. 23, 1798, the South-weſt angle, with the buttreſſes and ſide walls adjoining, of the lofty and venerable tower of this antient church fell to the ground. It was built, about 400 years ago, at the ſole coſt of the Rev. Thomas Pateſſe, rector, who lies buried in the chancel, with his effigies of braſs on the tombſtone (which ſhall be given in a future Number). In the beginning of the preſent century, the tower ſuffered very much from a violent ſtorm, which threw down a ſpire of 45 feet in height, and ſplit the ſide walls in various directions. The damage was in part judiciouſly repaired at the time by a crown-work of ſtone on the top; but the lower part of the tower, being neglected to be cramped round, and ſecured from giving way, the fiſſures increaſed from the preſſure of the ſuperincumbent weight, aided by the effects of the weather, and had for ſome years preſented to the beholder's view a ſtupendous maſs of diſjointed materials. The inhabitants were warned of its fall by the buttreſſes at the South-weſt angle withdrawing from their bearing, and, with the whole angle, had lately made an alarming ſettlement; and, within the laſt week, ſome cart-loads of the ſtones and mortar fell from the South-weſt wall into the church-yard. At length, one-half of the tower, to the height of 80 feet, together with the five bells, fell down, and happily without doing any damage to the body of the church, or to any individual of the pariſh. A ſurvey and eſtimate had been made, but a very little time before the fall of the tower, of the expence of taking it down, and rebuilding it upon a very near plan, which was to have been very ſoon put in execution. WM. P——W.

The following notes relative to this church are from Mr. Blomefield's MS Collections for the county of Cambridge. The additions in hooks, are notes taken in 1797.

"At the Eaſt end of the North aiſle is an old altar-tomb with this imperfect inſcription in capitals:

. . . . . interred the
. . . . . Edward Ventrys,
. . . . . deceaſed
. . . . . 1 1636
. . ed 50 yeares."

An old ſtope and altar.

On a ſmall ſtone, in capitals:

"1612.
Hic iacet corpus
Thomæ Wiſe, qui
obiit Sept. the 15,
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . love."

"ynt 14 Auguſt,
12 . . T LO . ni
. . 61."

Againſt the North wall:

1. "Of your charyte pray for the ſowle of John Redman, which deceaſſed the xxviii day of September, a° D'ni M°V°LVIII, and lyeth here buryed under this marbel ſtone; whoſe ſoule God p'do'."

2. "Here lyeth interred, expecting a joyfull reſurrection, the mortal part of Iſabel Redman, widowe, late wife of the reverend father William Redman, Lord Biſhip of Norwich, to whome ſhe brought 4 ſonnes, William, Drew, and Hardres, ſurviving, and John, deceaſed; and as many daughters, Sary, Elizabeth, Afra, and Mary; the firſt and laſt dying before her. A gentlewoman endued in good meaſure with the bleſſings of nature, fortune, and grace, but eſpecially this laſt, which enabled her to direct all her actions in pieté and patience in this tranſitory life, towards the attaining the aeternall, [to which in Chriſt ſhe was called the vii day of December, in the yeare of grace 1613.
To whoſe ſacred memory her lovinge ſonne, Wm. Redman, ... eſquire,

esquire, hath mourninge erected and consecrated this present monument of his sorrow, love, and dutye."

3. "To the loved memorie of mi deare sister, Mary Redman, a yong gentealwoman enriched above her age with all maidenly vertues, whom too hasty death in the prime of her yougthe pluckt as a faire flower from the face of the earth to sticke in the bosome of heaven, to which she alwaies aspired, a° Domini 1612, and lieth buried in this parish—as also of my brother and sister, John and Sara, who bothe died infants, and are buryed, he in Saint Mary Acte's church, she in Christ's church, in Canterbury, theyr loving brother, Wm. Redman, esquier, hath dedicated this testimony of his affection.

Si pietas, vitæ candor, moresve probati,
Si matura ætas, juvenilior annus, et infans
Spicula ter sævæ valuissent vincere mortis,
Non illos flerem, non hos nunc funere honorem."

Adjoining arms at the East end of the chancel:

Az. on a chief Erm. a lion rampant. Crest, on a cap of maintenance a lion rampant issuant.

Monument against the South-east wall. Crest defaced, G. a cross S. between four cushions S. tasseled O.

"1615. BEATI SUNT MORTUI QUI MORIUNTUR IN DOMINO."

In a lozenge, an orle charged with a quatrefoil between 8 martlets. On three panels, divided by pillars, in capitals:

"To the revered memory of Master John Redman, of this parish, gentleman, and Margaret, his wife, after his decease, maryed to Christopher Torrell, esquire, both buryed in this church, their loving grandchilde, William Redman, esquire, hath dedicated and inscribed this small witness of his greater dutie. They had issue one sonne, William, sometimes archdeacon of Canterbury, and after lord bishop of Norwich, married to Isabel Calverly, hereunder intered; one daughter, Anne, first married to Collwell, and after to H. Jackson, of London."

In the South aile an old altar.

In the East window of the North aile:

Henrici Colard et Elizabethe . . quor. a'i'ab'z.

Or, three blackmoors' heads couped filleted Arg. [G. a cross potent O.]

On a small stone:

"Margaret Sell, uxor Tho. Sell, Mar. 18, [1725, æt. 45; & Thomas, fil. Tho. & Marg. Sell, Nov. 19, 1729, æt. 10 an."

Old brass under a seat:

Of yo' charyte pray for the soule of [John Redman, which decassed the xxiiii day of September, a° d'ni M°C°lVIII, and [lyeth here buryed under this marbel stone; whose [soule God p'don.

[At the East end of the South aile is a holy-water niche in a square frame.]

[Over a plain altar-tomb for Ventrys 1636.]

In the chancel.

North window. G. 3 bells A.

On a stone, in capitals, the letters run in lead:

"Hic jacet . . Pattinson, . . ilia Thomæ Pattinson, sacræ theologiæ professor, et Cicestriæ archdiac . . . . ob. 2 die Aprilis, 1612."

This Pattinson sold the great tithes to Jesus college; who have let them to —— Oddy, barrister at law, London. All the tithes, now [1730] let at 210l. *per annum*, by tradition.

In the middle, before the steps, a priest, in brass, the circumscription lost. Arms, three crowns, *see of Ely*, and a chevron between three crosses. He made the font, on which are his arms, and which is round, on a square shaft, with pillars at the angles, two niches and a shield in each side, on two steps and a projection. Tradition says he was *bishop* of Ely; [but he was really only archdeacon of Ely, 1387, which dignity he resigned within a week, in exchange for the rectory of Cotenham, in that diocese. He was collated to Great Shelford 1396, and died Oct. 11, 1411.]

On the North side an altar tomb; inscription and figures lost. An eagle and child laid on a tree impaling three buckets [said to be bells, but they are inverted].

A slab

A slab circumscribed, in old capitals,

HIC I . . . .
RICARDUS D . . . . . S
E . . CUIUS ANIME P PICIET'
DEUS . .

On a mural monument on the South side, Az. a chief O. a lion rampant Erm. impaling a fess ingrailed V. between three bulls heads couped O.

COGITA MORI under a scull.

Crest, a golden well for *Goldwell*.

" Omnia sunt hominum, *Goldwelle*, obnoxia
Supremumque diem fata tulere tibi. [fato.
Fluctus ut alterius capiti superne fluit alter,
Dimovet atque undas unda diem dies,
Sic nova præterito planguntur funera luctu,
Inque vicem subeunt funera, damna, dolor;
Uxor, virque obiit, Johannes filius hæres
Goldwelli, en ista contumulatus humo,
Cantia cui genitrix altrix . . , . ibidem
Suppeditans . . . . tan . . . patri
" Maximus Eliæ judex hic pac . .
Defensor magno non . . . . .
Orator præstans idem . . . . nus
Morborum ingentes leniit arte fa . . s
At meliora istis, virtus, pietas, . . . fulsit
Illius in vita et religi . . . . . s
Omnia quæ Johannes in . . . . .
Tecum corripuit non peritura tamen;
Namque hac grata Deo cœli te in arce locarunt,
Facturumq. tuum nomen ubique serum.
Obiit 15° Februarii, 1596, ætatis suæ . ."

On the other side of the arms:

" Hic Goldwella jacet, Torrelli ex ædibus orta,
Willingall Essex mansio sua fuit:
Nunc Joslynus habet Torrellæ in jure materno,
Mordante de Hempsted ædita progenie.
Quid genus antiquum prodest? quid copia rerum?
Quid sponsam charam conjugiique fore?
Quid populi cultus? Longa quid tempora vitæ?
Pignora quid? quid mens ingeniosa valet;
Cum mors atra in nos mittit sua tela cruenta
Gloria nostra velut bulla tumens vanit.
Felix cui dominus facilis commissa remittit,
Felix in Christo spesque fidesque manens.
Istæ virtutes fecerunt Anna beatam;
Mortuis ornata Deo vivis ut herba virens.
Obiit illa 25 Octobris, 1581."

[The seats in the chancel have five lions seiant. The pulpit is of oak pannels, dated 1636. The supporters of the roof, apostles or saints, six on a side. A rich screen divides the chancel from the nave. Within the South door, on the ground, a holy-water bason.]

The register begins 1557.

John Walter, minister, 1619, ad an. 16..; succeeded by Geo. Welbourne, died 1630.

1631. Tho. Atkinson, qu. curate.
1632. Rob. Foxton, vicar.
1635. Jac. Brearly, curate.
1637. Th. Pattenson, minister—vicar
1682. James Crompton, curate.

A new curate almost every year.

Burials.

1569. Robert Holland, vicar, sep. 7 April.

1596. John Goldwell, sen. esq. sep. 17 April.

Joan, wife of John Walter, vicar, sep. 1597, 17 April.

1624, 8 Mar. John Walter, vicar, buried, succeeded by Geo. Welborn, vicar, who signed to 1631.

1632. Rob. Foxton, vicar, venit; sep. 6 Nov. 1637, succeeded by Tho. Pattenson, vicar. He put in James Brearly, cur.

1679. James Crompton, c.
1686. Ed. Spencer, c.
1690. Sam. Awlery, c.
1695. Andrew Glen*, c.
1696. Gilb. Hooke, c.
1698. H. Skellern, c.
1680. John Brooke, c.
1703. Rich. Warren, c.
1705. Peter Allen, c.
1707. Ben. Hollingworth, c.
1712. A. Burrell, c.
1716. W. Webber, v.
1719. John Taylor, v.

Taylor, Greek professor, vicar. July 13, 1730.

[Will. Girton died Sept. 12, 1794, aged 22.]

In Bishop Fordham's Register are these entries:

" Will' de Donnebrugg, rector de Shelford, permutavit cum Will'o Thrisford, alias d'cus Lenne, rectore de Simondesburgh, Sarum dioc. & Will. Lenne est institut. ad present. epi. Elien. 1392. f. 31. a.

" 8 Aug. 1396. Ep's presentavit Joh. Maderam post mort. Will' Thrisford, al's de Lenne, et d'cs Joh'es Maderan, 22 Aug. resignavit, et ep's presentabat Thomam Patesle.

" Will' Notyngham capell. p'och. 1407. f. 53. b. 54. a.

" 1 Mar. 1553. Pensio Rob'ti Dallingham incumbentis libere capelle de Shelford magna per an. xxvs. Lib. penc. p. 51. a." R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 6.

YOUR correspondent, p. 15, has brought into view a singular

* Of whom see vol. LXVIII. p. 1010.

trait

trait in the character of Bp. Bonner. He may find a companion to it in that of a late noble Dignitary of our Weſtern church, who rivalled the Roman emperor Vitellius. We need not aſk what he wrote or publiſhed, but what he *digeſted*. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

SUCH of your readers as are lovers of Oriental literature may recollect, in your account of the ſeventh volume of Archæologia (LV. p. 465), that the firſt article in it was, "Obſervations on an antient Pillar with an Inſcription, ſuppoſed in the *Cufic* language," which puzzled all the Arabic ſcholars domeſtic and foreign.

There has fallen into my hands a little eſſay on this inſcription by the learned Tychſen, provoked at the indirect inſinuations of a foreign reviewer, that there was no perſon in the ſeveral univerſities of Germany capable of explaining the Cufic monuments. Without enquiring into the failure of thoſe who attempted this in the Archæologia, or inſiſting on the decided preference given by the learned body of Engliſh Antiquaries to Mr. Bohun's tranſlation, made up of mere fictions*, Mr. T. labours to guard incautious readers, little verſed in theſe ſtudies, from the impoſing authority of the ſix great names, who have given as many interpretations of the ſix lines in queſtion, very differently repreſented in copper and wood.

Profeſſor *Hunt*, of Oxford, could make out no more than the common Alcoranic ſentence at the beginning, and the date.

Profeſſor Chappelow, of Cambridge, left every thing but the firſt line at gueſs.

Mr. Bohun, as if to impoſe on the ignorant, or to conceal his own ignorance, firſt put the Cufic writing, which he did not underſtand, into Latin hieroglyphics, and then made out a wonderful meaning, and labour-ed hard to no purpoſe to reconcile his fiction with hiſtory †.

Mr. Coſtard, whom the Reviewer conſults ‡, ſaw farther, and more clearly.

Caſiri gave his ſenſe of it.

Pizzi, the Arabic profeſſor at Madrid, explained only the firſt and laſt lines.

Mr. T. gives the following tranſlation in Latin:

1 2 3 4
" 1. In nomine Dei miſeratoris miſeri-
5
cordis. Deo (competit)
6 7 8 9
" 2. Potentia et æternitas, et *æqua puni-*
10 11.
endi et remunerandi (poſt hanc vitam) *poteſtas.*
12 13 14
" 3. Creaturæ vero ejus decretus eſt in-
15 16
teritus. Immo etiam deceſſit Muhammed,
17 18 19 20 21
" 4. Legatus Dei, cui Deus propitius ſit,
22
et pacem largiatur.
23 24 25 26
" 5. *Exemplum et vexillum fuit* Juſſuf,
27 28 29
filius Kalug, gubernator (ſ. *Alcaide* §) et
30 31 32 33 34
" 6. Prælector in templis. Obiit ine-
35 36 37
unte anno quingenteſimo quinquageſimo
38
ſeptimo (Chr. 1161)."

In Engliſh thus:

" 1. In the name of God, the merciful commiſerator (or the moſt merciful). To God belong

" 2. Power and eternity, and the equitable power of puniſhing and rewarding (after this life).

" 3. Of his creature the death is decreed; for even Muhammed died,

" 4. The apoſtle of God; to whom God be merciful, and grant peace.

" 5. An example and banner was Juſſuf, ſon of Kalug, governor and

" 6. Reader in the temples. He died in the beginning of the year 557. (A. C. 1161.)"

Mr. T. ſuſpects the words in *Italicks*, 23, 24, 25, are incorrectly copied; for thoſe, which occupy the place in a ſimilar inſcription from Lilybæum [*Marſala*], ſignify *pray at this tomb of*, &c. It is true the forms, "To God belong power and eternity;" "Of his creature the death is decreed, for even Muhammed died," &c.; are

not

* Meris fictionibus conflata.

† Cl. Bohun ut vel fucum faceret imperitis, vel inſcitiam ſuam tegeret Cuficam ſcripturam, quam ignorabat, Latinis literis, quod mireris, repreſentavit. Ex hac ſua hieroglyphica tranſcriptione hac elicuit portento ſimilem verſionem. Auctor proculdubio ſudavit etiaſit, ut hanc ſuam fictionem cum hiſtoria Hakemi chalifæ conſenderet.

‡ Quem cenſor fugitat.

§ Reader in the Moſque. Herbelot v. *Almokri*.

not uncommon on the Cuſic inſcriptions found in Sicily, from which iſland he inclines to think this was brought.

To this little eſſay is ſubjoined another, explaining a Cuſic inſcription at Meſſina, and Aſſemani's vindication of the character of Abbé Vella from the abuſe of Le Vaillant. D. H.

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. VIII.

Beverley Minster, *continued.*

HOWEVER ſtrange the aſſertion may appear, yet it is too true, that the ſtudy of muſick at this day is confined to a very few, except thoſe who follow it profeſſionally. In the laſt century it was far otherwiſe; for, we are informed *, that it was as cuſtomary after meals to bring the muſick books to the table, for the uſe of the ladies and gentlemen †, as it is now to bring the bottles and the cards! How faſhion changes the tide of our enjoyments!

I am not aſhamed to own that I am an humble performer, and an enraptured admirer of harmonious ſounds, ſuch as Purcel raiſed, or Handel created; therefore, it has ever been my particular object to notice every repreſentation left us of our antient muſical memorials; from which obſervations I have drawn this concluſion: that, if we allow our anceſtors to have excelled in the diſplay of their enlightened genius, ſo wonderfully manifeſted in our antient ſtructures, that they muſt have had every accompanying object in the ſame high ſtyle of excellence; for, it would be moſt unjuſt and moſt ungrateful [in us Antiquaries] to ſuppoſe that they were deficient in every other ſcience than thoſe of architecture and ſculpture, becauſe at this day we have hardly any other remains of their bright efforts to decide from. Therefore, to elucidate the ſubject under diſcuſſion, divine muſick, I have obſerved that, from the various carvings of muſical inſtruments, the antient ſervice of the church muſt have been celebrated in every way adequate to the magnificence of the building; I mean here to be underſtood as appertaining to the muſical department. For the upper parts of their compoſitions I found trumpets, pipes, flutes, cruths, or fiddles; for the middle parts, viols, theorbs, larger flutes, &c.; for the baſs parts, double flutes, ſackbuts, baſs trumpets, and twiſted horns, or ſerpents. Of thoſe inſtruments by which the full harmony or chords were given, were the harp of all ſizes and forms, dulcimers, the regalls, or ſmall organs, and the large organs; and for giving the grand uniting effect of the whole band, were tamborines, double drums, &c.

From ſuch a number and variety of muſical inſtruments, can we ſuppoſe that they were uſed in a way derogatory to the general knowledge ſhewn in every other embelliſhment made uſe of in our antient ſcenes of pomp and magnificence? Why do I aſk this queſtion? Has it not been the general opinion, that our charming antient ſtructures were barbarous Gothic works; that our anceſtors were ſavage, and without any taſte for what is called the fine arts; and that they were entirely ignorant of the art of the compoſition of muſick in parts?

I have lived to ſee part of the veil torn from the dark mind of prejudice, which had ſo long overſhadowed the native beauties of our antient ſtructures; and I may yet live to ſee the time, when our anceſtors may be allowed to have had the ſame refined taſte to bring to perfection all the elegances of life as is preſumed to be the caſe at the preſent day.

As no aſſertions bring conviction without proofs, I ſhall deſcribe the ſeveral muſical inſtruments, which are in the hands of the ſtatues over the columns on each ſide of the nave of this church *. The firſt, a female with a lute, or cittern. Second, a man with a bag-pipe. Third, an angel with a cymbal. Fourth, an angel playing on a crewth, or violin. Fifth, an angel with a lute or gittern. Sixth, an angel with a tamborine. Seventh, a man with a baſs flute. Eighth, a man with a double flute, or ſhawn. Ninth, a man with a baſs or double bagpipe. Tenth, a man with a harp. Eleventh, a man with a large tamborine. Twelfth, a female with a dulcimer. Thirteenth, a man with a ſmall harp, of an uncommon form. Fourteenth,

* See Sir John Hawkins's Hiſtory of Muſick.

† Corroborated by the various paintings of converſation-pieces of that time.

* See Carter's Antient Sculpture and Painting, Vol. II.

an angel with a very large cittern, deſigned probably as a tenor inſtrument. Fifteenth, an angel with a trumpet. Sixteenth, an angel with a ſmall harp of a ſtill more uncommon form. Seventeenth, a man with a tabor and pipe. Eighteenth, a man playing on a very large violin, as an inſtrument for the baſs parts.

As a concluſion to theſe ideas of our antient muſick, I ſhall introduce that delightful and divine ſentiment given by a reverend author, whoſe pen brings conviction to the heart and inſtruction to the mind *; who, ſpeaking of the muſic of the choir in antient times, ſays,

"Will any one deny that ſuch exterior means are a help to excite our laneuid piety?"

That ſuch heavenly ſenſations, raiſed by the contemplation of our antient memorials, may never know a change, let me give way to the impulſe of the moment!

In a day like the preſent, when "the infernal diſpenſers of liberty and equality" are ſpreading their deſtroying power over ſo many realms, and when this country, the favoured nation of Heaven, has hitherto eſcaped the direful contagion; it behoves every Engliſhman to come forward in the general cauſe, to protect his king and country, each in a way his ability enables him to perform, either by his perſon, his contributions, or his mental faculties; and I know of no way that I can ſo well aid the general cauſe, as to ſtimulate my countrymen to think well of their own national memorials, the works of art, of antient times, and not hold up any foreign works as ſuperior to our own †; and, in particular, the name of *France* ſhould never be introduced, but to raiſe ideas of terror and deſtruction! I preſume my brother artiſts will not think me ſingular in this opinion, but join with me heart and hand in the praiſe-worthy purſuit which I have hinted to them.

Then will our antient remains of art, that every where meet our eyes (unviolated by modern innovation), remind us of the ſublime genius of their authors; remind us of the heroic acts of thoſe defenders of their country who brought perfidious France beneath their triumphant ſwords; remind us of our long race of ſovereigns, the admiration and dread of ſurrounding nations, and remind us of our duty to our Creator, to ourſelves, and to mankind.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH AT STAINDROP, DURHAM, [1795.]

Within theſe ſix or ſeven years ſtood in the centre of the choir the ſuperb tomb of Lord Ralph de Nevil, a relative of the famous Lord Ralph de Nevil, who, under the command of Queen Philippa, conſort of Edward III. defeated the Scots, aſſiſted by the French (they having invaded this country), at the battle of Nevil's Croſs, fought near the walls of Durham. This latter nobleman died in 1367. The former, whoſe tomb we are now going to ſpeak of, founded this church, 1410; and, as a diſtinguiſhing mark of honour, it was placed as above deſcribed. It is now ſhoved into the South-weſt corner of the church, and in its place is raiſed up a gallery for the accommodation of Lord Darlington, the poſſeſſor of Raby caſtle adjoining. So cruelly inattentive have been the workmen employed in its removal, that the beautiful ſmall ſtatues which decorated the niches on the ſide, have been broken to pieces and thrown among the rubbiſh in the pews, and other uncleanly parts of the church. The ſtatues of Lord Ralph de Nevil and his two wives, on the tomb, have loſt their hands, their faces damaged, and various parts of the tomb have been ſhamefully mutilated. This is an innovation bitterly to be lamented, as the ſculpture of the tomb and ſtatues are in ſo high a ſtyle of excellence that no performances of any age or nation can exceed it *. And ſorry I am to reflect, that this memorial of one of the family of the Nevils, who no doubt partook of the glory of ſaving his country in the battle above alluded to, ſhould at this age of threatened invaſion meet with ſo ominous a fate.

Anſwers to Architectural Queſtions.

P. 101, "Window of ſix *bays*," and *oriel* window. The ſix *bays* appear to me to mean either the ſix ſides of a decagon (a geometrical figure of ten ſides) or the ſix diviſions made by

* See the Rev. Mr. J. Milner's Hiſtory of Wincheſter, vol. II. p. 83.

† See J. Flaxman's Addreſs to the Royal Academy, p. 97.

* See Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II.

the

the tracery in our antient windows; the first reason, as appertaining to its plan, and the second reason applying to its elevation. The *oriel* window is generally understood to mean those projecting windows in our antient halls whereby room is given for people to retire into them for conversation, and for views, as the other windows were too high (upon account of the accommodations under them for benches, tables, &c.) for any such purpose. Oriel window may, perhaps, have some affinity to those chambers called the "*bowers*," or, as we call them now, closets or cabinets. Of bowers, take the following lines from an old song;

"Lady Annis she sate
In her bower window,
A kniting of her night coif," &c.

Of the meaning of Gothic age and Gothic architecture I am entirely ignorant. I believe the word Gothic was invented as an ungrateful term of reproach and disgrace towards our beautiful antient structures by the introducers of the Roman and Grecian styles in the reign of Henry VIII. If your correspondent will have the goodness to wait a few months, he will, I am given to understand, see an attempt made to shew by *actual examples*, not *theoretical suppositions*, that the pointed style of architecture gradually, nay almost imperceptibly, raised itself from the Saxon architecture by the common cause of accidental change of modes of workmanship; and that it did not arrive to its pure state, undiverted of Saxon ideas, till after the reign of Stephen. The Work I allude to is a publication in numbers, called, "The Antient Architecture of England *." However, to give H. H. present information on the subject, I refer him to the History of Winchester, just published, vol. II. under the article of the Hospital of St. Cross; where he will find a full, clear, and learned, dissertation upon the interesting topick he wishes to be informed of, exemplified from the architecture of that celebrated fabrick.

Yours, &c. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

I AM pleased to observe that the late Mr. Maude has obtained a fuller notice in your Obituary at p. 163.

* Eight numbers are already published.

than he had done at p. 79. His writings uniformly inculcated "good-will towards men," and his life illustrated his writings. Beside "Winsley Dale" and "The Reaper," he also published,

"Verbeia, or Wharfdale; a Poem descriptive and didactic." 1782.

"Viator, a Poem; with Notes historical and topographical." 1782.

"The Invitation, or Urbanity, a Poem." 1791.

From the latter production allow me to subjoin his description of the poetical character:

"Among the glories of the letter'd race,
Verse takes precedence in the fervid chace;
Minted beneath imagination's die,
It springs the current coin of every eye,
Makes fancy work, and genius ceaseless glow,
And all the stern and gentle virtues blow.
Shun not the moral bard, who kindly spares
His consolations to thy various cares;
His toil is thine, his musing nights thy gain,
And, if he shares thy bliss, he shares thy pain.
Such is the *poet*, liberal, unconfin'd,
A bay-crown'd monarch lab'ring for mankind.
So Philomela chants her tuneful lay,
To cheer the gather'd gloom of parting day;
So roves the bee, replete with chemic skill,
That thro' the flow'ry scene extracts at will
The dulcet store; thence strait, with wing unfurl'd,
Resigns her precious treasure to the world.
'Tis thus that images before us pass
When Poesy holds up Reflexion's glass,
Whose piercing eye surveys all Nature's form,
A blooming Eden, and the sullen storm,
The Nile's coy source, whatever Ocean laves,
On rapid wing the daring poet braves;
Herschel's dim orb, and all the starry train,
Flash, like the light'ning, on his phrenzied brain."

Let me add, from the same work, a pleasing and grateful testimony of marital affection:

"Dear to my heart is yon Parnassian spot *,
But dearer still since *Delia* shares the lot,
The soul-pledg'd partner, lcion of my side,
In all vicissitudes my friend and guide;
Who reads my verse, and with attuning fire,
Tasteful, refines the musick of my lyre;
Sunshine or shade, that lifts my soul on high,
Divides my cares, and doubles ev'ry joy.
Though fifty annual suns are nearly seal'd
Since Hymen's happy torch our love reveal'd,
Yet, was my gifted hand to night withdrawn,
I'd press the nuptial tie at early dawn;
So blithe the gliding hours, so light my sorrow,
No wish e'er found anticipation's morrow."

Sic subscribit, Yours, &c. T. P.

* The author's rural residence.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 5.

IF R. G. (p. 33), whoever he may be, will ſearch, he will find that, juſt as is his critique on the improper ſelection of a text to a ſermon from an Apocryphal writer, it has been too often practiſed before. William Finch, LL.D. prefixed to his diſcourſe, addreſſed to the Oxford volunteers, a Maccab. xv. 18; and, ſo lately as in the year 1790, the author of the Environs of London, in diſplaying the munificent deeds of Edward Colſton, of Briſtol, had for his text, Ecclus. xiv. 10—15; in this reſpect, however, following the example of the colleges in Cambridge, which, in the commemoration of their benefactors, have for the leſſon in their chapels, Ecclus. xliv.; which may be juſtified, perhaps, as of Popiſh origin.

To the above inſtances may be added one from Tobit, five from the Wiſdom of Solomon, eight from Eccleſiaſticus, and two from Maccabees, in the preſent century, and two from Eccleſ. in Cooke's edition of Letſome's Preacher's Aſſiſtant.

But, touching the book of the Maccabees, let R. G. turn to chap. viii. of the firſt book, and there he will read of a nation in former days, who, though curſed with patriotiſm and a ſpirit of dominion, we are when ſchoolboys taught to emulate their name and their conduct, that "helped to a kingdom thoſe whom they would, and whom again they would diſplaced." To the firſt negotiation between the Jews and the Romans, by the policy of Judas Maccabeus, I allude, though not without obſerving, that the ſenators at Rome were not clothed in purple to be magnified thereby, ver. 14, as the directorial council are ſaid to be. This parallelism between an antient and a modern republick is ſomewhat ſtriking and amuſing; but I do not recollect its having been hitherto noticed on the authority of the Book of the Maccabees. S. D.

Luke xii. 20.

"THANK Heaven!" exclaimed old Grubs, ſtanding near a lofty mountain, and looking with infinite complacency at the domains Chriſtie's hammer had aſſigned him; "thank Heaven! I am worth at leaſt a plum!"

"I am worth at leaſt a plum!" ſays he, "fairly ſcraped together; earned by lucky hits in the Alley and at 'Change. Well! I think I'll buy a Norfolk borough for Jack; and Bob ſhall have a company. Polly, yes Polly ſhall take the *booing* Earl of Littledale.

"I am worth at leaſt a plum! I was juſt ſixty-five laſt Candlemas. I am yet hale and ſtrong. Go to: I'll withdraw from the buſtle of the world, and the buſy hum of men. I'll retire, and enjoy life.

"Good!" continued old Grubs, manfully ſtumping up the mountain's ſide, "Good! I am worth at leaſt a plum! Aye, here I'll build me a ſnug warm box; there I'll plant my orchard; on this ſide I'll have my ſummer-houſe, on that my hot-beds; round that angle we'll run up the ſtables; yonder I'll dig my ice-houſe. —Whew! how all thoſe filthy huts and hovels ſtand blocking up my view! No matter! I'll ev'n take them off Squire Bumpkin's hands at once: then —every one ſhall come down."

"Conſider, your worſhip!" obſerved the ſteward, "conſider, Sir, what can thoſe poor peaſants, ſo hard at work, or their wives, do without cottages?"——"Do? curſe 'em! Do? faith! let them do as well as they can; 'tis no concern of mine. And, hark ye, friend! Do you ſee that village-mill, which makes ſuch an infernal clack? Do you ſee, I ſay, how its wheel obſtructs the ſtream which waters my grounds? Come, no words! that ſhall go too, by ——."

"Dear, your honour, conſider, where ſhall the neighbours get their corn ground?"—"Fiddle-faddle, man! Let them grind it where they can; but *not near my houſe.*"

So ſagely ſpeculated old Grubs; and he came home pleaſed with the project of his brain. He ſupped heartily, he took his ale, and he cracked his jokes; he ſmoaked out two pipes of beſt Virginia, and he went to-bed. A fit of apoplexy came on ſuddenly in the night, and—he never more awoke.

The cuts, therefore, and the village-mill, continue as they were; and the peaſantry live on as they were wont; whilſt old Grubs, who was *worth at leaſt a plum*, rots in the village church-yard, and his name is forgotten upon 'Change. W. B.

Chelſea, March 6.

Fig. 2.

1 Elm.
2 Oak.
3 Ash.
4 d°.
5 Oak.
6 Well decr.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5. ✶ der bon • coer • est • moun • deer

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, Feb.* 20.

THE lady who (in p. 28) corrects the biographer of Tone, as to the romance of Prince Fauferedin, is certainly right. Tone was but the tranſlator: he was perfectly verſed in the French language, and tranſlated it for bread. Had you inſerted this biography as it appeared in full in the Dublin Journal *, and not as it was briefed and garbled in the London papers, you would have perceived that, whether author or tranſlator of this work, Tone was only ſpoken of as writing it for immediate ſupport.

I ſend what your readers may deem a curioſity; an impreſſion from a ſeal taken upon Lord Edward Fitzgerald; and intended for the great ſeal of an Iriſh Republick. I do not pretend exactly to explain the emblematic figures, which, perhaps, ſome of your correſpondents may be able to do. The female figure I take to be *Hibernia*, who, having diſcarded the *Britiſh* ſhield, raſts away the *Iriſh* crown (for ſuch appears to be the radiated coronet), and ſtrikes upon the harp with a ſword, in order to rouſe two ſleeping wolf-dogs, ſo violently as to cut the ſtrings. A few ſcattered ſhamracks (trefoil) appear in the back-ground; and a dagger is ſuſpended over the harp. (*See Pl. III. fig.* 1.)

You may be aſſured that this is genuine. I have the impreſſion before me. The ſeal is in the cuſtody of Lord Chancellor Clare.

A Walſall correſpondent aſks, why the gallant martyr, Lieut. William Giffard, is ſaid to have been of the Brightly family. He ſeems to have overlooked the pedigree, which you have accurately ſtated in your account of his murder; and, if any additional evidence be wanting, I ſend you a copy of ſome verſes made by his elder brother, on viſiting the ruins of Brightly in the ſummer of 1798. They poſſeſs ſome merit in point of poetry, and much for the ſentiments they exhibit at a time when ſedition was juſt beginning to raiſe its head in this empire. (See our Poetry of the preſent month, p. 236.)

It may be neceſſary to add, that the ſhade in the ſixth *ſtanza* is Col. John G. of Brightly, celebrated for his loyalty by Prince; and that the incident in the tenth is founded on a family-tradition of his conduct at *Edgehill*; which, however it may fail of hiſtorical authority, was ſufficiently authentic for a poet to make uſe of.

Yours, &c. NORMANNUS.

* We had not ſeen this Journal. EDIT. GENT. MAG. *March*, 1799.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 26.

THE incloſed verſes on the well of St. Keyne appeared lately in the St. James's Chronicle; and, as it is one of the Corniſh natural wonders, I ſend you a ſketch of the well (*fig.* 2).

"A well there is in the Weſt country,
And a clearer one never was ſeen:
There is not a wife in the Weſt country
But has heard of the well of St. Keyne.

"An oak and an elm-tree ſtand behind,
And beſide does an aſh-tree grow;
And a willow from the bank above
Droops to the water below.

"A trav'ler came to the well of St. Keyne,
Pleaſant it was to his eye;
For from cock-crow he had been travelling,
And there was not a cloud in the ſky.

"He drank of the water ſo cool and clear,
For thirſty and hot was he;
And he ſat down upon the bank,
Under the willow-tree.

"There came a man from the neighbouring town,
At the well to fill his pail;
On the well-ſide he reſted it,
And bade the ſtranger hail.

"Now art thou a batchelor, ſtranger?
For, if thou haſt a wife,
The happieſt draught thou haſt drank this day
That ever thou didſt in thy life.

"Or has your good woman, if one you have,
In Cornwall ever been?
For an if ſhe have, I'll venture my life
She has drank of the well of St. Keyne.

"I have left a good woman, who never was here,
The ſtranger he made reply;
But that my draught ſhould be better for that,
I pray you anſwer me why?

"St. Keyne, quoth the countryman, many a time
Drank of this cryſtal well;
And before the angel ſummoned her,
She laid on the well a ſpell.

"If the huſband of this gifted well
Shall drink before his wife,
A happy man thenceforth is he,
For he ſhall be maſter for life.

"But if the wife ſhould drink of it firſt,
God help the huſband then!
The ſtranger ſtoopt to the well of St Keyne,
And left the waters again.

"You drank of the well, I warrant, betimes?
He to the countryman ſaid;

But

But the countryman ſmil'd as the ſtranger ſpoke,
And ſheepiſhly ſhook his head.

"I haſten'd as ſoon as the wedding was done,
And left my wife in the porch;
But i' faith ſhe had been wiſer than me,
For ſhe took a bottle to church."

Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, ſpeaks of it as follows:

"Next I will relate you another of the Corniſh natural wonders, *viz.* St. Kayne's well; but, leſt you make a wonder firſt at the ſaint, before you take notice of the well, you muſt underſtand that this was not Kayne the manqueller, but one of a gentler ſpirit and milder ſex, to wit, a woman. He who cauſed the ſpring to be pictured added this rime for an expoſition;

"In name, in ſhape, in quality,
This well is very quaint;
The name to lot of Kayne befell,
To over-holy ſaint.
The ſhape, four trees of divers kinde,
Withy, oke, elme, and aſh,
Make with their roots an arched roofe,
Whoſe floore this ſpring doth waſh.
The quality, that man or wife,
Whoſe chance or choice attaines
Firſt of this ſacred ſtreame to drinke,
Thereby the maſtry gaines."

Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 130.

The well is formed of ſtone worked in a coarſe manner; and at the end is a ſmall niche, which formerly might have contained an image of the ſaint probably. There is nothing curious in the well itſelf; but the five trees which grow on it are certainly well worth ſeeing; they ſeem at the bottom to be incorporated. The elm is a remarkably fine one. The dots ſhew the height of the well inſide. Theſe trees muſt be very old, for Carew wrote his Survey about 1600. The ſketch was taken in July 1795; the trees had not long before been pruned up, of courſe they are now more woody. The well is on the ſide of the high-road. To whom it belongs, I know not. It is hoped the owner will never ſuffer the trees to be cut down.

In Pelynt church, in the county of Cornwall, is the following ſingular epitaph on Edward Trelawnye, eſq. dated June 7, 1630:

"Cauſidicum claudit tumulus (miraris) honeſtum:
Gentibus hoc cunctis dixeris eſſe novum.
Here lyes an honeſt lawyer, wot you what?
A thing for all the world to wonder at."

Yours, &c. B. E. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, Feb.* 27.

A CONSTANT reader takes the liberty of ſubmitting to your inſpection the incloſed ſketch (*fig.* 3) of the font in the chapel at Drogheda, in the county of Lowth. It is compoſed entirely of white marble gilt. Should you deem it worth a place, it is at your ſervice.

I ſend you alſo (*fig.* 4) a drawing of the old church in the South of Portland. If any of your correſpondents could give me an account of it, and by whom founded, it would much oblige A TURFSTOCK.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 28.

THE incloſed gold ring (*fig.* 5) was found, more than 50 years ago, in ploughing a field at or near Brenchley, in Kent. The motto, in old French, is apparently a poeſy. Qu. what is the true reading?

Yours, &c. ALPHONSO.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 21.

WHILST viewing, not long ſince, the monuments in Weſtminſter abbey, I obſerved four on the wall of the South aile of the nave, to the Weſt of the door communicating with the Weſt cloiſter, in memory of four biſhops who had been deans of that collegiate church. The inſcriptions were firſt peruſed by me; but I was drawn to attend to the armorial ſhields with which they are decorated, in conſequence of my being poſſeſſed of an original letter from the famous Herald Aoſtis, dated November 13, 1731, in which he anſwers queries, that had been propoſed to him, as to the pretenſions a dean of Weſtminſter might have to bear the enſign of the order of the Bath; and, ſuppoſing them to be well founded, in what manner the ſhield was to be exhibited upon a ſepulchral monument. Extracts from this letter are ſent to you; but, before they are inſerted in your Miſcellany, it muſt be proper to ſpecify the ſhields upon the four monuments alluded to.

That upon the monument of Biſhop Sprat has only the arms of the See of Rocheſter impaled with the paternal coat; becauſe, whilſt he was dean, there were not any knights of the Bath. From the buſt of Biſhop Pearce is ſuſpended the medal of that order, to which, however, he could

could have no claim after he had ceaſed to be dean of Weſtminſter; but it may be preſumed that the buſt was copied from a portrait drawn before his Lordſhip's reſignation of that dignity. Beneath one tablet, commemorative of Biſhop Thomas, the ſhield of the order is diſplayed. But on the upper ſide, towards the Eaſt of Biſhop Wilcock's monument, there is a ſhield with four quarters thus emblazoned. 1. The arms of the ſee of Rocheſter; 2. the family coat; 3. the enſign of the Bath; 4. the arms of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter (*fig.* 6). But ſuch an arrangement is not conformable to the judgement of Mr. Anſtis, as will appear from theſe tranſcripts from his letter above cited.

"I have (he writes) inſpected the words of the ſtatutes of the Bath, which follow—*and may* (meaning the dean of Weſtminſter) *bear his own coat arms, impaling thoſe of the church of Weſtminſter, ſurrounded with the circle and motto of the order.* Theſe being the very terms, you will be pleaſed to obſerve that there is no compulſion, but only a privilege or liberty granted, which may be either uſed or omitted; but, when uſed, the manner preſcribed muſt be followed exactly.

"This privilege only extends to the dean of Weſtminſter; who, in that capacity, is conſtituted an officer of the order, and not to any other preferments that a dean of Weſtminſter may be inveſted with, to which preferments arms may be appropriated; and, therefore, the arms of the biſhoprick of Rocheſter cannot certainly be placed within the circle having the motto of the order inſcribed. So, as you rightly obſerve, there ought to be two different eſcutcheons on the monument, in caſe thoſe of the order be uſed, which is a very common caſe; and muſt always happen when either the deceaſed had more than one wife, or a lady more than one huſband; and there muſt be ſo many different eſcutcheons as there have been wives or huſbands.

"The motto is *Tria juncta in uno*; dull enough in all conſcience, whatever meaning it bears, but given by King James the firſt, whom Buchanan would have corrected if he had done it while he was under his tuition; which I only mention, becauſe in your letter the words were tranſpoſed, *in uno tria juncta*.

"There may, indeed, be even a queſtion ariſe, whether, according to the terms of this privilege, the arms of the church of Weſtminſter ought to be in the firſt or ſecond place, becauſe of the ambiguity probably of interpreting the true ſenſe of the word *impaling*, as uſed in this place; for it may be objected, that it might have been more plainly expreſſed, and have determined the matter; and that in this manner it ſhould have been plain, in caſe it had been ſaid *impaled* with the church of Weſtminſter. Theſe ſtatutes were drawn with much hurry, and formed moſtly upon the practice and plan of the Garter, in which the prelate bears the arms of the ſee of Wincheſter ſurrounded with the Garter (and antiently the coat arms of the biſhop was not joined with thoſe of that ſee within the Garter); and, ſince the office of chancellour of the Garter has been reſtored to the Biſhop of Saliſbury, there hath been a grant of that nature to that biſhop alſo by a late decree, whereof I have not the particular words at this place (the Heralds' office), the book being at Mortlake.

"But I have, therefore, placed the arms of the church of Weſtminſter in the firſt place, becauſe that ſeems to be moſt conſonant to the practice, and alſo to the deſign; for, a perſon muſt be firſt dean of that church before he can be the officer of the order, and that the arms of a ſpiritual preferment ſhould alſo precede any coat of a family; and, I believe, I have no occaſion to aſk the ſentiments of the great maſter of the order for his particular explanation in this caſe.

"I likewiſe gueſs that, in the hurry wherein theſe ſtatutes were framed, it was not then certainly known whether there were any particular arms appropriated to the dean of Weſtminſter diſtinct from thoſe of the church itſelf, and, therefore, the latter were mentioned; but it is now lawful for the dean himſelf to bear the arms of the church itſelf, for theſe ſtatutes have the force of the great ſeal.

"I have not deſcribed the arms of the church of Weſtminſter; for, as that church (if we include the time of the abbots) hath born three different coats, beſides another the little time it was a biſhoprick, I cannot tell which of them is now uſed; and it might be that, upon the new foundation by queen Elizabeth, another coat might be given, which hath been done in ſeveral foundations: but the perſons of that church can determine this point."

As the dean of Weſtminſter has not by the eſtabliſhment of that church any diſtinct arms appropriate to his preferment, had not the ſtatutes of the Bath, under the royal ſanction, granted him the privilege of empaling the arms of his church, I might have been apt to queſtion his having a clear right to ſuch an aſſumption of them. And it is ſubmitted to the deliberation of your readers, converſant in heral-

dry, whether a dean, a head of a college, or a master of an hospital; who has prebendaries, fellows, or brethren, respectively connected with him, can, *proprio jure*, monopolize such an armorial shield. Between coats of arms and the seals of bodies corporate there seems to be a near affinity, and very often the coat is only a *fac-simile* of the emblems on the seal. But to how very few, if any of these bodies, is it allowed to affix the seal to a lease, or any other instrument, without the concurrence of the majority of the society? And may it not, therefore, be fairly deduced, that he ought not to use the corporate coat of arms in a private concern? Shields of arms so empaled are certainly not unfrequently to be seen upon the sepulchral monuments of deans, though the practice does not appear to have been uniform, but rather by courtesy, and more from a mark of deference to the dignitary interred. Will it not, however, be difficult to shew an instance of a dean of any cathedral, who to the chain of his watch suspended a seal empaling the arms of his stall with his family-coat? And yet archbishops and bishops, without exception, display the arms of their diocese thus impaled, though it cannot be traced from the seal whether the bearer be a married man or a batchelor.

Let these objections and surmises be considered as coming from the imagination of a person who frankly owns his want of knowledge in the science of Heraldry. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *M. B. Jan.* 26.

HAPPENING accidentally to meet with a pamphlet, which I suppose to be scarce, written so much in the Shandean style, that some of your readers will be ready to suppose that Sterne must have seen it; I send you a few extracts, which, if they should raise a desire in any person of more leisure, and better acquainted with the author, than myself, your editor can give a direction to a person who is always ready to render easy of access to the learned and curious (though not always to the idle) enquirer the sources of knowledge committed to his care.

Yours, &c. S. A.

"Occasional Reflections in a Journey from London to Norwich and Cambridge.

"Joculare tibi videtur; et sane leve,
Quando nihil habemus majus, calamo ludimus:
Sed diligenter intuere has nænias,
Quantam sub illis utilitatem reperies!

"London: Printed and sold by A Baldwin, near the Oxford Arms, in Warwick-lane, 1711."

The publisher sets forth, that this paper dropped accidentally into his hands, but appeared to have been written about 20 years before.

"Rumford, at the Sun, April 15.—Here I was quarrelling with the hostler for his false measure. I said in my anger that none of his profession ever went to Heaven. A country parson standing by reproved me for my rash words. He did believe they were most of them knaves; but said, if God Almighty should punish all sinners according to their demerits, Heaven would be a solitary place. I was sensible of my fault, and gave him thanks for his seasonable correction. I told him that, when I was serious, I was of his persuasion, and could not believe that place was designed for a desert. To make one step towards it, or two, I asked the fellow pardon for some hard names I had called him by, and advised him withall to take new measures. The devil (the devil himself) for all the parson was so nigh, stood close on my left shoulder all the while; and, with an officious courteous smile, commended me for what I had done. Not that it could please him; but, as I suppose, to raise in me a vain conceit upon it. My better genius, on the other side, bade me not listen to the flatterer; and with an awful aspect, though not frightful, asked me, whether I did not believe that, in the six-pence given to the hostler, there was, virtually, contained a shilling benefit to myself? I, conscious of a partial double-dealing, answered him in my looks. For, fixing mine eyes upon the ground, they tacitly confest my guilt.

"16. Burntwood.— . . . . . .

"Ingatestone, Crown.—Walking without the town, by the road-side I saw an horse half-starved and overloaded. 'Friend,' said I to the clown who drove him, 'if some of the corn which is upon your horse's back were in his belly, he would carry it better far.' 'That horse hath eat no oats these two years,' said the boor, 'yet I have galloped him 20 miles in little more than two hours within these six months.' 'If you had trotted it on foot,' said I, 'you might have talked on 't indeed; but you were to blame in the wrong you did the nobler beast.' 'Why, what was he made for?' said the two-legged brute. 'For aught I know,' said I, 'with a little help of your whip and your spur [by his cruelty], to gallop with thee to the devil.' I have a compassion for dumb creatures. These cannot plead for themselves;

themſelves; and our ſtatutes aſſign no council for ſuch *paupers*. The bar is ſilent on their behalf, as the pulpit is. Could aſſes but drop gold at pleaſure, they would not want an advocate in either place. Lawyers would plead their property; divines would yield them ſouls.

"17. Chelmsford.—Fleas, a cheating landlady, and a large church.

"18. Colcheſter.—Here I took my leave of oyſters for the ſeaſon, and of the houſe for ever.

"23. Bydeſdale, Crown.—I have little compaſſion for common beggars; but there are ſome men I cannot paſs without an alms. One of theſe I overtook this morning travelling on the road. He aſked me nothing: indeed there was no occaſion for it; his countenance ſufficiently expreſſed his wants. Or was he querulous in his ſtory, which he told at my requeſt. After two or three queſtions, I gave him a pittance. He had loſt one of his eyes by ſickneſs, and the ſame diſtemper had impaired the other. The beſt ſervice they could do him now was to weep withal; which he did plentifully at this time in ſeeming joy. May be they had not done the like office long before. He had paſſed 60 years of age. If they had been fourſcore, I ſhould not have pitied him ſo much. The greateſt comfort to a wearied traveller is to be near his journey's end. His ſon, a child of eight years old, was his companion and his guide: though many ſteps behind him in his ways of ſorrow. My next thoughts were on him. I wiſh I had improved them as I ought; but they advanced my charity no farther than to make my ſhilling five. The old man found ſpeech enough to thank me for it, and wiſhed me a reward in Heaven. I told him he had not well conſidered what he ſaid: there are no crown purchaſes in Heaven; they are all of greater value.

"29 Burrowdis, King's Arms.—Stepping into the kitchen, I ſaw the miſtreſs of the houſe nurtling ſome young chickens. I was pleaſed at the ſight, and commended her good-nature. But the old cock, who ſtood upon the threſhold, crowed, and bade me look in the kettle that was hanging over the fire; where I ſaw his conſort hen, the mother of them, boiling for mine hoſteſs's dinner. This ſhewed to whom her charity was directed, and gave me other thoughts of the action. Poor Doodle would have crowed again, but could not; through age and grief his ſpirit failed him. But the jay in the window, who knew the ſtory, told me all. He ſaid the cock had gone to pot too, and that he ſeemed to rejoice at the ſentence; but the boys of the houſe had got him a reprieve—till next *Shrove Tueſday*.

"May 5. Brand, Chequer.—The two pretty daughters conſidered, the reckoning was well enough."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 23.

IN the plate in the Supplement to vol. LXVIII. of your Magazine is given an engraving of the armorial ſhield granted to Lord Nelſon in conſequence of the naval victory near the Nile, that will reflect permanent glory and honour upon the Britiſh nation, upon the noble commander, and upon all his coadjutors; and it is mentioned that the motto was ſuggeſted to his Majeſty by Mr. Pitt. A hint is added by your correſpondent of its being taken from a poem by the late Dr. Jortin, with the view of ſaving your readers the trouble of ſearching for it in any claſſic author. But, with ſubmiſſion, if your readers will examine the arrangement of mottos in Kearſley's Peerage, and in ſimilar publications, they will diſcover not a few mottos that have not a claſſical origin; and, in the lawyer's phraſe, I will beg leave to cite a caſe fully in point. For, though it is unnoticed by your correſpondent, the motto introduced by Mr. Pitt is ſubſtituted for the very different motto inſculped beneath the coat of arms of Sir Horatio Nelſon, K. B. under a print of him, well executed, by Barnard, a young artiſt, who is preparing another print of this illuſtrious man, which is in forwardneſs, and to be publiſhed by ſubſcription. Had Sir Horace been inſtalled a knight of the Bath, this coat and motto would have been diſplayed upon his banner in Weſtminſter abbey, and upon his appropriate ſtall in the chapel of Henry VII.; which, as it is ſuppoſed, will not now be done. "Faith and Works" is the motto; and, tho' ſome may have their doubts, whether war works might be ſuch fruits of a Chriſtian's faith as the inſpired penman (James ii. 17) deſired to have ſhewn to him, yet all, I am perſuaded, will concur in opinion, that the old motto is better adapted than the new to the memorable paſſage with which Sir Horatio began his diſpatch addreſſed to the Earl of St. Vincent, communicating his ſucceſsful attack in Aboukir bay:

"Almighty God," wrote the Admiral, pious and brave, "has bleſſed his Majeſty's arms by a great victory over the fleet of the enemy."

W. and D.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 17.

YOUR correſpondent "Ruſticus," LXVIII. 844, ſeems to "have been perplexed in his mind" without cauſe, on the ſubject of "preparation for receiving the ſacrament," as his notions reſpecting it appear to be reaſonable and Chriſtian. In points ſuch as this, the general direction is obvious: be neither, on the one hand, ſuperſtitiouſly rigid; nor, on the other, careleſs or prophane. It is wholeſome counſel though not inſpired, "Before thou prayeſt, prepare thyſelf," Ecclus. xviii. 23. And it is advice both ſalutary and inſpired, "Let a man examine," prove, or, try "himſelf, and ſo let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup," 1 Cor. xi. 28. But ſince, when the Apoſtle wrote this, there was a weekly Sacrament, he doubtleſs had no thought of what is called a "week's preparation;" but either of private reflexions and prayers on the Lord's day in the cloſet, or privately in the church. It is very true that ſelf-examination is a duty of ſuch evident importance, that the Samian ſage is ſaid to have recommended it to his pupils not to cloſe their eyes before they had *thrice* gone over the occurrences of the day. No ſuch law is laid upon us, but the daily endeavour humbly and heartily to love and ſerve both God and man through Chriſt, with daily prayer in His name for ſtrength and pardon. When this is our ſtudy, and ſtill more if it is not yet our ſtudy, the oftener we take a retroſpect of our life, the better; and, on every account, ſuch review never can be more ſeaſonable, nor more likely to be beneficial, than when we are about to renew our vows and implore forgiveneſs in the commemoration of the great propitiatory ſacrifice. But if we have not, during the week, employed as much time as we wiſh, in the manner we wiſh, it can hardly be right to neglect the poſitive command of our Lord, "This do in remembrance of me," becauſe we have before neglected duties, if ſuch they are, of our own creating. In this, as in other things, we "have been called unto liberty;" and it is no proof of wiſdom if we convert our liberty into licentiouſneſs, or voluntarily make ourſelves ſlaves. In general, there is not much reaſon to fear leſt thoſe, who live in notorious habits of wickedneſs, ſhould come to the holy Communion with all their ſins about them: they commonly care as little for this as for other duties. The truly deplorable part of the matter is, that ſo many, who are ſincerely conſcientious in the performance of other duties, are ſo inſenſible and inattentive to this.

"The Companion to the Altar," mentioned by Ruſticus, is in general a very judicious and valuable tract; but, when you leave the Holy Scriptures, and, next to them, the beſt book in the world, the Liturgy of the Church of England, there are few devotional works which you can rightly and intelligently uſe without ſome omiſſions or alterations. For inſtance, in the firſt prayer in the "Companion" there is this clauſe: "I, the unworthieſt of all creatures do," &c. Here "a *moſt* unworthy creature," that is *extremely* unworthy, or, as in the General Thankſgiving, "thy unworthy ſervant," would be more proper. For though it is certain that every one, even the beſt of men, is unworthy of God's mercy, in a greater degree than he can poſſibly conceive, yet it cannot be true, that every one is "the *unworthieſt* of *all* creatures." In the ſame prayer we have, "and, inſtead of thoſe filthy rags of my righteouſneſs, cloath me with the righteouſneſs of the ſaints." The expreſſions are ſcriptural; but, taken from the context, the ſenſe of them is doubtful and obſcure, and often abuſed. "The righteouſneſs of the ſaints" is the righteouſneſs of faith working by love; but it were better ſurely to ſubſtitute words of clear and edifying import; ſuch as, "aid my repentance, ſtrengthen my faith, and quicken my obedience," that, &c.

And now we are approaching to another correſpondent, and another matter, "imputed righteouſneſs," p. 855. Our faith, our repentance, our obedience, one and all of them, are acceptable unto God, not in themſelves, but through Chriſt alone. Abraham's *own* "faith," which ſhewed itſelf in his conduct, "was counted," "reckoned," or "imputed" (as our tranſlators have varied the one individual term of the original), "unto him for righteouſneſs," was graciouſly regarded or accepted as ſuch of God in Chriſt. But "imputed righteouſneſs" in a different

* Rom. iv. 3, 5, 9.

ſenſe,

ſenſe, as ſome men teach it, is a notion not indeed difficult to comprehend, but totally unfounded in "the doctrine of Revelation and of our Eſtabliſhed Church."

"Inſpiration" (ib. 854) is either *proper* or *directory*. Inſpiration, properly ſo called, which was occaſional and miraculous, was undoubtedly diſtinguiſhable by the Prophet or Apoſtle from the thoughts and workings of his own mind; and was always demonſtrated to others by Miracles, or by prophecy. Directory inſpiration is the ſilent aid of the Holy Spirit, "given to every man to profit withal." the ſource of all the good that is in him, but not diſtinguiſhable from the operation of his own mind. The "Methodiſts and Diſſenters" often ſpeak of their "gifts" in terms that are only applicable to the miraculous or prophetical inſpiration; and whether their teachers are, as this correſpondent declares, "moved by the Holy Ghoſt to preach the Goſpel," or whether they deceive themſelves in that matter, may well be queſtioned. It is ſaid, on this very ſubject, that "God is not the author of confuſion, but of peace," 1 Cor. xiv. 33. He would never by his Holy Spirit, the Spirit of unity and of love, move men to create ſchiſms; and oppoſe the ordinances and the miniſters of his own appointment in unbroken ſucceſſion from the Apoſtles. If they argue, as they uſually do, in ſupport of their cauſe, from their real or ſuppoſed ſucceſs, the ſame argument has been uſed not only by every ſect which has diſgraced Chriſtianity, but alſo by the grand impoſtor Mahomet, and his followers.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

HOW fortunate it muſt be, that, ſurrounded as we are by "wars and rumours of wars," we have leiſure to contemplate the vaſt increaſe of *genius* *, which is obvious in every company and ſociety with which we may happen to mix. For my own part, I am almoſt tired of ſeeing ſo many geniuſes, and heartily wiſh we had a peace on the Continent, that I might retire to ſome quarter where I could meet with a few plain, dull fellows like myſelf, and not run the riſk of being knocked down by a Genius in every turning.

* This ingenious eſſay is copied from the St. James's Chronicle.

It was but the other day that I happened to call at my ſhoemaker's for a pair of *laſt* ſhoes, to preſerve my old bones.—"Pray," ſays I, "Mr. Solem, what do you intend to do with your ſon there? He is old enough now for ſome buſineſs."—"Why, maſter, I *means* to bind him to my own trade, for he has a great *Genus* for it."

I have likewiſe the honour to employ a carpenter, who was recommended to me as a great *Genius* in fitting up a room; and he very naturally introduced a painter, another prodigious *Genius* at a *varniſh*.

Do we look at the fine arts, how immenſe the concourſe of *Geniuſes* at one exhibition of paintings! The papers, indeed, do not treat them all with equal reſpect; but what does that ſignify? If a boy can daub ſomething like a *blue bear*, or a *red cow*, or a *golden lion*, do not all his friends ſet him down for a *Genius*; and does he not commence gentleman on the ſtrength?—As to muſick, the whole nation may be deemed *Geniuſes*, from the blind fiddler at the corner of the ſtreet, up to Cramer. What immenſe numbers of *Geniuſes* may be heard piping, fiddling, and fluting, every night, in hopes that one day or other, they may *preſide** at their own benefit with tickets *ten ſhillings* and *ſixpence* each! I have a neighbour who had the honour of two muſical ſons, both eminent vocal performers; the one took his degrees in muſick at the Horſeſhoe, and the other at the Gooſe and Gridiron. Flattered by the encouragement of ſuch reputable academies, and having received diplomas from the "Odd Fellows, the Free and Eaſy, and the Jolly Friars," they commenced their career as *Geniuſes*, and undoubtedly would have riſen to envied ſtations in our moſt faſhionable orcheſtra's, had not the eldeſt been murdered one morning, as he was ſtepping out of Mr. Kirby's houſe in the Old Bailey, by a gang of twelve fellows, who had conſpired together for that purpoſe; and the youngeſt, I know not why, went twice over to America, where he remained on the firſt viſit *ſeven years*,

* *Opus eſt interprete.* *Preſide* is the word now applied—not to the leader of the band, but to ſome diſtinguiſhed performer—as, "Mr. —— will *preſide* at the harpſichord." Dr. Johnſon did not live long enough to inſert this meaning of the word, or to enquire whether it had any?

and

and on the ſecond *fourteen*; after which, his parents received no tidings of this genius.

If we proceed to the ſiſter art, poetry, I am certain we ſhall find the proportion conſiderably increaſed, eſpecially as it unfortunately happens, that it is much eaſier to handle the pen than the bow or the bruſh, as poets are a kind of people who do not wait until others call them *Geniuſes*, but conſider themſelves in that light from the moment they have tagged two lines together.

I heartily wiſh that ſomething could be done to reduce the number of *Geniuſes*, otherwiſe we ſhall certainly be very ſoon in want of artificers and handicraftſmen of all deſcriptions. It is wonderful how much *Genius* ſtands in the way of trade. I am obliged to ſend three or four ſtreets off for my rolls in a morning, becauſe my baker has a genius for agriculture; and I ſeldom get a ſuit of cloaths from my taylor, without perceiving that he has been employing his genius upon metaphyſicks. My worthy oppoſite neighbour, an eminent merchant, is perpetually complaining of having an *enlightened* counting-houſe. "I have not a clerk," ſays he, "who is not fit for every thing but what I employ him on. I am in perpetual danger of having my invoices written in rhyme; my anſwers to foreign correſpondents would do credit to the Univerſity of Oxford; my book-keeper enters a room as if he were to ſpeak a prologue; and I have a clever young dog, who collects bills, but who is ſo intent upon *your anſwers to correſpondents*, that I can ſeldom get any to mine."

And laſtly, Mr. Urban, even in domeſtic matters, we have the advantage of being attended by *Geniuſes*. My dame is always telling me what a *Genius* our daughter is at *mince-meat*—and perſuaded me to allow my ſon to venture his neck on the Serpentine at laſt froſt, becauſe he was a *Genius* at *ſkating*. Pray, ſir, let your correſpondents take this matter into conſideration, and propoſe ſome ſcheme for the reduction of *Genius*, that buſineſs may not ſtand ſtill.

Yours, &c. NO GENIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

THE preſent age being peculiarly partial to ſplendid new editions of popular books; I am much aſtoniſhed to find ſeveral books of real merit which are ſtill ſuffered to remain in obſcurity. I will not ſay the books I am about to mention are *popular*, but they are ſuch as will ever be read both with pleaſure and profit. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, Feltham's Reſolves, and Fuller's Holy State, are worthy of being brought forward in improved editions. The Works of Mr. Fuller are all of them too excellent to remain buried in oblivion.

Yours, &c. CRITO.

Mr. URBAN, *Oundle, March* 3.

I BEG leave to avail myſelf of your extenſive connexion with the inquiſitive and ſcientific parts of the world to ſolicit a clear ſolution of an obvious difficulty.

The promoters of inland navigations have always inſiſted, with great ſtrength of argument, on the ſuperiority of water roads over land roads for the purpoſes of domeſtic commerce and internal communications; and have even made rivers to croſs over rivers to form them. But this doctrine is now inverted, to favour the novelty of what appears to me an unaccountably extravagant project. There is a noble water conveyance from Graveſend acroſs the Thames to Tilbury; but, this being provided by Nature, the object of Art is to ſurprize us by an *inland* road for carriages and foot-paſſengers! And to obtain it we are invited down a ſteep ravine; to leave "the warm precincts of the cheerful day;" to enter regions of utter darkneſs, and "cold obſtruction;" and to grope by lamp-light through a deep, cloſe, ſuffocating, wet, gully of frightful extent; with a tremendous body of water over our heads, menacing us, like the ſword of Dionyſius, all the way! All this is, to my cool apprehenſion, a moſt whimſical paradoxical undertaking; and I much wiſh to underſtand *cui bono*, before I part with any money to forward the attempt. What is become of Peter Pindar upon ſo inviting a theme? Were M—— known to be a ſubſcriber to a ſcheme that ſeems calculated to lead us from the Britiſh dominions to encroach on thoſe of Pluto, the merry wag would probably have ſtepped forth, with his uſual glee, to excite mirth that might concentrate to his own emolument. But this formidable bard may, perhaps, be a

ſleeping

ſtirring partner in the buſineſs, and enjoy a ſnug ſhare to keep him quiet. Exemption from keen ſatire is ſomething when panegyrick is wanting.

Yours, &c. QUIDAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Hurley-hall, Lancaſhire, Feb.* 3.

A COPY of the following verſes, recovered from the duſt of half a century, have lately recalled to mind many a pleaſing idea of my youthful days; when we thoughtleſs ſchoolboys feared nothing, who are now ſhifted into "lean and ſlippered pantaloons," or "to the laſt ſcene of all, *ſans* every thing." The lines were written, *as a ſort of ſchool-exerciſe*, by one to whoſe precepts I owe much, and whoſe memory I muſt always revere—the late Rev. John Hargreaves, curate of Barlaſton, then, and many years before (as well as afterwards), maſter of Trentham ſchool*, in my native county of Staffordſhire. He was educated at Oxford, and was married twice; his firſt wife being ſiſter to the Rev. Geoffrey Williams (ſome time curate of Trentham, and afterwards rector of Aſtbury, co. Cheſter); but he never had any children. In 1756, he was ſtill living at Trentham, where he died. The houſe and ſchool, &c. were old thatched buildings, yet ſtanding, at no great diſtance, North-eaſt, from the gates of the Marquis of Stafford; and, though their preſent appearance may not be the moſt reſpectable, then afforded decent accommodations for 50 or 60 boarders; the terms being 12l. a year, for ſchooling and board incluſively. The boys were inſtructed by him, aſſiſted by the Rev. —— Middleton, his uſher, not only in Engliſh, Latin, and Greek, but alſo in Hebrew and French, in mathematicks, geography, and aſtronomy; to which he added heraldry, having ſome turn likewiſe for Antiquities, which might give the bias to my youthful mind †. Being an excellent grammarian, Mr. Hargreaves was ſaid to have the credit at Oxford of grounding his pupils uncommonly well. In the ſchool he was a diſciplinarian, ſtrict and awful, perhaps ſometimes ſevere, and jealous of his dignity as Buſby himſelf. Open and warm in his temper, ſome unlucky rogues would now and then dare to whiſper, in private, that "he could bounce like a parched pea;" but ſo much did his preſence awe them, that often would they anxiouſly endeavour to trace (and not ſeldom with ſucceſs) ſome good omen for the day, as well in the very faſhion of his wig, as in the lines of "his morning face ‡." Yet, as his ſeverity was well-timed, ſo was it timely relaxed; having drawn the cord ſufficiently tight, he had pleaſure in ſeeing the bow unbend with a ſpring; only anxious that "*Hoc age*" ſhou'd be our conſtant motto, whether engaged in the ſchool or the refectory, at priſon bars or foot-ball, at church or at taw; for, it was not in his nature to damp the ardour of holiday recreation with a *taſk*, or to confine juvenile rambles within ſtated *bounds*. Some few of my ſchool-fellows came from the counties of Salop, Derby, and Warwick, with two or three from London; but the reſt, during my nine years reſidence, from Feb. 1727-8, to May, 1737, were rough Staffordſhire or Cheſhire lads. Amongſt the latter were the names of Meredith, of Henbury, Davenport (afterwards of Capeſthorn), Wilbraham (afterwards Bootle, of Latham), Thornycroft, of Thornycroft, Cradock (afterwards an Iriſh biſhop), Ford of E. ton, af-

* As maſter of this ſchool it was underſtood he had a ſalary of 20l. *per annum*.

† The boys were taught to dance by one Henry Johnſon, of Nantwich, in Cheſhire, a relation to the facetious dancing-maſter of that name in Manchester; the latter of whom wrote the play of Hurlo-Thrumbo; and of whom it was told that, being aſked by an honeſt tradeſman, in the long-room there, who that *Cato* was of whom he was talking? "An eminent *puſtian man* at *Rome!*" Johnſon quickly replied; "Oh, oh!" rejoining the other, perfectly ſatisfied.

‡ "I care for nobody (ſaid Tom Mainwaring) but *little* Jack Hargreaves—and *my father a little.*" And a young peer has been ſeen ſitting in jeopardy, with the bread at his mouth, Tantalus like, all dinner-time, for ſcampering over the bridge to his father's without leave. One, leaſt diligent at his book, was made to do penance, covered with ſtrings of birds' eggs, and his ſquirrel-box on his head, whilſt a label exhibited the following ludicrous lines:

"Vol' come ſee my raree ſhow,
Egg of magpie, egg of crow!
Vol' come ſmell the fragrant ſmell,
Egg of thruſtle, egg of ouzel!"

terwards of Manchester, &c. &c.; and amongſt the former were ſix Mainwarings, of Whitmore, two Cottons, of Crakemarſh, Swinnerton, of Butterton, *Jervis* of Darlaſton, Floyer, of Hints, Falkener, of Hagley, Mills, of Barlaſton, Newton, of King's-Bromley, two Taylors, of Colton, Leigh, of Woodhead, Carlis, Montfort, Aſhenhurſt, Bagnall, &c. &c.; nor muſt it be omitted, that the preſent Marquis of Stafford and his brother, the late Honourable Richard-Leveſon Gower, were preparatively initiated here in their Weſtminſter grammar; here, alſo, I could name a lady *, then in the bloom of youth, ſtanding proudly pre-eminent at the head of her form, to whoſe vigorous mind Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, were a ſource of amuſement, and to whoſe ſuperior abilities we, her claſs-fellows, bowed with reſpect; nor can I ever forget poor Jack Hewitt, the village farmer's ſon, a lad of parts, who, having caught the ſmall-pox, the very diſorder he dreaded, had a preſentiment of his untimely end, and wrote his own epitaph, in verſe, which was inſcribed on his graveſtone in Trentham church-yard.

It was the boaſt of this youthful band, as their proudeſt privilege, that the lordly owner of Trentham admitted them, uncontrouled, to the freedom of his extenſive domains. The ſportive field lay wide, indeed, before them; they joyed to ſound the river or the pool †, to roam through woodland walks, or "meet the ſun upon the upland lawn;" for the Trent and each long canal were theirs, and their daily play-ground was Trentham *park!* Excuſe an old man, Mr. Urban, who never could contemplate theſe Elyſian fields, this *Campus martius* of free-born youths, without much emotion.

"Hunc morem, hos curſus, atque hæc certamina ‡!" VIRGIL.

And again,

"Hæc ibat Simois, hic eſt Sigeïa tellus,
Hic ſteterat Priami regia celſa ſenis!" OVID.

Immured, from early morn, with Homer and Virgilian ſore; at noon, ſtill crammed with Hebrew roots; and cramped a ſummer's day, with grammar rules; at length the aſſaulted gate flew wide, and forth they ruſhed headlong, untamed, from evening ſchool; eager, they fled reſtraint, to range at large like foreſters, all "free as mountain wind;" now, intent to ſnare the *milk-white* § ſparrow, to pluck the cluſtering cob-nuts, or climb, adventurous, to the loftieſt aerie of hawk or heron; then on fire to chaſe the ſquirrel flying from tree to tree; to ſpear the wily otter; or emulate the dappled deer, whilſt bounding over the ſteep of *King's-wood bank* ||! But I muſt conclude, with again intreating you to pardon the garrulity of one who entered yeſterday N. S. his *octogeſimum*.

* Miſs Lydia Betſon, niece to Mr. Hargreaves; living, in 1786, at or near Nampt-wich, being then the widow of —— Hall.

† The writer of this was firſt confirmed in ſwimming by plunging headlong from the top of a floodgate. The ſteeple of Trentham church was another ſource of amuſement and exerciſe; it *then* containing ſix bells, too near to be agreeable to the inhabitants of the cloſely adjoining manſion; eſpecially as certain *burgeſſes* cloſe to clatter them at their pleaſure, boaſting, whilſt they ſtaggered off, "that they had not left *Jack Gower* a drop of drink in his cellar." Of the ſeptennial *ſelf* importance of ſuch gentry *in thoſe days* the following inſtance was given: "Did you ever ſay grace at your table?" (ſaid a lad to one of the ſervants at the hall) "Never but once (replied he) and then *they* eat up all the dinner before it was done!"

‡ At a time when the county of Stafford was ſometimes nick-named "the Pretender's patrimony," *ſuch* a badge as an *orange*-and-ſilver waiſtcoat could hardly paſs *unnoticed*; accordingly, *mine* was cut, by ſome of the boys, from top to bottom. One day, as a party were going to bathe at the *Ealand*, near a part of the river then deep and dangerous, a Marquis in embryo happening to follow, the writer of this was pitched upon to drive him back, and, on his refuſal, threw him to the ground; but the ſweetneſs of his ſmiling countenance (never to be forgotten as he lay upon his back) diſarming reſentment and engaging his antagoniſt in his favour, he was mildly adviſed, and at length prevailed upon, to return.

§ I remember ſeveral white *houſe*-ſparrows there.

|| Often from this commanding ſtation have we viewed in rutting time the luſty bucks engaging furiouſly in battle; and, on the retreat of one (ſometimes not till he had loſt a *brow-antler*, or had been ſhorn of half his *beam*) have ſeen another, whilſt the herd ſtood by *at gaze*, impatiently advance to engage the conqueror.

Opes non reddunt beatum.

En, ubi celsa domus nitidis stat nixa columnis,
Nobilis et locuples olim habitavit eques*;
Sed non deducta est auro, fundoque, domoque,
Sive chiragra manu, sive podagra pede:
Illi verna fuit, tribulà qui fana terebat,
Cui dominus, "Sors, O, si tua nostra foret!" [constet utrique,
Verus illi, "Haudquaquam, sed sors sua
Vina, podagra tibi—lympha, salusque mihi!"

Whilom there liv'd a knight* well known to fame, [name;
Ample his fortune, and renown'd his
But fame, nor family, nor house, nor lands, [hands.
Secur'd from gout his knotted feet and
This knight a labourer had, that in his barn [earn;
With sweat of brow his daily bread did
To whom the knight—"Tom, 'twould be well for me [like thee!"
Could I be poor and sound, and thrash
"To swop wi' yo' (quoth he) nought should wi' me prevail, [yelth and flail!"
Tak' yo' y'ur woine and gewt, gi' me my

Yours, &c. JOHN CHADWICK.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 10.

YOUR correspondent R. G. p. 122, in his allusion applied to me, appears to confound the two monuments of Bishop Poore and Bishop Roger together. I can only answer that, previous to my visiting Salisbury cathedral in 1781, for the purpose of taking sketches from the various monumental chapels, monuments, tombs, and enriched gravestones, I was furnished with an outline plan of the cathedral, in which was set down the name and situation of them, by an Antiquary, whose learned and superb publications of sepulchral remains have raised his name above all praise. I found his memorandums perfect; and they were corroborated by the tradition of the place.

I must owe, at that time, I had no idea of the destruction, alteration, and removal, of the memorials, of the founder, patrons, or benefactors, of that once-interesting repository of their venerated ashes; or else I should have been more particular in my observations, and I might have seen the letters alluded to on the ledge of the monument and on the statue, which then entirely escaped my observation.

The etching which I made of Bishop Poore's monument, for the Rev. Mr. Milner's "Dissertation on Salisbury Cathedral," is as it appeared in 1781, above noticed, with my addition of the groins seen within the arches, which I was then informed had lately been broken away, and in lieu of which a few boards were fastened up to supply the deficiency. Of the fate of this monument your correspondent R. G. is fully informed in the page 1108, which he has quoted from.

The memorial of Bishop Roger was at the above date, 1781, in the nave of the cathedral.

As the statue of Bishop Poore, and the ground whereon it was laid, were, at the time I sketched it, inclosed within the monument, and its East and West ends abutted against the ends of the monument, as may be witnessed in the view, it is not unlikely, that the letters on the ledge could not then be perceived; but, being now divested of these adjoining parts, may readily meet the eye.

Yours, &c. J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 3.

THE present month of February, which has commenced in the midst of a whirlwind of driving snow, unequalled probably, even in the North of England, during the last 20 years, reminds me of an old adage—

"February fill dike,
Either black or white;"

which, I apprehend, is generally known. But I am not certain that the following, applied to *Candlemas-day*, is equally notorious:

"If the sun shines i' th' forenoon,
Winter is not half done."

Yesterday the sun certainly did shine through the *frosty* air upon a *white* world; but we also know, that the *genial* warmth of his rays sometimes renders a forenoon in the beginning of February delightful to an invalid as an *April* morn. Is it not possible then, that the latter maxim might be founded on the common observation, that a too early spring is usually succeeded by wintry weather? On the other hand, as an *old* adage must refer to *old* style, it may seem that the 22d of January

* It was understood that the writer had in his eye Sir Thomas Gower, of Sittenham, co. York, or Sir Richard (or his brother Sir William) Leveson-Gower, of Trentham, barts.

January is rather too early for spring-like weather; and that it may signify only that a clear sunshiny morning on the 22d of January is likely to be followed by a continuation of settled frost*.

Considering the word *either* in the first adage, may not the meaning of the second apply to *either?*

Yours, &c. UTRUM HORUM.

HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

LETTER XVI.

"Ecce iterum Crispinus!"
"Socrates again!"

AS the phiz of this philosopher has so much puzzled antient and modern physiognomists, let us re-consider this matter a little. The best description that we can have of him must be from his two scholars, Zenophon and Plato; and they both describe him as uncomely in aspect, of a melancholy complexion, bald-pated, flat-nosed, with projecting eyes, and a downcast look; but at the same time inform us, that he possessed a strong and hardy constitution; and, consequently, I conjecture that he was well formed in body and limbs. And we are likewise told that he had some obstructions (but of what sort is not specified) in his jugular parts. And Baptista Porta does not explain the defect much better, though he seems to hint (a little vaguely) that his clavicles were somehow ill formed; and says, that men with such clavicles are insensible. But Porta's chief objection is (take it in his own words) "quod jugula concava non haberet." I confess, I do not clearly understand this jugular business. But you well know, Mr. Urban, that no physiognomist can judge from verbal or written description; for, true judgement can only be formed by an examination of the living person, or from some striking likeness, however exhibited. From the engraved head that Porta has given of Socrates, as well as from all the rest that I have seen, I in some measure agree with old Zopyrus in thinking that the philosopher's aspect indicates a natural sour disposition, and an unpleasant temper; but, as his head in general, and his forehead in particular, appear to be well formed, I see no reason why he might not be (what the Oracle pronounced him) the wisest man of his day in all Greece. And his pupil Zenophon, in describing his mental accomplishments, lets us into the secret why the Oracle of Apollo distinguished him so highly, viz. because he was wise for promoting the good of mankind; not that he exceeded all others in science at large, but that he excluded all unuseful abstracted speculation, and confined himself solely to the study and practice of moral virtue; for, in the language of sensible, elegant, and judicious Pope, "He taught that useful science, to be good."

In short, he lived the champion of moral virtue, and died a martyr to design at the advanced age of 70 years. Your veneration for the Sages of Antiquity, Mr. Urban, will excuse this digression; and in my next I will confine myself solely to the consideration of the curious page of Baptista Porta.

(To be continued.) T——R.

* In the North of England usually called a *storm*, however *calm* and pleasant.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 19.

CAN you inform me who were "Radcliff's doctors," mentioned in Pope's Epistles of Horace, b. II. ep. I. l. 182?

"Ev'n *Radcliff's doctors* travel first to France, [dance."
Nor dare to practise till they've learn'd to

I presume them to be physicians, graduates of Oxford, who have travelling fellowships; but, perhaps, some Oxonian correspondent of yours will favour us with an account of the extent of the Doctor's original charities, not only there but elsewhere, together with the consequent improvements of those munificent bequests to the present time. N. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb* 28.

IT might, perhaps, be of some service to the cause of Religion, if I could be informed, through the channel of your useful Magazine, whether there is any explanation of the Church of England Catechism preferable, for the information of young persons in the lower classes of life, to that published many years since by the Rev. J. Lewis, of Margate, which has now passed through *thirty-five* editions.

Salopiensis seems to be much puzzled with the word *ruen*, in the epitaph upon the wife of R. Oseley, esq. p. 17. *Ruen* seems to me simply to mean rueing, or grieving for her loss: mate—by

no

no means barren—for, the verse afterwards—

"Such work with her was doone"—

certainly implies the previous performance of it in her first husband's time, not inability, or barrenness.

It is not impossible that "ruen Partridge" may mean *riven*, or a solitary bird, riven or torn from her mate; the verb *to rive* being of Saxon derivation, and the old manner of spelling easily reconciling such an interpretation.

I am, Mr. Urban, your very sincere friend, and old admirer, SENEX.

March 12.

MR. URBAN is requested to give a page of his Magazine to the following lines from vol. II. p 624, of the fourth edition of the "Anti-Jacobin;" a noble apostrophe to the poets of the age to resist the torrent of iniquity.

"But say,—indignant does the Muse retire,
Her shrine deserted, and extinct its fire?
No pious hand to feed the sacred flame,
No rapturd soul a Poet's charge to claim?
"Bethink thee, Gifford, when some future age
Shall trace the promise of thy playful page;
*The hand which brush'd a swarm of fools away [prey!
Should rouse to grasp a more reluctant
Think then, will pleaded indolence excuse
The tame secession of thy languid Muse?
"Ah! where is now that promise? why so long
Sleep the keen shafts of satire and of song?
Oh! come, with Taste and Virtue at thy side, [pride;
With ardent zeal inflam'd, and patriot
With keen poetic glance direct the blow,
And empty all thy quiver on the foe:—
No pause—no rest—'till weltering on the ground [with many a wound.
The poisonous Hydra lies, and pierc'd
"Thou too!—the † nameless Bard, whose honest zeal
For law, for morals, for the public weal,
Pours down impetuous on thy country's foes [prose;
The stream of verse, and many-languaged
Thou too!—though oft thy ill-advis'd dislike [strike,—
The guiltless head with random censure
Though quaint allusions, vague and undefin'd, [mind;—
Play faintly round the ear, but muck the
Through the mix'd mass yet truth and learning shine,
And manly vigour stamps the nervous line;
And patriot warmth the generous rage inspires,
And wakes and points the desultory fires!
"Yet more remain unknown:—for who can tell
What bashful genius, in some rural cell,
As year to year, and day succeeds to day,
In joyless leisure wastes his life away?
In him the flame of early Lucy shone;
His genuine worth his old companions own;
In childhood and in youth their chief confess'd,
His master's pride, his pattern to the rest‡.
Now, far aloof retiring from the strife
Of busy talents, and of active life,
As, from the loop-holes of retreat, he views [and news,
Our stage, verse, pamphlets, politics,
He loaths the world, or with reflection sad
Concludes it irrecoverably mad;
Of taste, of learning, morals, all bereft,
No hope, no prospect, to redeem it left.
"Awake! for shame! or o'er thy nobler sense
Sink in th' oblivious pool of indolence!
Most Wit be found alone on Falsehood's side,
Unknown to Truth, to Virtue unallied?
Arise! nor scorn thy country's just alarms;
Wield in her cause thy long-neglected arms:
Of lofty satire pour th' indignant strain,
Leagued with her friends, and ardent to maintain,
'Gainst Learning's, Virtue's, Truth's, Religion's foes,
A kingdom's safety, and the world's repose!
"If Vice appal thee, if thou view with awe [law;—
Insults that brave, and crimes that 'scape the
Yet may the specious bastard brood, which claim
A spurious homage under Virtue's name,
Sprung from that parent of ten thousand crimes,
The *new philosophy* of modern times,—
Yet, these may rouse thee!—with unsparing hand
Oh, lash the vile impostures from the land!
"First, stern Philanthropy:—not she, who dries [eyes;
The orphan's tears, and wipes the widow's
Not she, who, fainted Charity her guide,
Of British bounty pours the annual tide:—
But *French* Philanthropy;—whose boundless mind [kind;—
Glows with the general love of all mankind
Philanthropy,—beneath whose baneful sway
Each patriot passion sinks, and dies away.
"Taught in her school t' imbibe the mawkish strain, [Paine,
Condorcet, fitter'd through the dregs of
Each pert adept disowns a Briton's part,

* See the motto prefixed to "The Baviad," a poem, by W. Gifford, esq.

† Author of "Pursuits of Literature."

‡ Some particular person is evidently here alluded to; we wish to know whom.

And

And plucks the name of England from his heart.
"What, ſhall a name, a word, a ſound controul [panſive ſoul?
Th' aſpiring thought, and cramp th' ex-
Shall one half-peopled iſland's rocky round
A love, that glows for all creation, bound?
And ſocial charities contract the plan
Fram'd for thy freedom, *univerſal* Man?
—No—through th' extended globe his feelings run, [ſun!
As broad and general as th' unbounded
No narrow bigot *he*;—*his* reaſon'd view
Thy intereſts, *England*, ranks with thine, *Peru!*
France at our doors, *he* ſees no danger nigh,
But heaves for *Turkey's* woes th' impartial ſigh;
A ſteady patriot of the world alone,
The friend of every country—but his own.
"Next comes a gentler virtue—Ah! beware [ſcare.
Leſt the harſh verſe her ſhrinking ſoftneſs
Viſit her not too roughly;—the warm ſigh
Breathes on her lips; the tear-drop gems her eye.
Sweet Senſibility, who dwells enſhrin'd
In the fine foldings of the feeling mind;—
With delicate *Mimoſa's* ſenſe endu'd,
Who ſhrinks inſtinctive from a hand too rude;
Or, like the *Anagallis*, prefcient ſhow'r,
Shuts her ſoft petals at th' approaching ſhow'r.
"Sweet child of ſickly Fancy!—her of yore [bore;
From her lov'd *France* Rouſſeau to exile
And, while 'midſt lakes and mountains wild he ran, [of man,
Full of himſelf, and ſhunn'd the haunts
Taught her o'er each lone vale and Alpine ſteep;
To liſp the ſtory of his wrongs, and weep;
Taught her to cheriſh ſtill in either eye,
Of tender tears a plentiful ſupply,
And pour them in the brooks that babbled by;—
Taught by nice ſcale to meet her feelings ſtrong,
Falſe by degrees, and exquiſitely wrong;
—For the cruſh'd beetle, *firſt*,—the widow'd dove,
And all the warbled ſorrows of the grove;
Next for poor ſuffering *guilt*:—and, *laſt* of all, [fall.
For parents, friends, a king and country's
"Mark her fair votaries, prodigal of grief, [relief,
With cureleſs pangs, and woes that mock
Droop in ſoft ſorrow o'er a faded flow'r;
O'er a dead Jack-aſs pour the pearly ſhow'r:
But hear, unmov'd, of *Loire's* enſanguin'd flood, [in blood;
Choak'd up with ſlain;—of *Lyons* drench'd
Of crimes that blot the age, the world with ſhame, [dom's name;
Foul crimes, but ſickli'd o'er with Free-
Altars and thrones ſubverted, ſocial life
Trampled to earth,—the huſband from the wife,
Parent from child, with ruthleſs fury torn,
Of talents, honour, virtue, wit, forlorn,
In friendleſs exile,—of the wiſe and good
Staining the daily ſcaffold with their blood,—
Of ſavage cruelties, that ſcare the mind,
The rage of madneſs with Hell's lufts combin'd— [breaſt,—
Of hearts torn reeking from the mangled
They hear—and hope, that *all is for the beſt.*"

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 21.

IN your Obituary, p. 82, Jan. 8th, "At Bath, the Rev. Robert Auguſtus Johnſon, rector of Winſtanſlow, co. Salop."—Jan. 9th, next page and column, "At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Johnſon, uncle to the preſent Lord Craven." Qu. Is not this the ſame gentleman*; ſeeing an Anna-Rebecca, ſiſter of the late Lord Craven, married Robert Auguſtus Johnſtone, eſq. a captain in the army, for her ſecond huſband? Ludford Taylor, eſq. was her firſt, who died in 1773, leaving one daughter, ſince dead. Mr. Johnſtone, upon marriage with the widow, either ſold or reſigned his commiſſion, and reſided at Kenilworth, near Coventry. On entering into holy orders, about ſeven or eight years ago, he became rector of Weſt Felton, co. Salop, in the patronage of his Lordſhip; ſo that Winſtanſlow aforeſaid muſt be a miſtake, as well as the double inſertion.

The Mr. Johnſtone, who for ſome time lived at Kenilworth, has lately reſided at Combe abbey, another proof of the identity. Thus I mean only to rectify an error, which appears as two perſons. E. T. C.

ESSAYS ON THE PROVINCIAL HALF-PENNIES.

ESSAY VI.—*General Remarks.*

HAVING, in the preceding eſſays, aſcertained the uſe and amuſement of collecting the provincial pieces, ariſing from their own intrinſic value, narrated the hiſtory of their origin and progreſſive extenſion, examined and appreciated the various publications, and conſidered with attention the moſt convenient and commendable method of arrangement, it ſhall be the object of the concluding eſſay to remark, in a general and ra-

* Yes; ſee p. 163. EDIT.

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pid glance, the various characteriſtic features of the modern provincial half-pennies.

In comparing them with the ancient, the Grecian, the Roman, and the modern coinages, an impartial examination will not diminiſh our eſtimation of their value; and, equally balanced as our opinions are on the ſuperiority of the antient or the modern, we may contemplate with pleaſure the peculiar merits of the various ſerieſes. The excellencies of the Grecian and the Roman are the dignity and ſimplicity, the propriety of the legend and the device, the boldneſs and elevation of the deſign, and the importance of the repreſentation; but the modern provincial of Britain are ſuperior to them in the invention of the ſuperſcription, in the variety of their repreſentation, and the multiplicity of their number, in ingenuity, elegance, beauty, and magnificence. The form, the beauty, the maſterly execution, and noble appearance of the modern medals, are counterbalanced by the more extenſive variety of the provincial pieces, and the qualities ariſing from this variety, by the miniature graces, the abundance, the moderate expence, the facility and pleaſure with which they are collected.

With ſharpen'd ſight pale antiquaries pore,
Th' inſcription value, but the ruſt adore;
This, the blue varniſh, that, the green endears,
The ſacred ruſt of twice ten hundred years.
POPE.

The denominations of the modern provincial mintages are various: on their firſt appearance they were univerſally regarded as half-pence or tradeſmen's tokens; but in progreſſion, with the addition of pennies and farthings, they are become coins, medalets, and jettons. A coin is a general appellation for metallic pieces that are ſtamped with pecuniary and medallic impreſſions. A medalet is a ſmall medal, finiſhed with more elegance than a coin, and ornamented with an elevated rim; as the medalets of Coventry, Bath, and Birmingham. A jetton is a counter, a pecuniary coin and promiſſory note of exchange; as the pieces of Burchell and Wilkinſon.

It will be more judicious, in our general ſurvey, to diſregard theſe medallic denominations, regarding alone the uſual and uniform appellation of half-pennies, and arranging them under the more important characteriſtics of their principal impreſſions; the uſeful and the unuſeful, the beautiful, the ingenious, and the ſcarce.

I. The utility of the provincial mintages has been particularly illuſtrated in the firſt of theſe eſſays; but the arguments that have been there advanced are only partially favourable. It may be preſumed, and with reaſon, that all the provincial pieces are in ſome degree uſeful, and though not extenſively valuable, ſtill they are valuable. They mark the manners and opinions of the age, and illuſtrate the hiſtory of our affairs. They form a valuable conſervatory of antiquities for poſterity: they bear valuable repreſentations, in proportion as the originals of theſe repreſentations are valuable, of various buildings, of political, hiſtorical, and biographical memoirs, of national ſentiments and national inclinations, of cuſtoms, dreſs, and manners, of commerce, trade, and manufactures, of induſtrious occupations, and of the arts and ſciences: they are almoſt all valuable, as they will here-afterwards ſhow the trades that were carried on, the forms of various inſtruments and utenſils, of animals and animated creatures, of natural and artificial curioſities. I could proceed regularly through the whole collection, and denote almoſt every piece for ſome utility or value; armorial bearings, emblems of trade and profeſſions, and even puerilities are uſeful. It is certain that many of theſe things are better repreſented in another manner, but it is equally certain that coins are more durable, and more capable of confirming the various accounts of hiſtorians and writers.

The far-fam'd ſculptor, and the laurel'd bard,
Thoſe bold inſurers of eternal fame,
Supply their little feeble aids in vain.
BLAIR.

II. There are, however, a few that are remarkable for their own inutility, and the puerility and vanity of their authors; half-pennies that bear the portraits and profiles of unknown and inſignificant perſons, repreſentations of trivial and temporary articles, heraldic inſignia of private places and private individuals, unimportant ſuperſcriptions, and the moſt uſual and unintereſting

reſting occurrences. The indiſcriminate commendation that has been paſſed on the maſs of the half pennies, when ſubdivided into various parts, will reflect very little credit on ſome; as there are many that are not unuſeful whoſe repreſentations are trivial, and which have no materially deſerved preſervation. There are none that are leſs valuable and more pernicious than thoſe that are inaccurate. Flattery diſgraced the coins of the Romans, miſrepreſentation has been the bane of the moderns. Unneceſſary variations and uſeleſs multiplications of ſimilar repreſentations are equally cenſurable: and an unpoliſhed manner of execution at once diſgraces the talent of the artiſt, and the matter of his performance.

III. The beauty and excellence of ſome pieces are more valuable than the utility of others. The principal of theſe are the medalets and mintages of Bath, Birmingham, Coventry, Dover, Dundee, Glocester, Hackney, Penryn, Stortford, Swanſea, and York, with ſome of the Miſcellaneous, and appropriate and miſcellaneous of London; the portraits of ſir Bevois, Charles the ſecond, Edward the fourth, George the third, Jeſlyn of Glamorgan, Romaine, Wallace, and the druids. Several of theſe, even in a general view, deſerve a more particular tribute of applauſe. The medalets of Bath are diſtinguiſhed for important repreſentation, appropriate device, uniform appearance, and elegant execution. The medalets of Coventry command our unbounded admiration; their bold and beautiful elevation, various and valuable repreſentation, minute and accurate execution, uniform beauty, ſplendor, and perfection, at once render them ſuperior to any in their own arrangement, and equal to any of the ancients or the moderns. The medalets of Dundee, containing the whole ſeries of a ſimilar performance, are rendered valuable by the abilities of their inventor; they are even ſuperior to the former in ingenuity and variety, but they are inferior to them in ſome qualities, and particularly in the uniformity of the reverſe. There are, alſo, ſome individual pieces that demand a more particular attention; thoſe of Hackney and Penryn remarkable for fine execution, the *Connoiſſeur* for ſuperior and celebrated excellence, *Meymott* for elegance, *End of Pain* for delicacy, and *Swainſon* for graceſulneſs and intereſting beauty. Theſe ſerieſes of medalets and ſingle mintages, that are thus enumerated with more careful illuſtration, including ſome particular portraits, are undoubtedly the moſt valuable in the whole collection for beautiful workmanſhip and excellent execution.

IV. Some that are valuable for their beauty and their utility, and ſome that are not valuable for either, are remarkable for their ingenious deſigns. The half-pennies of Amerſham, Dudley, Montroſe, Ipſwich, Spalding, and Yarmouth; the *Correſponding-ſociety*, *Maſonic*, and *St. Vincent*; and thoſe of Eaton and Howard; illuſtrate the truth of this obſervation. The Glocester ſhows a view of the entrance into that city, the Stortford traces the courſe of the canal, and the Winchelſea repreſents a beehive and bees; the *Contraſt* affords a maſterly emblematical repreſentation of the ironical terms of *Engliſh ſlavery* and *French liberty*, the *France* contains a curious emblematical map of that republican country, the mintage of Forſter has the tune of "God ſave the king" in muſical notes, and the *Sine-lane* a judicious and beautiful emblem of the Britiſh conſtitution.

V. There are ſome that are more remarkable for their ſcarceneſs and immoderate expence than for their ingenuity, elegance, or utility; and in ſome inſtances the moſt expenſive are the leaſt valuable for any of theſe qualities. In future times the knowlege of theſe may be uſeful, and it will be within the compaſs of the preſent eſſay to enumerate the principal. They are, as far as a general examination can enable me to aſcertain, and as far as the collector can underſtand from alluſion, the mintages of Baſingſtoke, Buxton, Newmarket, Newton, Northſhields, Rye, and Wolverhampton; the particular mintages of Ayleſbury, Bermondſey, Birmingham, Bungay, Coventry, Edinburg, Hereford, Leeds, Sheffield, York, and the Iſle; the particular mintages of London and the Miſcellaneous, as *Anderſon*, *Contraſt*, *Ibberſon*, *Pain*, *Preſbury*, *Skidmore*, *Swainſon*, *White*, and *Whitfield*; and the particular portraits of ſir Bevois, Frederic of York, George the third, Pitt, Waſhington, and the druids. The reaſons of the ſcarcity of theſe pieces

ces principally ariſe from the misfortunes in coining, the limited numbers that have been intentionally fabricated, and the private purpoſes of the proprietors.

Thus, we have taken a general view of the characteriſtics of the modern provincial half-pennies, and have divided them into ſo many ſections, that may eaſily be extended to ſo many eſſays. Having, then, conſidered the particular merits and demerits of the various pieces, it will not be improper to diſcriminate the particular abilities of the various artiſts; the majeſtic excellence of Kempſon, the elegance of Milton, the maſſy ſtrength of Hancock, the inſignificance of James, and the imperfection of Jacobs. The ſuperiority of the firſt has been univerſally acknowleged in the medalets of Bath, Birmingham, and Coventry; the pieces of Milton are few in number, but particularly diſtinguiſhed for their neatneſs and beautiful finiſhing; the half-pennies of Angleſey, Cronebane, and Macclesfield, and thoſe of a ſimilar fabrication, are the productions of Hancock, and theſe are the models of the original fabrication of the provincial coinage; Jacobs has been principally engaged in fabricating the medalets of Skidmore; and James has been ſufficiently employed in multiplying the various and unpoliſhed profuſion of Spence.

Having already found ſo much occaſion for commendation, and having endeavored to diſplay in their proper colors the peculiar merits of particular engravers, in what manner can we commend the judgement and liberality of thoſe reſpectable perſons, who have incouraged theſe artiſts, and who have collected their productions? Their very names and ſituations, their characters and their abilities, were they publicly known, would reflect credit on the valuable purſuit that has uniformly engaged their attention. The collectors ennoble the collection, and the collection ennobles the collectors. The leaſt valuable occupation has ſome independant or relative value, and the moſt eaſy and agreeable requires ſome particular ſtudy. Various perſons are formed for various excellencies; the medalliſt, though not ſo uſeful in ſociety as the ſtateſman and the philoſopher, is ſtill, in an inferior and private department, a meritorious and reſpectable member; and while we equally cultivate the ſuperior offices of legiſlation, public welfare, and literary excellence, the ſtudy of medals may be regarded as an agreeable recreation from thoſe laborious occupations.

Nor bluſh, theſe ſtudies thy regard engage;
Theſe pleas'd the fathers of poetic rage:
The verſe and ſculpture bore an equal part,
And art reflected images to art. POPE.

C. SHEPHARD.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 15.

IN how lively, and, we truſt, prophetic colours, does the late Lord Orford paint the French character, in his Obſervations!

"I viſit Paris often, and have conſiderably ſtudied the French character. In individuals it is often excellent; but, taken in general, it diſguſts by its petulance and vanity. The French have always been diſſolute in their amours; and are thus led to aſſail the chaſtity of foreign women, the moſt unpardonable of all affronts to fathers, brothers, huſbands, and lovers. This, and their petulant overbearing conduct, prevent their conqueſts from being laſting. Yes, I ſwear to you by the Sicilian veſpers, they can never be of much duration. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb* 23.

THE monument of Sir William Hooker was in the old church at Greenwich, and is now fixed to the wall of the late Mr. Brett's coal yard on Croom's hill (ſee pp. 173. 250). It is of white marble, and excellent ſculpture. The buſt is in a Vandyke dreſs, with a ſhort alderman's gown furred, and wearing a collar of port-cullices and Gothic roſes, alternately. His hair is flowing, and his upper-lip unſhaved. Below, within an oval oaken wreath, is,

"Sacred to the memory of Sir WILLIAM HOOKER, knt. of Eaſt Greenwich, in the county of Kent, and of LITIGIA, his firſt lady, daughter of Francis Coppinger, of Middleſex, eſq. who lye buried in a vault built by Sir William Hooker for his family in this church. He ſerved their majeſties King Charles the Second, King James the Second, and King William the Third, as deputy-lieutenant and juſtice of the peace. He was ſheriff of London and Middleſex in the great plague and dreadful fire of London, 1665; and was lord-mayor of London, 1674; in which place he acquitted

quitted himſelf with loyalty, honour, and honeſty. He had by his firſt lady three ſons and four daughters. His ſecond lady was SUSANNA, daughter of Sir Thomas Bendiſh, of Bumpſtead, in the county of Eſſex, bart. And he finiſhed his well-ſpent pilgrimage on the 10th of July, 1697, in the 85th year of his age.

"This monument is erected by his onely ſon, William Hooker, eſq."

So far the monument.

Sir John Lethieullier, knt. of Lewiſham, in Kent, married Anne, eldeſt daughter of Sir William Hooker, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters, *viz.* John Lethieullier, of Alderſbrooke, co. Kent, eſq.; William L. of Beckenham; Anne, firſt married to John Dideau, of Whaddon, co. Surrey, eſq.; afterwards to Sir William Dodwell, of Sevenhampton, co. Glouceſter, knt.; Letitia, and Leonora. See the monument of this family in the church-yard, Greenwich.

Yours, &c. P. M.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 12.

BURNT-TO-DEATH, Women and Children, from cloaths catching fire; at leaſt 17 inſtances ſince the beginning of the new year have been enumerated. In order to prevent, if poſſible, a repetition of ſuch terrible diſaſters, have the goodneſs to favour the publick with the following ſeaſonable admonitions from Dr. Fothergill's Preſervative Plan, and you will oblige many, and perhaps *ſave* ſome, of your conſtant readers.

"If a ſingle ſpark falling among combuſtibles be ſufficient to kindle ſuch a conflagration as may ſpread ruin and deva[illegible]tion through a whole neighbourhood, the following precautions, it is preſumed, will not be deemed impertinent.

"*To guard againſt fires breaking out.* By a ſtrict police, and by rendering neighbours mutually reſponſible, and of conſe intereſted in the ſecurity of each other and of the whole diſtrict. The want of ſuch reſponſibility, creating a careleſs indifference, defeats the general utility of inſurances, on which individuals place a ſelfiſh dependance for reimburſement. Hence fires have been obſerved to be more numerous than they were before inſurance-offices were inſtituted.

"2. Magazines of gunpowder, diſtilleries, ſugar-houſes, and all hazardous occupations, ought to be removed from cities, and carried on in detached offices in the country.

"3. *To prevent fires from ſpreading.* All communication ought to be cut off by party-walls, and by inſulating the apartments by thin plates of iron or copper, or by ſtrata of ſand. Alſo by ſtone ſtairs, well conſtructed chimneys, &c.

"4. *To extinguiſh fires.* The outward air ſhould be excluded as much as poſſible, as the ſudden opening of a door or window increaſes the conflagration. When water is plentiful, it ought to be poured on abundantly in inceſſant ſtreams from the engines. When ſcarce, its efficacy may be greatly increaſed, by diſſolving in each hogſhead two pounds of alum or half a buſhel of wood aſhes. A mere ſprinkling of water, it is to be obſerved, inſtead of extinguiſhing the fire, aggravates the flames. The reaſon is evident. The water, being overpowered and decompoſed by the intenſe heat, ſuddenly lets looſe its principal ingredient, vital air, the grand ſource of combuſtion.

"5. *To facilitate the eſcape of the family.* The ſtories ought to be previouſly provided with fire-ladders, or, rather, Cooper's Patent Apparatus (ſold in Middle-row, Holborn,) capable of conveying three or four perſons at a time with ſafety and expedition.

"6. Many melancholy diſaſters happen every year from women's head-dreſs catching fire, by reading or writing late by candle light, when half aſleep. Alſo by leaving children alone by a fire, eſpecially if it be compoſed of green wood; this fuel, of all others, being moſt liable to emit ſparks, demands peculiar care.

"The muſlin and gauze, ſo univerſally worn by the ladies, expoſe them in a peculiar manner to fatal accidents, eſpecially in a cold ſeaſon, when, by frequent ſitting cloſe to a hot fire, this flimſy cloathing is converted into a ſpecies of tinder, ready to catch flame from the ſlighteſt ſpark. The moment this happens, the affrighted female, in wild diſmay, flies from room to room, and thus fans the flame, while her aſtoniſhed companions (if any be preſent) ſtand aghaſt, not knowing what to do, till her fate is probably determined.

"7. On ſuch emergencies, the ladies ought to recollect, and indeed it ought never to be forgotten, that, in order to extinguiſh flame at once, nothing more is neceſſary than to exclude the external air; for, without air, no ſubſtance, however inflammable, can burn a ſingle minute. They cannot but have frequently obſerved the effects of an extinguiſher when placed over the flaming taper, or of the damper of a tinder-box on the burning tinder. The application is obvious. Therefore, ſhould an invidious ſpark dart on any part of their tindered muſlin attire, or the flaming taper ſuddenly ſeize their goſſamer caps, their nodding plumes, or their flowing ringlets, let both their hands (for, not a moment is to be loſt) inſtantly become

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at once the damper and extinguiſher. Were a wet towel or handkerchief luckily in readineſs, it might, as a damper, help to ſpare the extinguiſher its painful office. But, where this timely precaution is neglected, and the flame has already made conſiderable advances over a large ſurface, the attendants, without ceremony, muſt inſtantly cover the part with the hearth-rug, or, rather, wrap up the whole body cloſe in the carpet or oil-cloth, till a ſervant can arrive with water, which muſt be poured on in abundance, or, what would be preferable, a ſolution of wood-aſhes from the ley-tub.

"8. To allay the pain and anguiſh, and prevent the ſkin of the inflamed parts from ſtripping off, the ſurface ſhould be firſt bathed with brandy, camphorated ſpirits, or æther, all which, from their ſpeedy evaporation, give preſent eaſe, and create a pleaſing ſenſe of coolneſs. Afterwards, ſprinkled with cold vinegar for half an hour ſucceſſively, or conveyed in gentle ſprays from a watering-pot. The application of ſnow (at a ſeaſon when it is to be had) might probably be ſtill more efficacious."

P. S. *March* 13. Since the above cautions were tranſcribed, another melancholy cataſtrophe is to be added to the laſt, the death of Miſs *Seddons* *, which you will doubtleſſly record. God grant that its appearance in the Gentleman's Magazine may make Women alter their mode of dreſs, or, at leaſt, make them more careful on the winter evenings, &c. as they ought hourly to be cautious.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 18.

THIS day I went to ſee the laſt of that curious ſpecimen of the ſtyle of architecture in Elizabeth's reign, *Leatherſellers' hall* †, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. While I ſtood and witneſſed the ſcene then going forward of tearing down the ſeveral decorations of ſtatues, &c. &c. in conſequence of the premiſes being ſold piecemeal by public auction, I could not but reflect on the following words in The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation, No. V. "more than a barbarous joy ſeemed to poſſeſs the ſouls of theſe innovators," &c. This kind of joy ſeemed to poſſeſs the ſouls of the ſeveral purchaſers, and thoſe employed by them to deſtroy the various objects around.

I had ſome diſcourſe with a Mr. Ditchman, who has purchaſed the beautiful religious building contiguous to the hall, and abutting againſt St. Helen's church. Joy was lighted up in his countenance, and his words told the pleaſure of his heart, when he exultingly ſaid, "I ſhall ſoon level to the ground this religious architectural piece of antiquity, which you ſeem to ſay ſo much in praiſe of!"

I have both heard it remarked, on the ſite where once antient religious buildings had ſtood, and have read in various authors, that a fatality had always attended thoſe whoſe arms had deſtroyed them, and thoſe who had given the dire command! Untimely death, loſs of limbs, ruin in eſtate, property, and buſineſs; even this fatality had purſued their offſpring! But enough.

Who knows but the conductors of the new buildings to be erected here may conſider that, as the religious walls of this chapel are ſeveral feet below the level of the ſtreet, it may in no wiſe interfere with their plan, and thus be the means of preſerving this monument of the fine taſte of our antient Architects!

I make no doubt, in ſome of the future numbers of The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation, I may read of its fate in that regiſter of the tranſactions of thoſe who *deſtroy* and thoſe who *preſerve* our National Antiquities!

AN ANTI-WYATIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Letcomb Regis, Mar.* 17.

YOUR correſpondent, p. 116, quarrels with me, or rather with my *name*, for not having given a more *warm* and animated deſcription of the old ſtatues in Aldworth church; but it is in ſuch a peculiar ſtrain of ambiguous raillery, that ſome degree of penetration is requiſite to develope its enigmatical contents. It appears ſuch a medly of mirth and ſadneſs, low and ſublime, that, to ſpeak as an Architect, one is at a loſs to know to what *order* it properly belongs. Perhaps it may reſemble the *Compoſite*, which is a mixture of all the others. It exhibits a curious ſpecimen of the happy union of thoſe oppoſite qualities, *jeſt* and *earneſt*. Amidſt this chaos of *untempered mortar*, I am charged with want of *feeling*; a *ſenſe* which, though my name is *Stone*, I am loth to be deprived of. Indeed, I am proud to own that, on entering this ſacred repoſitory of antient chivalry, I was ſtruck

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* See this Month's Obituary.

† Of which three good views have been lately publiſhed by Mr. Malcolm. EDIT.

ſtruck with ſuch ſenſations of ſurprize and awe, as would, had I attempted it, have far ſurpaſſed my deſcriptive powers. And methinks this *ardent* gentleman has painted his own ſenſibility in no very *glowing* colours when he informs you, that "the lovely diſplay of elegance, beauty, and grace, in the female figures, almoſt transformed his enraptured mind into a *ſtone* or *ſtatue!*" However, I thank him for his *lukewarm* compliment; and am more than happy in being the humble means of calling forth the ſuperior graphic abilities of this ſelf-ſufficient writer.

I confeſs, Sir, that the ſketch I ſent you was taken in great haſte on a journey; and the deſcription accompanying it, you will eaſily perceive, was chiefly extracted from Aſhmole, excepting where I found it deficient or defective, not intending it as an immaculate performance.

Your Antiquarian readers will therefore, no doubt, be much gratified by the "very minute drawings" promiſed by this ingenious artiſt, and eſpecially by "a more particular deſcription" and better account of this venerable church, and the fine monuments contained it, than has hitherto been given; as will alſo, Yours, &c. J. STONE.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 21.

AN ARCHITECT, p. 116, appears to be ſo animated and enraptured whilſt contemplating the fine ſtatues and charming remains of our antient ſculpture in Aldworth church, that I, who view with enthuſiaſm every morſel of Greek, Roman, Britiſh, Saxon, or Norman Antiquity, though it be not of the very firſt degree of ſculpture, am on the tiptoe of expectation for his account, and almoſt on the wing to viſit them. But I truſt, Mr. Urban, he will moderate a little the fire of his expreſſions when he favours us with his promiſed deſcription; for, indeed, with all my prejudice, I am far from believing it poſſible that any one of theſe old effigies, though highly admirable in their ſtyle, and though I ſhould be the firſt to venerate them, does really exhibit proportions the *moſt* juſt, attitudes the *moſt* graceful that *can poſſibly be imagined*, or that it can partake of *every* requiſite to render it *equal* to *any* piece of ſculpture brought from *Greece* or *Rome*. Pitying Mr. Stone, *incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdim.*

The place of Owen Glyndwr's ſepulture, p. 121, is indeed uncertain, and, probably, many Welſh churches may claim the honour of it; for, the mutilated effigy of an armed knight, removed from its original ſituation, in *Wrexham* church, was formerly pointed out to me there as having belonged to the monument of that famed warrior.

Give me leave to quote for S. H. p. 122. another "printed book," to juſtify the ſenſe he gives to the word *bitch*. "My deviliſh hoop happening to *bitch* in the chair, I was an hour before I could get down my petticoats." Nonjuror, act I.

P. 150, a. Will "Snowdon, alias *Peris*," be ſo good as to inform us of the true derivation of the word *Peris*, as the name of a Welſh mountain ſo rich in its copper mines? H. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Weſtbury, Feb.* 20.

THE animadverſions of your correſpondent, ſubſcribing himſelf An Artiſt and an Antiquary, on the new dramatic piece, intituled, "Feudal Times," are undoubtedly, as far as he has proceeded, very juſt, one inſtance only excepted. And as a perſon of his profeſſion wiſhes always to be as correct as poſſible, he will not be diſpleaſed, I truſt, if I take the liberty to point out his error. The gentleman ſeems poſitive, both from his own obſervations and his learned reſearches, that no ſuch "convenience" ever exiſted as arches for the admittance of boats and barges in the baſe part of antient caſtle walls, for the purpoſe of paſſing in or out of ſuch buildings. Now, Sir, the fact is otherwiſe. This very kind of paſſage remains, to this day, in a much leſs impaired ſtate than many other parts of the building, in that celebrated ruin Caerphilly caſtle, in Glamorganſhire. I have ſtood on the ſteps of the archway myſelf; and, while in the act of viewing it, my guide informed me that, according to tradition, it ſerved for the double purpoſe of getting on the water in the moat for pleaſure, and keeping up a private communication by night with the neighbourhood, when hoſtile attacks rendered it impracticable in any other way. T. C.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

I READILY allow O. R. p. 36, that the liſt I lately ſent you of naval,

val, military, legal, and commercial peers, was far from complete. But he has certainly misunderstood my political meaning, by having placed in his enlarged catalogue (in which Earl Mansfield is omitted) the names of several persons who were born noble, and are only promoted to superior titles; which, in many instances, is to be ascribed more to interest than any other cause. ACIS.

An useful and necessary remedy at this Time.

TWENTY grains of rhubarb powdered, with five grains of jalap powdered, taken out of a tea-cup of water at uprising in the morning, once in the week for two following weeks, will render great benefit at this time for slow illness and languor from accumulated cold unavoidable from the severity of the winter. It will be an humane and charitable gift to sick servants or the poor; and from the chemist or druggist a dozen or half a dozen doses will be a trifling charge. No regimen, diet, or confinement, is required while taking it. This is published for the benevolent and well-disposed, of which multitudes reside in the metropolis in retired situations.

Yours, &c. V. and B.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1798-9.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 4.

ON the motion for bringing up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means upon the resolutions moved last night by Mr. Pitt;

Sir *John Sinclair* observed, that, while it was not his intention to oppose the bringing up of the report, he could not help regretting the thinness of the House that evening. It was due to the people, that every attention might be bestowed upon it in its progress; and for this reason he thought it his duty to suggest the propriety of a call of the House.

Mr. *Jobnes* was a friend to the principle of the measure; but would reserve to himself the privilege of opposing the bill in its detail, if objectionable.

Sir *John Sinclair* asked, whether the property of foreign creditors in the English funds would be liable to the new tax upon income?

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, "certainly not." The question being put, the report was now brought up, the resolutions read and agreed to, and bills ordered in pursuance thereof.

Sir *Francis Burdett* rose to make a motion, which was so unobjectionable that he believed the House would not make any opposition to it; and he did think his Majesty's ministers would agree to it. He should, therefore, simply move, "that there be laid before this House a list of persons secured and confined under the bill for securing persons conspiring against his Majesty's person and government, &c."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he could not agree to the motion as a matter of course, without consulting the Attorney-general.

December 5.

The House in a Committee went through the malt duty bill.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up the bill for repealing the assessed taxes act of last session, and making, in lieu thereof, a more effectual provision by granting certain duties on income; which was read the first time; and on the question, that it be read a second time to-morrow,

Sir *Robert Clayton* rose, and said, he hoped that, if the bill was to pass in its present form, an additional tax of ten *per cent.* might be laid on all places and pensions above 500l. a year, and of 30 per cent. on all above 1000l. He would oppose this bill in every stage of it; and, when it came into the Committee, if he should be unsuccessful in his opposition, he would then move several amendments, some of which would be to lay the taxes already mentioned on places and pensions.

The motion for the bill being read a second time to-morrow was then put, and carried without a division.

December 6.

Mr. *Hobart* moved for leave to bring in a bill to indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for certain places and offices.—Leave granted.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after

after a few obſervations, moved for leave to bring in a bill to render the act for the redemption of the land tax, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, more effectual. Leave given.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* moved, that an account be laid before the Houſe of all the officers of the ſtaff, diſtinguiſhing the ſeveral diſtricts and diviſions in which they were, and the amount of their pay; which was agreed to.

December 7.

Mr. Champion, one of the ſheriffs of London, preſented a petition from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, in favour of the plan of the city for the erection of wet-docks; which was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. *Manning* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the improvement of the port and harbour of London. Leave granted.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought in the bill for amending and rendering more effectual the bill paſſed laſt year for the redemption of the land-tax; and moved that it be now read the firſt time.

Sir *John Sinclair* obſerved, that on this meaſure a great diverſity of opinion prevailed. It was one of the greateſt conſequences to the landed intereſt, and hoped that it would meet with the moſt ſolemn diſcuſſion and ſerious deliberation. He ſaid he was willing to give credit to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for bringing forward meaſures that other miniſters would not attempt, as well as for the labour he manifeſted in preparing them for the diſcuſſion of parliament. He, however, hoped that the Houſe would exert its influence to reſiſt the preſent meaſure, which was certainly obnoxious to the country.

The Hon. *Dudley Ryder* obſerved, that the meaſure had been amply diſcuſſed during the laſt ſeſſion. The preſent bill was merely, what it profeſſed to be, to make ſome ſlight alterations to render that more effectual which had already received the ſanction and concurrence of the legiſlature. So far from the Houſe interpoſing to reſiſt the meaſure, it certainly behoved it to give a more effectual operation to its former act.

After a few words from Mr. *Pitt* and Mr. *Huſſey*, the bill was then read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow, and printed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved, that an eſtimate of the amount, as far as it could be made up, be laid before the Houſe, of the expences attending the ſale and redemption of the land tax. Ordered.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought in a bill to continue, for a time to be limited, the act paſſed laſt ſeſſion, empowering his Maj-ſty to accept the voluntary ſervices of Engliſh regiments of Militia in Ireland.

The bill was read the firſt time.—On a motion that it be read a ſecond time,

Mr. *Tierney* obſerved, that he ſtill objected to the principle of the bill, though he gave credit to the Noble Marquis under whom the troops acted, and would entruſt any force to his experience and wiſdom. Though he ſtill perſiſted that the principle of the bill was wrong, and though the cauſe that required their ſervice did not now exiſt, yet he would not oppoſe the bill at preſent.

The bill was then ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the income bill, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, he would only move to have the blanks filled up, and move that it be re-conſidered on this day ſe'nnight; which being agreed to, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Houſe, in a Committee, went through the Scotch and Engliſh ſmall notes bill, and adjourned.

December 8.

The *Speaker* informed the Houſe, that he had tranſmitted the reſolutions of that Houſe in favour of Sir John Borlace Warren, and the officers and ſailors ſerving under his command, for their gallant ſervices in the victory obtained by them over the French fleet, off the coaſt of Ireland; and that he had received the Admiral's anſwer ſtating the difficulty under which he labaured to expreſs the high ſenſe he entertained of the approbation of ſo auguſt an aſſembly as that Houſe; and that he had communicated the reſolutions to his officers and ſeamen, who had aſſured him, that the greateſt reward they could enjoy, independant of the ſatisfaction of ſerving their country, was to poſſeſs the good opinion

nion of parliament, and that they would continue their exertions to merit it as long as they lived.

Mr. *Hobart* brought up the report of the Scotch ſmall notes bill; which, with the amendments, was agreed to, ordered to be engroſſed, and read the third time on Monday.

Mr. *Smith* brought up the report of the bill for repealing the triple aſſeſſment bill, and for granting certain duties in lieu thereof on income. The report was ordered to be taken into farther conſideration on Friday next.

Mr. *Hobart* brought up the report of the bill for continuing certain duties on places, penſions, and perſonal eſtates.

Mr. *Roſe* propoſed a clauſe, permitting it to be altered or repealed, if it ſhould be thought proper, during the preſent ſeſſion; which was agreed to, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be engroſſed, and read the third time on Monday next.

The bill for enlarging the time for the redemption of the land tax, and for improving and amending the act of laſt ſeſſion, was read a ſecond time, and committed for Monday.

The bill, to enable his Majeſty to accept the ſervices of ſuch of the militia as ſhould offer themſelves to go to Ireland, was read a ſecond time, and committed for Monday.

The bill to continue the act of laſt ſeſſion for the prevention of mutiny and deſertion, and the ſeduction of ſoldiers and ſailors from his Majeſty's army or navy, was read a ſecond time and committed for Monday.

H. OF LORDS.

December 10.

The Houſe went into a Committee on Lord Nelſon's annuity bill; and the report was ordered to be received on Thurſday.

A petition was preſented on the part of Mr. Ricketts, praying for a bill of divorce from his wife for adultery. The petition was read, and ordered to be laid on the table.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Gen. *Tarleton* preſented a petition from the corporation of Liverpool, praying for a bill for enabling them to provide for the defence of the harbour the ſaid town. The petition was brought up and referred to a Committee.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means, to conſider farther of a ſupply, to be granted to his Majeſty, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that, when he firſt gave notice that it ſhould be deemed neceſſary for the publick to have recourſe to a loan, he had in contemplation to bring forth the whole of the loan propoſed, amounting to the ſum of 14 millions; but, upon a farther and more mature conſideration, and a more accurate view of public affairs, he was induced to think, that it would, in every reſpect, be more advantageous to the country to defer it till after Chriſtmas. That opinion had been very ſtrongly confirmed by what had taken place at the time of negotiating the loan of three millions, and was, he had the ſatisfaction to ſay, fully corroborated by various circumſtances ſubſequent to the negotiation. He ſhould, therefore, ſhortly ſtate to the Committee the price of the funds when the bargain was concluded. The 3 per cent. Conſols were at 52l. The terms for every 100l. in money were, that the contractors ſhould receive 100l ſtock in the 3 per cent reduced, 87l. 2s. 6d. the value of which, with the running dividend, was 46l. 12s. 1¼. Theſe terms, when compared with the price of ſtocks, would, he truſted, be found of the moſt advantageous nature. It was neceſſary for him to obſerve, that the payment of the three millions was to be made in three periods, between this and February, and, therefore, ſome allowance was to be made, or a ſmall ſum to be added for diſcount on the part of the publick, which was ſtated at 13s. 6d. It was conſequently evident, that the whole preſent value of the ſtock in the 3 per cent. Conſols, and in the 3 per cent. Reduced, given for 100l. in money, amounted to only 99l. 15s. 7½d.; ſo that gentlemen would ſee that the contractors had taken the loan under the market price of the day, and looked for their *bonus* in the expected riſe of the funds. He was happy to ſtate, as a ſubject of conſiderable ſatisfaction, that they had already a premium of 2½ on their bargain. He concluded by moving, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the ſum of three millions be raiſed by annuities.

After a few words from Sir *John Sinclair*, in which he expreſſed his ſatisfaction

ſatisfaction with reſpect to the terms of the loan, the reſolution for raiſing three millions by annuities, and thoſe with reſpect to the terms of the loan, were then agreed to.

Sir *Francis Burdett* roſe to make the motion of which he had given notice; and he truſted that the Houſe, in agreeing to it, would be of opinion that they were ſupporting their own character and intereſt. He ſhould therefore move, "that there be laid before the Houſe a liſt of the names of thoſe perſons committed to priſon in virtue of an act, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, intituled, an act for enabling his Majeſty to ſecure and detain perſons ſuſpected of conſpiring againſt his perſon and government, diſtinguiſhing the different priſons in which they were confined."

The motion, not being oppoſed, was put and agreed to.

The Houſe went into a Committee on Engliſh ſmall notes bill; when Mr. *Wilberforce Bird* propoſed, that a clauſe be inſerted to permit the iſſuing of Notes from 5l. to 5s.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* oppoſed this clauſe; and moved for the inſertion of 20s. inſtead of 5s. On this motion the Houſe divided; for it 205, againſt it 5.

December 11.

The Commons received a meſſage from the Lords, acquainting them, that their lordſhips had given their aſſent to the bill for granting a penſion to Lord Nelſon and his next two heirs.

The bill for conſtructing wet docks, by a ſection through the Iſle of Dogs, was read the firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

Leave was granted to bring in a bill for improving and rendering the port of London more commodious for ſhipping.

The Scotch ſmall notes bill, enabling the Bank and banking companies to iſſue ſmall notes, was reported, and read the third time.

Mr. *W. Dundas* moved as a clauſe, that no notes, under the value of 5s. ſhould be iſſued after the firſt of January next. Agreed to.

Mr. *Tierney*, after a long ſpeech, moved, "that it was incumbent as a duty on his Majeſty's Miniſters, to adviſe his Majeſty not to enter into any alliance with foreign powers that may hinder his Majeſty from negotiating a peace with France, whenever ſhe may be diſpoſed to enter on a fair and equitable negotiation."

Mr. *Canning* oppoſed the motion; after which the queſtion was put, and the motion negatived without a diviſion.

December 12.

Sir *John Anderſon* brought in a bill for improving and rendering more commodious the port of London for ſhipping; which was read the firſt time.

The Engliſh ſmall notes bill was read the third time, paſſed, and ordered to the Lords.

The mutiny bill was read a ſecond time, and referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

The Houſe went into a Committee on the militia bill.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that he would be now explicit on a point in the bill, though the bill in ſubſtance did not call for it, by introducing as a clauſe, that the ſervices of thoſe who had offered themſelves for the ſervice of Ireland, during the continuance of the act, ſhould not be extended to any ſervices beyond their own voluntary compliance.

H. OF LORDS.

December 13.

Lord *Cork* took the oaths and his ſeat.

The places and penſion duty bill, the malt, mum, cyder, and perry bill, the army and navy ſeduction bill, and the Scotch ſmall notes bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read the firſt time.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Ryder* moved, "that a Committee be re-appointed to conſider of the moſt effectual means of encouraging the herring-fiſheries of Great Britain, and of rendering the ſame as productive as poſſible." The motion was agreed to; and the report of laſt year ordered to be referred to the preſent Committee.

The Houſe, in a Committee, went through the bill for extending the trade to the Cape of Good Hope.

On the motion of Mr. *Tierney*, the papers, containing an account of the late increaſe of the ſtaff, were ordered to be printed.

(To be continued.)

50. *Annotations on the Four Goſpels, compiled and abridged for the Uſe of Students. In Two Volumes.*

IT is much to the credit of St. John's College, Cambridge, that its members have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in biblical criticiſm. Without going back to the ſix tranſlators of the Bible, which this Society furniſhed, or to Gataere, Stock, Cave, Stillingfleet, and others, in the preceding centuries, it has to boaſt, in the preſent, the moſt learned printer, and one of the firſt Greek ſcholars and biblical criticks of his day, William Bowyer, Mr. Marſh, the tranſlator and improver of Michaelis, and the preſent Annotator, who, we underſtand, is Mr. Gregory Elſley, B. A. vicar of Burnſtone, near Catterick, in the dioceſe of Cheſter, by whoſe worthy and pious Dioceſan he has been encouraged to produce the preſent work, obſerving that the Commentators on the New Teſtament are too frequently eſteemed perplexed and intricate, from the variety of their ſubjects, the length and minuteneſs of their diſquiſitions, and the antiquated ſtyle and needleſs diſplay of learning, that occaſionally prevail in them: "Much, however, of this appearance of difficulty may be removed, if ſome reaſonable preparation be made, and previous diligence exerted, ſo far, at leaſt, as to conſider what are the principal objects which they inveſtigate, with the authorities to which they refer, and, in general, to bring to the peruſal of them a moderate portion of uſeful knowledge on the leſs recondite parts of the ſubject. The object to which the Annotators uſually direct their attention may be comprized under three general heads: 1. the geography and hiſtory of the Holy Land, with whatever relates to the law of Moſes, and the rites, cuſtoms, and traditions, of the Jewiſh nation; 2. the ſtate and critical expoſition of the text of the New Teſtament; 3. the diſpenſation of Chriſt, and the rites which he hath eſtabliſhed. Next to a pious and well-diſpoſed mind, and a heart devoted to God, it may reaſonably be expected that there be brought to theſe enquiries a competent ſkill in the Greek language *. Another eaſy and uſeful preparation may be, to review, in a connected order, the hiſtorical books of the Old Teſtament. The references from the Goſpel to the whole courſe of the Jewiſh diſpenſation are ſo frequent, that it is of moment to have the material parts of this hiſtory fixed diſtinctly in the mind, obſerving the Chronology, and noting a few of the moſt important events, to ſerve as land-marks, in the long courſe of 4000 years †. The obligations which the Chriſtian world owe to Joſephus, for an account of the ſacred rites, manners and cuſtoms, ſects and parties, government and œconomy, of the Jewiſh nation, geography of Paleſtine, and hiſtory of the Goſpel æra, are very great. He ſeems to have been raiſed up by Providence to verify, in his relation of the miſeries accompanying the ſiege of Jeruſalem, the prophecies of our bleſſed Lord relating to that dreadful cataſtrophe. On all theſe accounts he may be eſteemed the moſt valuable commentator on the Goſpels. There is no author from whom they are ſo frequently and copiouſly illuſtrated." Mr. E. proceeds to give an account of the writers on the geography and hiſtory of Paleſtine, the traditions and cuſtoms of the Jews, the temple ſervice, the Jewiſh writers, commentators, and hiſtorians, the ſtate and critical expoſition of the text of the New Teſtament, the introduction to it by Michaelis, tranſlated by Mr. Marſh, and illuſtrated, in his notes, by very accurate diſquiſitions, a ſtandard work, comprehending all that is important on the ſubject. "The New Teſtament was written in a language at that time cuſtomary among the Jews, which may be named the Hebraic-Greek, the firſt traces of which we find in the tranſlation of the LXX, which might, with more propriety, be ſtyled the Alexandrian verſion. The harſheſt Hebraiſms, which extend even to grammatical errors in the government of caſe, are the diſtinguiſhing marks of the book of Revelation; but they are accompanied with tokens of

* This Annotator has added that of the Hebrew alſo.

† While we obſerve, with regret, that the connexion of the Old and New Teſtament, though ſo cloſe that the one cannot be underſtood without the other, nor the great ſcheme of Revelation and of our Salvation unfolded, is become unfaſhionable; we feel pleaſure in remarking that the ſermons of Mr. Ireland, vicar of Croydon, are founded on and illuſtrate this analogy; and we are proud to own another preacher of the ſame ſchool.

genius

genius and poetical enthuſiaſm, of which every reader muſt be ſenſible who has taſte and feeling; there is no tranſlation of it which is not read with pleaſure even in the days of childhood, and the very faults of grammar are ſo happily planned as to produce an agreeable effect."—"The various readings that affect doctrines, and require caution, are extremely few, and eaſily diſtinguiſhed by critical rules; and where they do affect a doctrine, other paſſages confirm and eſtabliſh it; as in the caſe of 1 John v. 7, where, in the principal paſſages, John i. 1, and Rom. ix. 5, not a ſingle various reading is diſcovered. In general, the few readings that do alter the ſenſe have no connexion with articles of faith; but, beyond compariſon, the greateſt number makes no alteration in the ſenſe. Mill may have given the collations of about 90 MSS. yet the agreement of 20 or 30 will conſtitute a majority in favour of any reading in the Goſpels; of 12 or 15 will have that effect in the Epiſtles; and, in the Revelations, the agreement of a very trifling number will be perfect unanimity. The Vatican and Alexandrian MSS. are the two nobleſt remains of antiquity, and conteſt the palm of priority in age and eſtimation; the readings in the latter, ſometimes very valuable, are not ſo correct as at firſt ſuppoſed. Where antient criticks have taken the liberty to exerciſe *critical conjecture*, the moderns contend that they have injured the text; and, of *modern* conjectures of this ſort, Michaelis thinks, *there are very few indeed that will be found probable.* Erneſti and Wetſtein are much of this opinion. Follows a liſt of printed editions and collectors of various readings. P. Simon, in his *Hiſtoire Critique* of the text, the verſions, and commentators, of the Old and New Teſtament, and in his tranſlation of the Vulgate of the New Teſtament, with notes, has given firmneſs and conſiſtency to this new branch of ſcience, and may be almoſt termed the father of modern criticiſm, in the opinion of Michaelis. The diſpenſation of Chriſt, and the ſacred rites which he has eſtabliſhed, receive their principal illuſtration from the fathers of the Church; of whom, and the various commentators, and the Jewiſh authors, a liſt and view is given, cloſed by a deſcription and plans of the Temple. The Annotations are on the plan of Mr. Bowyer, ſometimes paſſages in Greek, ſometimes in Engliſh, illuſtrated from parallel paſſages, in the Old and New Teſtament, from the fathers and the Jewiſh commentators, and the claſſicks; from Lightfoot, Hammond, Whitley, Grotius, Macknight, Michaelis, Bowyer, Doddridge, and Owen; chiefly from the four firſt; but no notice is taken of Dr. Campbell. The authenticity of the four Goſpels is eſtabliſhed from Paley's "Evidences of Chriſtianity." Large portions of Grotius are compreſſed, and reference to ſuch as could not be brought within the compaſs of this work, which takes in a larger field of diſcuſſion than Mr. Bowyer, and cannot be ſufficiently commended for the reſtoration of true criticiſm and enquiry into repoſitories of ſacred truth and the evidence of ſalvation. The limits of our Review do not admit of excerpts from this valuable and uſeful work; and, if we differ in any points from its learned author, they are loſt in the abundant effulgence of correctneſs that reflected from it. Might we venture to recommend an Abridgement of Grotius' Annotations, with equal advantage to the author and reader? and to expreſs a hope that Mr. E. will extend his plan to the reſt of the New Teſtament?

51. *Obſervations on the Bequeſt of* Henry Flood, *Eſq. to* Trinity *College*, Dublin; *with a Defence of the antient Hiſtory of* Ireland. *By Sir* Laurence Parſons, *Bart.*

MR. FLOOD bequeathed, after the death of his wife, all the lands and eſtates, ſettled on him at his marriage, to the Univerſity of Dublin, to inſtitute and maintain a profeſſorſhip of and for the native Iriſh or Erſe language, with a ſalary of not leſs than 300l. per annum *, the firſt profeſſor to be Col. Charles Vallancey, if living; and premiums to be given annually for the beſt and next beſt compoſitions, in proſe or verſe, in the ſaid language, on ſome part of the antient hiſtory, government, religion, literature, or ſituation, of Ireland; a ſecond for the beſt or next beſt compoſitions, in Greek or Latin verſe, on ſubjects to be by them aſſigned; and a third for the beſt or next beſt Engliſh compoſition, in proſe or verſe, on great public characters of antient or modern nations; and to purchaſe printed books and MSS. in

* The eſtate bequeathed for this purpoſe is worth 3000l. per annum (p. 70).

the

he ſaid language, and the kindred dialects and languages, and of all valuable books in the learned and modern poliſhed languages. This will being agitated in the law courts, Sir Laurence profeſſes only to vindicate the *propriety* of theſe particular bequeſts, and with it the genuineneſs of the antient hiſtory of Ireland. The diſcuſſion of this latter ſubject would exceed the limits of our Review; and we feel no particular ambition to enter the liſts with that enthuſiaſtic champion of this cauſe who is to be the firſt profeſſor under this will. No argument, in our opinion, is ſo fallacious as that drawn from the ſimilarity of language; and it ſurpaſſes our comprehenſion how the language of nations with whom travellers can have little communication, as the aborigines of America or the South Sea iſlands, can be compared with language in daily uſe and utterance. But, as a view of the compariſons inſtituted by Col. V. himſelf is the beſt confutation of ſuch an argument, we refer our readers thereto. Sir Laurence Parſons, with the ſame patriotic zeal, contends for the credibility of the antient hiſtory of his country, that the firſt writers could not mean to "palm upon the world a groſs impoſture of their own fancies as a true hiſtory," forgetting that the credulity of theſe good men might be firſt impoſed on. That Ireland is ſlightly mentioned by the Greek and Roman hiſtorians, is certainly no proof againſt its antiquity or genuine hiſtory, no more than the ſilence of thoſe writers reſpecting Jewiſh or Chriſtian Hiſtory. In the one caſe the ſubjects were too remote from their ſight; in the other, beneath their notice. It ſeems, however, to be aſſerting too much, that the neighbouring nations, inhabitants of Britain and Gaul, were not in as high a ſtate of civilization as the Iriſh, or more ſo, becauſe we have not ſuch proofs in books, implements of war, or ornaments of dreſs. Both theſe nations have ſuffered more from conquerors; nor do we admit the competency of the teſtimony of the Engliſh canoniſts at the council of Conſtance, 1417. The diſcovery of a gold mine in Ireland would have furniſhed Sir Laurence with much argument.

Sir L. urges the authority of Orpheus' Argonautics, and Ariſtotle *de Mundo*, works whoſe credit is not yet fully eſtabliſhed. He was not, it ſeems, apprized that Ireland was known to the *Hindoos*, who, if we believe Mr. Richardſon, knew nothing of their conqueror, Alexander, or their own king, Porus; though later diſcoveries of the Aſiatic Society have found traces of both among them. The Iriſh, therefore, were a *Phœnician* colony; and Plautus introduces, as was generally ſuppoſed, one of his characters talking *Carthaginian*, but, as Col. V. found out, *Iriſh*. When Petit, in his Miſcellanies, had put this gibberiſh into Phœnician or Hebrew, it was no difficult taſk to tranſlate it into Iriſh. But Sir Laurence inclines to think (p. 141) that Plautus himſelf did not make Hanno ſpeak the antient Phœnician, which, it follows by natural inference, can only be found in the Iriſh. Sir Laurence does not defend the minute conformity which the Colonel found between the dialogue in Plautus and the Iriſh language. He is of opinion Plautus wrote in the Roman character; though Gronovius, who never ſaw a MS copy of the Phœnician, conceived it was in that language. Sir Laurence has proved (p. 161), out of all doubt, that the Iriſh were a Phœnician colony before the Trojan war, and not a Carthaginian one. They worſhiped Pagan deities, and uſed Carthaginian ſwords; received arts, and letters to record them, from the Phœnicians; the latter have not indeed been perfectly preſerved, and may probably have been changed from the original ones, as the Greeks changed their alphabets, and the Carthaginians adopted the Roman*; and St. Patrick is ſaid to have introduced the Roman alphabet here, which was ſoon univerſally ſubſtituted for the Phœnician†. That the Engliſh received their letters from the Iriſh, needs not the argument drawn from the material on which they wrote; for, all nations, who had not ſofter material, ſuch as paper, wrote

* Where are the inſcriptions between the firſt and ſecond Punic wars, which prove this? EDIT.

† "Sanctus Patricius ſcripſit *Abiotoria* 365, & eo amplius numero. Nennius." (p. 59). He writ for his new converts the *elements*, or *Abgatoria*. Tirechan, Vit. S. Pat.; which Harris on Ware explains *Abghitter*, a corruption of *Abecedarium*. But, if the Iriſh had an alphabet which they underſtood, to what purpoſe introduce a new one? EDIT.

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on wood, or leaves, as now, on the latter, the Indians. The early history of Ireland deduces its inhabitants from *Magog*, ſon of Japhet, here ſeparating from the Moſaic account, which names none of the ſons of Magog. The Phœnicians are ſuppoſed to have originally borne his name, and, the Iriſh ſay, changed it for that of the king under whom they emigrated. *Gog*, *Gyges*, *Ogyges*, *Ogygia* (the name of Ireland in Plutarch), are all from *Magog*, the letter M being a Hebrew prepoſition, amounting to *of* or *from*. Hence the ſacred alphabet called *Ogham*; and every name in Greek writers ſounding like *Oga*, or *Oaca*, is referred to Ireland, even on the Spartan inſcriptions, explained by Fourmont, but now ſuſpected by the learned. But the Iriſh annals outdo the ſacred ones; for, they tell us events at the paſſing of the Red Sea omitted by *Moſes*, and only picked up by the Rabbins (p. 202—206). Sir Laurence now differs from the Colonel about the ſituation of the iſland Gathia, where the Phœnicians retreated to from the Red Sea, ſuppoſing it to be *Gades*, and that from Spain they emigrated into Ireland. After all that is collected from their early hiſtory, the Iriſh are admitted to have fallen into barbariſm before the time of the Romans; and their previous improved ſtate reſts entirely on their own *ipſe dixit*, and certain diſcoveries of armour and utenſils in their bogs. M'Pherſon's Oſſian is ſhewn to be a modern fiction from the Iriſh poems of the time of St. Patrick, which Dr. Young, ſenior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, now biſhop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, collected in Scotland, and publiſhed in the "Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy, 1787," vol. I. (ſee our vol. LVIII. p. 529); ſo that M'Pherſon is placed on no better ground than his countryman Lauder.

"I ſhall now," ſays the Baronet, "conclude this brief treatiſe with juſt obſerving, that, ſince Ireland appears thus to have been ſo early known to the Greeks, and, conſequently, to the Phœnicians; ſince the language of the Iriſh and Phœnicians appears to have been the ſame; ſince the account which the Iriſh give of their deſcent from the moſt antient times agrees with writers to whoſe works they could not have had acceſs; ſince the great antiquity, as they ſtate it, of their emigration from Aſia agrees with the name which they give to the country from which they emigrated, and with the religion and the arts which they introduced with them into Ireland; ſince their ſettlement on the Red Sea is confirmed by authors of whom they muſt have been ignorant; ſince the Phœnicians, from whom they were deſcended, preſerved, with ſuch a religious care, the memory of paſt events; and ſince the Iriſh records all agree in the repreſentations of the primitive ſtate of civility in which they deſcribe themſelves, though ſome over-zealous modern writers have, by pompous deſcription of a ſtate of magnificence which never exiſted, caſt a falſe glare over the whole; ſince, I ſay, theſe antient memorials agree in repreſenting the country in the ſame ſtate of primitive ſimplicity, the annaliſts detailing it, the bards celebrating it, the laws exactly fitting it, the weapons and ornaments which are frequently found correſponding with it; no doubt ought any longer to remain in the mind of any unprejudiced man, of the great antiquity of the Phœnician ſettlement here, and the fidelity of the account given of it by the antient Iriſh writers. Being no antiquarian, nor converſant with the hiſtory of thoſe early ages, any farther than is neceſſary as a foundation for that of the more important ones which ſucceed; being alſo unacquainted with the Iriſh language, and therefore knowing nothing of theſe records but from tranſlations, and from converſations with thoſe who have read the originals; ſhould I, as I cannot otherwiſe hope, have committed any errors, I truſt they will be excuſed. A wiſh to do juſtice to the memory of a deceaſed friend, to vindicate the reputation of the antient memorials of my country, and to ſtimulate thoſe who have more leiſure for ſuch purſuits to inveſtigate them farther, induced me thus to ſtep out of my path, and give this brief argument upon this ſubject."

It is neceſſary to acquaint our readers, that, though this publication is dated Dublin, 1795, it only came to our hands in the courſe of laſt year.

52. *Aſtronomical Obſervations made at the Royal Obſervatory at* Greenwich, *from the Year* 1750 *to the Year* 1762. *By the Rev.* James Bradley, *D. D. Aſtronomer Royal*, Savilian *Profeſſor of Aſtronomy at* Oxford, *F. R. S. &c. Vol. I.*

IN our vol. LXVI. pp. 925, 1029, we

we ſtated at length the cauſes of the unfortunate delay of publication of theſe intereſting papers, which are now preſented to the publick in a form worthy the magnificence of the Univerſity, from whoſe preſs they have at laſt iſſued, under the direction of their Aſtronomical Profeſſor. He juſtly remarks, in his preface, that it could hardly be expected theſe invaluable labours of Dr. B. ſhould depart from him in conſideration of a ſmall and inadequate ſalary of 90l. a year. He ſtates that, after the law-ſuit, commenced 1767, was abandoned by the Crown, 1776, theſe papers were voluntarily offered by the Rev. S. Peach, who became poſſeſſed of them in right of his wife, the only child of Dr. B. to the late Earl of Guildford, then Lord North, chancellor of the Univerſity, to be by him preſented to the Univerſity. The offer was accepted, and the donation made, and the Univerſity loſt no time in preparing to print the Obſervations, under the care and conduct of the preſent Editor. With how much toil and aſſiduity he has laboured in the proſecution of this arduous and important undertaking is well known to many, who have ſeen and can witneſs it; and the work would have been long ago completed, had it not been unfortunately interrupted by the Editor's ill health, owing perhaps, in ſome meaſure, to the intenſeneſs of his application. Nor has he ſince omitted any ſingle day in which it was poſſible for him to reſume his labour. It has been ſaid that he ought to have reſigned the buſineſs into other hands when he found himſelf unable to go on with it. But his generous employers thought otherwiſe; nor does it become him to queſtion the propriety of their determination, who, conſidering his diſqualification as temporary only, thought it moſt adviſeable that the ſame perſon, who had long managed the labouring oar to their ſatisfaction, ſhould be allowed, if poſſible, the honour of bringing the veſſel into the deſired port. Dr. H. having thus vindicated himſelf from the unjuſt and acrimonious obloquy laviſhed upon him for his delay, proceeds to give an account of the inſtruments uſed by Dr. B. The tables of the preſent volume are, 1. Obſerved tranſits of the ſun, planets, and fixed ſtars, over the meridian, 300 pages; 2. Meridianal diſtances of the ſun, planets, and fixed ſtars, from the zenith, 301 pages; 3. Meridianal diſtances of the fixed ſtars from the zenith Northward, 90 pages; and with zenith ſector, 25 pages; likewiſe apparent right aſcenſions, 41 pages.

53. *An Appeal to the Publick, in Vindication of the Conduct of* John Hanſon, *in regard to the Prices charged by Mr.* John Machell, *Smith, and allowed by* James Wyatt, *Eſq. Architect, for the Iron Railing made by Mr.* Machell *for incloſing the Gardens in the* Green Park; *with a preſatory Addreſs to the Marquis of* Saliſbury *and the Right Honourable Lord* Romney. *To which are added, Engravings of ſeveral illuſtrative Drawings. The Whole intended to correct certain Miſrepreſentations on that Subject.*

THIS is the beſt defence of injured innocence and honeſty that we have read for a good while. Mr. H. was indicted, at the King's ſuit, for a libel in two or three concluding words of a ſtatement intended for private uſe; and, after an explanation ſigned by him in court, was acquitted, and paid his own coſts. This trial being miſrepreſented in all the news-papers, and even in one which had at firſt ſtated it right, it became incumbent on him to vindicate his character; which, we think, he has done in a clear and maſterly manner.

UNION WITH IRELAND.

Whether the preſent century is to be the witneſs of a complete Union of the *diſjecta membra Imperii* of Great Britain, that Miniſter certainly deſerves well of his country who planned the reſolutions which, though delayed, for a time only, by the miſtaken warmth of anticipated Oppoſition, he carried through the Britiſh Senate with an unanimity that muſt recommend them to the calmer conſideration of the warmeſt advocates of independency. Little doubt can be entertained of the importance of an Union to both kingdoms; or that, in the preſent critical moment, it would be the ſalvation of both. But, while they are offered and refuſed, with widely oppoſite tempers, time, and the Supreme Diſpoſer of all Events, who may deſign our good, may unveil to the blindeſt their true intereſt, and lead them, by gradual and gentle meaſures, into bands of the trueſt fraternity.

We ſhall therefore put together all the pamphlets on the ſubject that have come to our hands, beginning with the firſt publiſhed in order of time.

54. *An-*

54. *Arguments for and against an Union between Great Britain and Ireland conſidered.*

THE arguments *for* the Union are, the improvement of Ireland in every reſpect, government, policy, civilization, moral and religious, commerce, and magnificence; the addition to the ſtrength of Great Britain, which has alone maintained the conteſt againſt France, when every continental power had given it up. Union between independent kingdoms muſt be particularly deſireable when two ſuch kingdoms are united under one ſovereign, and have ſeparate legiſlatures; for, they have all the diſadvantages, without the advantages, of an Union. The wiſdom of the Union with Scotland is manifeſt at this time; and, if Ireland were united to Great Britain, there would be no room for French intrigue, or Engliſh influence or faction. "If an Union were completed upon fair and equal principles, the Monarch would remain in England, as at preſent; the abſentee proprietors of land might, in ſome degree, increaſe; and London, as at preſent, would be the general reſort for buſineſs, adventurers, and pleaſure. But the Britiſh Cabinet would receive a mixture of Iriſhmen; and the councils of the Britiſh Parliament would be much influenced by the weight and ability of the Iriſh members; all our party conteſts would be transferred to Great Britain. Britiſh faction would ceaſe to operate here; there would be no jealouſy of Britiſh influence on the Cabinet or Parliament, no claſhing of diſtinct intereſts for fear of Ireland becoming too powerful to govern. France would no longer ſpeculate on the nature of our diſtinct Government and Parliament, and hope to ſeparate the kingdom, in fact, from Great Britain, as it is already ſeparated in theory. The cultivation, the improvement of Ireland, like that of Scotland, would be peculiarly attended to, as the increaſe of our wealth, conſequence, ability, and power, would tend to increaſe the ſecurity of the empire, not to endanger it; and, in proportion that we felt the benefit of an Union, our attachment to it would be ſtrengthened." (p. 15.)—The Americans ſaw the expediency of relinquiſhing their firſt federal for the preſent incorporate Union. "To the wiſdom of this plan of Union the ſtrength and happineſs of the United States may be attributed. If each had retained its ſeparate and independent Legiſlature, is it probable that the American Empire could have laſted to the preſent day? If French intrigue had at one time ſuch influence in America as nearly to have overturned the exiſting Union, how could its efforts have been reſiſted, when the gaining of one ſtate alone might have diſſolved the Union? To injure America in its preſent form, a majority of the repreſentatives of the whole Union muſt be ſeduced; to have deſtroyed her power under her firſt Conſtitution, the corruption of one ſtate alone would have been ſufficient." (pp. 16, 17.)

In examining the arguments reſulting from the particular ſituation of Ireland, as to its property, eſtabliſhments, and religious diviſions, it is obſerved that nine-tenths of the property of Ireland are in the poſſeſſion of Britiſh deſcendants, confirmed by the Act of Settlement, and a large part of them held under Britiſh Acts of Parliament for a century. But theſe Proteſtants, being only one-fourth of the inhabitants, rely on Britiſh aſſiſtance for the preſervation of their property and exiſtence. They naturally fear to truſt the Catholicks, from whom they have ſuffered ſo much when the reſtrictions on them were repealed. It is not to be hoped they would ſurrender their political powers; nor can they be perſuaded they can do it with ſafety; for, even now, the Catholicks of Waterford have repeated their demand of political enquiry, on a plea of merit. If they be conceded, the Parliamentary Teſt Oaths and the Act of Supremacy and of Uniformity muſt be repealed, and the Eſtabliſhed Religion muſt be that of the majority, which are Catholicks; and the frame of the Houſe of Commons muſt be altered. "Admitting the Catholicks to ſeats in the Legiſlature, and retaining the preſent Parliamentary Conſtitution, would be like inviting a man to dinner, and, on his accepting the invitation, ſhutting the door in his face." (p. 25.) The natural effects of a favourable Legiſlative Union would be, "1. The Empire would have but one Legiſlature, one organ of the public will, and the dangers which ariſe from an *imperium in imperio*, from two ſupreme powers, would be avoided. 2. Ireland would be in a *natural* ſituation; for, all the Proteſtants of the empire being united, ſhe would have the proportion of 14

to 3 in favour of her eſtabliſhment; whereas at preſent there is a proportion of 3 to 1 againſt it. 3. The Catholicks would loſe the advantage of the argument of numbers, which they at preſent enjoy, and the Conſtitution of the Empire would agree with the theory. 4. Whilſt Ireland remains a ſeparate country from Great Britain, Great Britain is not pledged, upon any ſpecific principle, to ſupport one ſect in Ireland more than another; if ſhe cannot preſerve the connexion of the two kingdoms by upholding the Proteſtants in their eſtabliſhment, their power, and their property, I know not by what tie ſhe is debarred from aſſiſting the Catholicks; for, whilſt the kingdoms are ſeparate and independent, Ireland, except where the Crown is concerned, is merely bound by the ties of intereſt to England; and, in a ſimilar manner, England is only bound by the rights of the Crown and ties of intereſt to Ireland. She is pledged to preſerve Ireland to the Britiſh Crown, but not to any particular means or any particular principles for maintaining that connexion. But, if Ireland was once united to Great Britain by a Legiſlative Union, and the maintenance of the Proteſtant Eſtabliſhment were made a fundamental article of that Union, then the whole power of the Empire would be pledged to the Church Eſtabliſhment of Ireland, and the property of the whole Empire would be pledged in ſupport of the property of every part." (pp. 26, 27.) The number of abſentees would no more be increaſed than in Scotland; or, if it were, would be compenſated by the ſolid advantage of having a fixed, unalterable Conſtitution, guaranteed by the whole power and property of Great Britain. Nor is it reaſonable to conclude that the Catholicks will oppoſe an Union on Proteſtant principles. They will have a free religious toleration power of electing repreſentatives, and capacity to fill moſt of the offices of ſtate; a proper ſupport for their Clergy, and ſome ſyſtem of regulation for their Church. Diſſentions from candidates ſtanding on different intereſts, and all little pariſh jealouſies, will ceaſe; there will be no ſtate partiality to Proteſtants; Catholicks will feel more confident under a Legiſlature framed on a more extended baſis; ſectarian ſtruggles will terminate; and an opening will be left to grant Catholicks future privileges; the South and Weſt of Ireland, where the Catholicks are moſt numerous, would be moſt benefited by an Union, as to agricultural and political advantages. As the ſtruggles of Catholicks for political predominancy have failed, and they cannot hope to carry their wiſhes by domeſtic or foreign force, they would do well to adopt a ſettlement, which would inſure them many political and all civil advantages, and reſt ſatisfied with a much greater degree of toleration than Proteſtants have ever enjoyed under a Catholic ſtate. The Government of Ireland would probably be more vigilantly as well as impartially adminiſtered, being leſs diſtracted by the buſineſs of Party and of Parliament. Diſſenters, being in a ratio of one-ſeventh to the population of the whole kingdom, and one-ſixth to the Catholicks, moſtly manufacturers, and ſome merchants, would, under an Union, increaſe in importance and power, and be relieved from tithes by a modus. The Peerage would probably be repreſented, like the Scotch, by a delegation to the Britiſh Parliament, which would not affect thoſe nobles who are peers of Great Britain, and amount to 41, and would be favourable to the 91 who reſide in Great Britain; the remaining 80, who attend Parliament occaſionally, would be the only peers materially intereſted; but almoſt all of them have conſiderable property in land; and, as all perſonal privileges and prerogatives would remain to them, the general advantages of an Union, in giving permanent ſecurity to their titles and properties, would compenſate any diminution of conſequence from not being all certain of ſeats in the Britiſh Parliament. The ſpiritual peers would be amply compenſated by the ſecurity given to their dioceſan eſtates, and to the general intereſts and eſtabliſhments of the Church. The ſame reaſoning will apply to thoſe who have parliamentary influence in the Houſe of Commons. The chief oppoſition muſt be expected from the Bar. There are more barriſters in Ireland than in England, and they extend their circle to politicks, and are very numerous in parliament. An Union would leſſen their number, and they would be out of parliament, and the law better ſtudied; not to mention that the older lawyers are not diſinclined to Union. Landed gentlemen would find their property improved in value by tranquillity

tranquillity and security; land will be purchased in Ireland on peace, and corn imported to Great Britain; nor will Dublin be ruined any more than Edinburgh was; for, it will still be the seat of a Viceroy, of Justice, of Revenue and Commerce, and the head quarters of the Army. Nor will the country be depopulated, but the contrary, by the return of tranquillity. "The adversaries of an Union admit that it will be beneficial to trade and manufactures; we need not then be terrified by alarms of depopulation." (p. 41.) Having answered other objections, the writer proceeds,

"An Union has this advantage,—it may be our salvation, it cannot be our ruin. The following points are supposed in it: 1. The preservation of the Protestant Religion and Establishment, as a fundamental article; 2. An equitable number of Peers and Commoners to sit in the Parliament of the Empire; 3. Equality of Rights and Privileges, and a fair adjustment of Commerce; 4. An equitable arrangement as to Revenues, Debts, and future Taxes, suitable to our situation and powers; 5. The continuance of the Civil Administration in Ireland as it stands at present, accommodated to the new situation of the kingdoms; 6. An arrangement for the Roman Catholic Clergy, so as to put an end, if possible, to religious jealousies, and to ensure the attachment of that order of men to the State; 7. Some farther provision to the Dissenting Clergy; 8. An arrangement with respect to Tithes.—The enemies of the Empire have stated that Ireland can never be happy till she is separated from England; it is the opinion of many of her friends, that she never can be truly happy till she is entirely united with England. The one attempt would make Ireland the scene of contest in Europe; would deluge her with blood; would reduce her to desolation. The latter, by making her power the power of Great Britain, and the power of Great Britain her own, would enable the British Empire to defy every hostile attack, and to secure to the happy coasts of the two islands all the blessings of genuine and rational Liberty, of true and solid Independence and Security."

55. *The present State of* Ireland, *and the only Means of preserving her to the Empire, considered, in a Letter to the Marquis* Cornwallis. *By* James Gerahty, *Esq. Barrister at Law.*

THIS is a good second to the preceding pamphlet. After passing high encomiums on the Marquis, as the only viceroy of Ireland who possessed "a mind above the attractions of indolence and pleasure, too high to obey when it should command, and too honest to neglect any of its duties, to whom, therefore, Ireland looks for providence as to her future condition, as well as for ability, temper, and integrity, in regulating her present affairs," the author proceeds to suggest the measure essential to produce good from his Lordship's successful conduct, to trace the real object of the rebellion, and ascertain the real motives of its leaders. From the relation of the two countries, and the incorporation of their commercial interests, the transactions of one country cannot be indifferent to the other; nor can the head of the empire view without the deepest concern the dissentions which continually agitate, and the mischiefs which occasionally desolate, a country which, under an enlightened policy, were capable of the highest prosperity."

"Notwithstanding the disadvantages attending the exercise of the royal authority, through the medium of a deputy, in Ireland, were there any connexion between her Legislature and that of England, if the English Parliament had a superintending power to examine and decide on the affairs of Ireland, the inconvenience of viceregal governments would hardly exist, more particularly if Ireland were a constituent part of the British Parliament, and had immediate and direct access to its counsels by regular representation. However, at present she has an independent and separate Legislature, which, however it oppose vulgar notions, and give offence to popular prejudice, I shall not scruple to assert, has, under the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, promoted, rather than corrected, the inconvenience of delegated government, and has opened, rather than excluded, the admission of abuse, which, in some degree, must ever attend the exercise of power in situations removed from immediate enquiry and controul. The first object of the chief Governor in Ireland is, to secure the support of the Parliament, which he finds exclusively exercising all the power of legislation. To gain the ascendancy in that assembly, and complete influence over its deliberations, becomes the spring of all his efforts, and the application of all his powers. The necessity for this predominance over the free agency of Parliament, produced clearly by its disjunction from that of England, creates

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the imbecillity of the Viceroy, and the ſtrength of Parliamentary patronage, which ſubjects him to infinite and increaſing claims; in moſt inſtances detrimental to the publick, and diſgraceful to the King's government. Hence has prevailed in Ireland an unprecedented ſyſtem of private jobbing and intrigue, and of unqualified public venality, in contempt of all character and opinion of the country. At no period was this practice carried higher, or was leſs artifice uſed to conceal it, than during the adminiſtration of Lord Weſtmorland, whoſe conduct, whatever reprehenſion it may deſerve, derives ſome extenuation, not only from the general difficulty which every chief Governor ſuſtains in managing the Iriſh Legiſlature, but from his meeting a conſiderable parliamentary oppoſition, and the occurrence of queſtions of a delicate and difficult nature during his government."

"It has been objected to the Conſtitution of England, that, however admirably it has adjudged the different powers of the ſtate in mutual freedom as well as in neceſſary co-operation, it has not ſufficiently provided againſt an evil, which, under this fine theory, may produce deſpotiſm in practice, that the influence of the Crown is not entirely excluded from admiſſion to the Legiſlature. Finely tempered as this Conſtitution is, between the popular form of government and the monarchical, partaking of the freedom of the one and the energy of the other, I am free to confeſs myſelf one of thoſe who think it one of the excellencies of that Government, that the Royal Eſtate and the branches of the Legiſlature are ſo connected, that the latter are open to the influence of the former; and to this do I aſcribe the eminent ſolidity and firmneſs, which, in an extraordinary manner, the Britiſh Government has manifeſted in theſe late years. In the midſt of conſpiracy at home, and an enlarged and tremendous foreign war, ſhe has remained unſhaken in the ſtorm; and, in the midſt of the great deluge which has lately inundated the world, has appeared the only reſting-place for Religion and Liberty; and the very acts of the Britiſh Parliament, which are adduced by popular prejudice, through the arts of the diſaffected, as abuſes of that influence, and as violations and injuries to the Conſtitution, are the creatures of that neceſſity which the conſpiracy of the external foe and the internal traitor had created; and to the timely interpoſition of theſe ſtatutes is Great Britain, at the preſent moment, indebted for preſervation and exiſtence." (pp. 18, 19.)

"The conſtitutional change of 1782 in Ireland threw the Executive at the mercy of the Parliament, which, as long as it has the ſole and excluſive power of legiſlation, muſt command the liberality, and enjoy the munificence, of the Crown." (p. 20.)—"The difference of extent, wealth, and import, of the two countries appears ſtrikingly in their Parliaments. The People of Ireland, in reſpect to their religious relation, are divided in the triple proportion of Catholicks to Proteſtants; and not only was the whole Catholic body, till very lately, excluded from the loweſt participation in the legiſlative and executive parts of Government, but, by the operation of ſevere and impolitic penal ſtatutes, were precluded from the acquiſition and enjoyment of property. It is not, therefore, a matter of wonder, that, in ſo ſmall a country as Ireland, in which three fourths of the population were depreſſed by a weight of diſability and penalties from riſing, by talent or property, in the ſtate, the reſiduum of the people ſhould have the nature and effect of an Ariſtocracy itſelf; that this faction ſhould be itſelf capable of farther reduction; and that, by monopoly and injuſtice, an inconſiderable part may engroſs the power of the whole. To break this Ariſtocracy, which impeded the King's Government under Lord Townſhend's adminiſtration, coſt the nation half a million ſterling. Hence has proceeded the degree of corruption, and the purſuit of private intereſt, to the injury of the public, which have prevailed in Ireland; and the buſineſs of the Viceroy is hardly more than to appeaſe the importunity, and ſatisfy the cravings, of the Ariſtocracy. Every ſpecies of jobbing and venality has been practiſed. The ſhameful practice of bringing to market the honours of the Crown, which caſts a deep ſhade on the memory of Lord Weſtmorland in Ireland, has contributed more immediately and neceſſarily to injure the public character of the Iriſh Parliament than any other aſſigned cauſe. Under his government tha

the Parliament called in 1790 was compoſed in an extraordinary manner; thoſe wealthy commoners, who once filled the Lower Houſe, and who had either acquired borough patronage, or in whoſe families it had deſcended with their eſtates, were ennobled in the groſs, and transferred to the upper Houſe of Parliament; by which means the advowſon and inheritance of the Commons ſoon became veſted in the Lords, who for that time gave up the preſentation to the Lord Lieutenant's ſecretary. This unjuſtifiable proceeding carried an unconſtitutional dependency of the popular branch of the Legiſlature on the Ariſtocracy. It promoted and avowed a ſyſtem of parliamentary traffick, completely ſufficient to diſgrace and alienate the publick; and the obvious conſequence of this innovation was, not only highly increaſing the natural evil of the Iriſh Government in its tendency to Ariſtocracy, but, by removing from the Houſe of Commons the men of conſideration and landed property, left it to a race of adventurers, who are to make their way to ſituation and fortune by ſubmiſſion and uniform ſervility to all the meaſures of the Court; or, by affected patriotiſm, to commence their parliamentary career with groundleſs and indiſcriminate oppoſition to the Government, and afterwards, with ſhameful apoſtacy, on the attainment of office, become advocates for the meaſures they had oppoſed, and panegyriſts of the Government they had maligned. No aſſembly, however, could conduct itſelf with more public obſequiouſneſs, or uſe a higher ſtrain of adulation in all its addreſſes to the Chief Governor. This, however, is no more a proof of ſincerity in public than in private life; for, ſo long ago as the adminiſtration of the unfortunate Lord Strafford, they pronounced the higheſt encomiums on his conduct, and expreſſed their extraordinary obligations to their Sovereign for committing the government to ſo able and honeſt a ſervant, but a ſhort time before their ſending over to England articles of impeachment, and deputing commiſſioners to manage the proſecution of the unfortunate Earl; and ſo late as the year 1789, the very Parliament which had repeatedly and ſtrongly expreſſed its loyalty and attachment to the King's perſon, and panegyriſed his Viceroy, did, on the unfortunate occurrence of his malady, change their political creed; a great majority of Parliament deſerted the cauſe of their Sovereign, and voted a public cenſure on the Chief Governor. However, as ſoon as the King's health appeared likely to be reſtored, and the powers of the ſtate to continue in the ſame hands, they became as eager to repent, as they had been to offend; ſo true a criterion of human conduct is private intereſt, and ſo fallible a pledge of ſincerity is human profeſſion! The verſatility of Parliament alſo on the Catholic queſtion was moſt glaring; the recency of this tranſaction, however, precludes the neceſſity of particular ſtatement; but the violent manner in which it reſiſted, and the ſervility with which it ſoon after conceded, the Catholic claims, was fatal to the public intereſt. It taught the people to look for redreſs of grievances, not by appeals to the Legiſlature, but in the application of their own ſtrength. Such has been the ſtate of the Iriſh Government, and ſuch the cauſes of that diſcontent which has ſo nearly been fatal to the empire." (p. 21—30.)

This writer is of opinion, that the Parliament of Ireland muſt be new-faſhioned, or, as it is called, reformed, and the Ariſtocracy eradicated; or ſhe muſt be committed to the Parliament of England by fair and regular repreſentation. If the former takes place, the dominion of England in Ireland muſt determine, and the two countries be ſeparated; for, no modification ſhort of a pure democratical legiſlature can have effect. In 1782 a conſtitutional change was effected in Ireland, the moſt important ſince her annexation to Great Britain, and a conſequence of the examination of the abſtract rights of the people, and the accurate analyſis of the general theory of civil eſtabliſhments. "In the criſis of miniſterial weakneſs, the great conceſſion was made. After a mighty amputation of empire, it ſeemed prudent, by any means, to preſerve the remainder; and England not only yielded the future independence of Ireland, but, in her ſtate of dureſs and neceſſity, renounced her former title; ſhe remitted the poſſeſſion, and confeſſed herſelf a diſſeiſor. The fatal conſequences which followed the denial to America of ſharing the Britiſh Conſtitution hurried the Britiſh Miniſter into compliance with the demands of Ireland, in their full and unlimited

limited extent. Had he been guided by true policy, and had he sufficiently distinguished the case of Ireland from that of America, the necessity of the present discussion would not have arisen, nor should the publick have been troubled with this address." (pp. 38, 39).—"The full principle of the constitutional change in 1782 became the basis of a most important transaction in 1789, at the lamentable period of the King's illness. The *patriots* in Ireland, and the great movers of her *politicks* on this occasion, gave full scope to their zeal for the *Unity* of the British Empire, and their attachment to its *combined interests*; they contended, on the interruption of the Royal functions, that Ireland, as an imperial independent nation, was exclusively competent to provide for this emergency; that the two countries had no other union than in their Executive; and, therefore, that in every possible case of its suspension or determination, the Parliament of Ireland alone was adequate to the great imperial duty of supplying the vacant power, by a free election of a royal fiduciary, to hold the King's prerogative in trust for themselves only, under such limitations as they should define its exercise; and indeed the argument went the whole length of establishing that, on such an occasion, the Parliament of Ireland might take the Executive into their own hands, or altogether discontinue the Royal Estate. And, had it not been for the accidental sympathy of the parliamentary opposition in both countries, this abstract argument would probably have had a decisive practical effect in the delegation of the royal authority to a regent not deriving under the Parliament of England; in which event an actual separation must have taken place, as they could not have removed a particle of the connexion between the two countries. Their conduct, however, and proceedings, on this trying occasion, demonstrated the danger which threatens the empire; it establishes the tendency of Ireland to separation, and that, on the present constitutional footing of these kingdoms, no barrier is formed to prevent its effect. It is clear, also, that, without seeking for it, an opportunity may arise again of vacancy in the Crown, or its intermission; that Ireland may again feel herself called upon to exercise the imperial rights by the spontaneous accumulation of public circumstances, without any arbitrary or uncalled-for discussion of her right; and it is manifest that, on such an occasion, her conduct would not be regulated by the interests and policy of the Empire. The parliamentary report of the late rebellion also proves, incontestably, that, since 1789, the principle of separation has gained rapidly; that it wonderfully increased under the silent influence of general political impressions made by the French Revolution, without the actual interference of the French Government in the affairs of Ireland, the intrigues of her emissaries, or her systematic and authorized abominations. And the conduct of the Irish Parliament in 1789 shews that the influence of England in the Irish Legislature, through the medium of its patronage, forms a very frail and precarious combination. The shameful tergiversation of the Irish members at the time must convince that the honour of individuals is no security on which to repose the strength and happiness of the British Empire. From the first records of her history, Ireland has been particularly and specifically distinguished for domestic dissention and division. Before her connexion with England during her old Government, if the form be not much abused in this application of it, the kingdom was subjected to numerous principles and authorities which carried on with each other massacres and implacableness." (pp. 40, 41.) The writer briefly relates the disturbances and rebellions that actuated Ireland from the first connexion of Ireland with England to the present time. In the reign of Elizabeth the most formidable and dangerous rebellion occurred there. "A surprizing parallel runs through all the transactions of the Irish history, which seem to partake the same spirit, and continue the same character. The trial of Henry and John Sheares, convicted in July last, records a scheme of treason wonderfully similar, though more artfully laid, and more extensively diffused. In both the first sacrifice of rebellion was to be the King's representative and council; the English ministers, and all the supporters of English councils, were to be devoted to the fury of the mob, and become the first victims for establishing the acquired independence." (p. 49). "By the general attainder, 11 James I. 500,000 acres

acres of land in the North of Ireland were forfeited to the Crown, which enabled the King to make the Proteſtant plantation in Ulſter, which has become the ſeat of the only manufactures in Ireland, and continues to be diſtinguiſhed, in a very great degree, above the reſt of the kingdom, for its induſtry, wealth, and population, though, in quality of ſoil, much below the average fertility of the kingdom, a plain and irrefragable proof of the advantage that Ireland has derived from England; to whom whatever improvement ſhe has acquired, ſince the days of her king Dermot, muſt certainly be referred; which obſervation appears to be juſtified ſtill farther by the ſuperior order and improvement of the hither coaſt of Ireland to the farther. The Weſtern diviſion of Ireland is more purely Iriſh, which may have proceeded from the policy of Cromwell, who forced the antient and native families to reſide beyond the Shannon; and, though thoſe parts of Ireland, originally of Engliſh ſettlement, were perhaps the moſt diſloyal and diſaffected in the late rebellion, it muſt be remembered that colonial eſtabliſhments but ſeldom have had the merit of filial gratitude; and, though the North of Ireland partook largely of the late conſpiracy, yet ſhe preſerved her tranquillity in a much greater degree than the zeal and ardour of the rebellious leaders, to make her the great reſervoir of treaſon, gave foundation to expect: nor was her conduct in the midſt of the rebellion ſtained with thoſe enormities which were committed in the other parts of the kingdom, and which, for the honour of humanity, and pity for that unfortunate nation, ought not to be particularly ſtated; but it is matter of duty to read to the world the great leſſon of misfortune and puniſhment which are ſure to follow the commiſſion of crimes. The circumſtances of proſperity in the North of Ireland, and her ſuperior opulence, formed the temptation for her ſeduction, that the leſs important parts of the kingdom might more eaſily take the example of infidelity. The religious perſuaſion which prevails in the North having peculiar partiality to Republicaniſm, facilitated and predispoſed that country to meaſures which manifeſtly tended to gratify their favourite principle." (pp. 50, 52.)

In the reign of Charles I. "the Iriſh leaders ſaw clearly that a favourable moment had arrived for renunciating the Engliſh dominion in Ireland; and that one great effort, no matter in what way, would give emancipation to their country. The kingdom was ſhaken to its centre. The reſtitution of property, the dominion of the Catholic religion, and deliverance from Engliſh ſupremacy, were the great and ſacred objects which were to ſanctify, by their attainment, the wickedneſs of the means. An alarm of the Scots Preſbyterians to be ſettled in Ireland by the Engliſh Parliament, to aboliſh Popery, was raiſed; and the leaders found, in this prejudice of the people, the direct key to inſurrection, which, at this hour, locks up the minds of the lower Iriſh, or opens them to rebellion. The leaders of the late conſpiracy adopted the clue of their predeceſſors in 1641, and with the ſame fatal effect. The Preſbyterians not having now aſcendancy in the ſtate, and being fraternized with the Catholicks, the artifices of 1641 could not be repeated; but the common people of Ireland were to be impreſſed with conviction that certain new ſocieties, which aroſe in the North, and afterwards even formed through the kingdom, for the protection of their families and properties, had been actually commiſſioned by Government, to put down the Catholic faith; in defence of which, the Catholicks were raiſed to protect their altars from profanation, and aſſail the public authority by force of arms. At the Revolution the ſuperſtition of James found adherents in the ſuperſtition of the Iriſh, and all who wiſhed the ſeparation of the countries were united in his cauſe. The rivalry of the Catholicks and Proteſtants was now at its height. It was the religion of James that recommended him to Ireland. The Britiſh Legiſlature alone, on true and ſound conſtitutional principles, was alone competent to create and ſupply the vacancy of the Throne; and, by the expreſs proviſion of ſtatutes in both nations, the ſovereignty of Ireland neceſſarily and immediately followed that of Great Britain; and therefore, by adherence to the Houſe of Stuart after the determination of the Engliſh Parliament, Ireland broke her conſtitutional engagements, and divided herſelf from the Empire. It is true, King William carried on the war in Ireland, not as with traitors and rebels, but with

with fair and legitimate enemies; yet important inſtruction is conveyed by theſe tranſactions, which ſuggeſt the imperative neceſſity of new-fixing the conſtitutional relation of the two countries, in ſuch a way that ſhall ever be underſtood, and put beyond controverſy, that Ireland cannot, in any caſe, decide, or at all diſcuſs, the queſtion of title to the common Executive of theſe kingdoms; that her Crown cannot be ſeparately conſidered, or abſtractedly become the ſubject of public argument; but that, to every poſſible purpoſe, there is a legal and conſtitutional merger of it in that of Great Britain. In 1698 Mr. Molyneux contended for the freedom of the Iriſh Parliament. But great part of his general doctrine and argument tends as ſtrongly to diſprove the authority of the Engliſh Crown as of its Parliament over Ireland; and it became the ſtandard of political orthodoxy in Ireland. The Engliſh Commons, however, were attentive to the public intereſt. Then there exiſted no national difficulties or embarraſſments to extort from them conceſſions repugnant to the Conſtitution of the Empire. They addreſſed the Throne on the pernicious aſſertion of this publication, and the dangerous tendency of the late conduct of the Iriſh Parliament; and aſſured the King of their determination to maintain and preſerve, in a parliamentary way, the dependence and ſubordination of Ireland to the Imperial Crown of the Realm. The Revolution was the æra of Britiſh liberty; it undermined the antiquated and prieſtly notions of paſſive obedience and hereditary right, and introduced into theſe kingdoms a ſober, ſalutary, rational, and uſeful freedom. The Catholic Religion had connected itſelf with theſe political errors, and was the faith of the baniſhed Monarch and his adherents in both kingdoms; and hence in England aroſe the neceſſity of diſcouraging, by civil diſabilities, a profeſſion of men whoſe doctrines were hoſtile to its new civil arrangement, and whoſe minds were attached to the fortunes of a family whoſe claims of power were incompatible with the political and religious liberty of England. But the Popery laws in Ireland were marked with peculiar and inconceivable ſeverity. Not only the reaſons for theſe acts of penalty, which exiſted in England, applied to Ireland, but there were others peculiar to herſelf, which ſharpened her reſentment, and produced a ſeries of ſtatutes by no means creditable to her penal code. A very conſiderable change had taken place in the poſſeſſors of lands in Ireland, in conſequence of the repeated forfeitures, and particularly of the numerous confiſcations which followed the triumph of the Houſe of Orange, in 1688, when 1,060,000 plantation acres fell to the diſpoſal of the Crown; ſo that, in Ireland, the jealouſy of property was added to the virulence of her religious diſſention. Beſides, the great diſproportion of Catholicks to Proteſtants made it alſo neceſſary to ſupply paucity of numbers by additional muniments from the Legiſlature; and, indeed, the meaſures of the Iriſh Parliament during this period went the whole extent that the moſt jealous proprietary or moſt bigoted fanatick could require, for the ſecurity of their acquired lands, and the aſcendancy of the Proteſtant faith. We have lived, however, to ſee a complete ſeparation of divinity and politicks; and the country of the Moſt Chriſtian King become the metropolis of Irreligion and Paganiſm; the triple Crown has fallen; and, by means of that very power whoſe head once gloried in being eldeſt ſon of the Church, the ſame nation, whoſe enthuſiaſtic Chriſtianity once covered the Eaſt with her legions, now embraces the infidelity ſhe then perſecuted, and paganiſes the land ſhe went to reclaim. The Houſe of Stuart is no more; its misfortunes are nearer our recollection than its power. The rights of property in Ireland are confirmed by length of time, by preſcription, by alienation, and acquieſcence." (p. 64).—"The proportion of numbers in Ireland, between Catholicks and Proteſtants, is now much varied in favour of the latter, where the penal laws have ſurvived the neceſſity of creating them, and the reaſoning by which they were juſtified. The danger to modern Governments ariſes not from the theory of religioniſts, but from the enemies of all religion; and therefore the laws which neceſſity and prudence demand for the preſervation of government and the publick ſhould have a free and general operation, not applying to diſtinct deſcriptions of ſubjects, but making one diviſion only, that of juſt and unjuſt, that all may be enjoined the great precept of religion and policy, Fear God, and honour the King.

Our

On ſeveral occaſions in this century Ireland has controverted, and Great Britain eſtabliſhed, her ſovereignty. Nothing, however, can more ſhew the want of ſtrength or wiſdom of the Government, in ſuffering a large military force to riſe in the country totally independent of its authority, while it applauds the voluntary exertions of thoſe who came forward in the public ſervice. Had the volunteers of Ireland kept in view the object of their aſſociation, their conduct would have been beyond all praiſe. But, from ſoldiers they became politicians, and formed a military convention, in mimicry of the forms of Parliament, at the very moment when the lawful Government was in the exerciſe of its functions. Such was the ſtate of public affairs, the intended effect was produced, and the Britiſh Parliament renounced all dominion and authority within the kingdom of Ireland. The continued practice of popular conventions and arbitrary ſelf-formed aſſociations in Ireland, for diſcuſſing and reſolving on abſtract queſtions of government, for exploring defects and ſuggeſting innovations in the Conſtitution, have been highly detrimental, and have palpably contributed to the origin, formation, and ſyſtematic progreſs, of the late rebellion; and the licentiouſneſs of original ſocieties has produced ſuch fatal conſequences as particularly to demand the notice of Parliament. The Government ſaw its danger, and remained firm. The friends of democracy, and thoſe who wiſhed to eſtabliſh a ſeparate government, called in the aid of the Catholicks, and ſeduced them to ſolicit a repeal of the penal laws, and the admiſſion of the Catholic body to the full participation of the Conſtitution; and, before the Catholic Convention diſſolved itſelf, it voted the reſolution for reform. The commercial regulations, 1785, excited a freſh oppoſition; the detail of the propoſitions was not examined, but was loſt in the conſtitutional effect; the cry of condemnation became general, and the meaſure failed. Since the commencement of the preſent war, the Society of United Iriſhmen made it the baſis and firſt principle of the Iriſh Union, that connexion with Britain was ruinous to Ireland; and they ſolemnly determined not to be diverted from their great purpoſe by any conceſſion of Parliament, *or any acquieſcence to their demands.* (*p.* 78.)

"Every man, who regards the Britiſh Empire, is called on to conſider with ſerioufneſs and attention the preſent ſtate of Ireland. That there exiſts within that country a conſiderable body of men, ſtrongly diſpoſed to effect a diſmemberment of the empire, is beyond ſcepticiſm to deny; and that this diſpoſition is artfully concealed under public profeſſions and attachment to the Conſtitution of England, and of claims for its full participation, by reforming the parliamentary repreſentation, and giving the people more efficacy, is equally clear and indiſputable; and it cannot be denied that the vices of the Iriſh Government, its ariſtocracy, and enlarged and unqualified corruption, are ſufficient to give colouring to popular commotions, and to alienate the people from a connexion with England, which ſeems to require ſuch odious and miſchievous ſupport. Theſe vices can no longer be tolerated. A Government which deſpiſes public opinion cannot long exiſt. The public authority ſhould be reſpected, and the people have confidence in the legiſlature. When abuſes are carried to an extent which no one attempts to juſtify, which all are ready to condemn, and which provoke ſome to acts of rebellion, the public ſafety is endangered; and this danger is much heightened by the extraordinary occurrences in theſe days, when the fall of an antient and venerable Monarchy has ſhaken the States of Europe to their foundation, and in which an inſolent and preſumptuous Democracy affects univerſal dominion, by her principles as well as arms. Ireland has confederated, and Britain is at war with this Democracy. If it ſtood, therefore, on the mere footing of policy and ſelf-intereſt with Great Britain, it is impoſſible for her any longer to ſleep over the affairs of Ireland; ſhe cannot abandon her to the enemy; ſhe cannot conſent to her own diſmemberment and diſgrace. But claims of a higher nature, and views, ſuch as become Great Britain, call for her immediate interference. The late rebellion has rekindled the heat of religious bigotry, and revived the animoſities of party. Theſe diviſions in Ireland are marked with uncommon virulence, and accompanied with peculiar atrocities. To repreſs this violence, and extend the King's protection to all his Iriſh ſubjects, is now a difficult exertion of his Govern-

ment;

ment; but, the very moment in which the preſent vigilance is intermitted, or that any change of government is conceded, which ſhall leſſen the King's influence in Ireland, and augment the popular power, at that moment the torch of civil fury will again light the unhappy country to new ſcenes of murder and deſolation. The United Iriſhmen, and the whole claſs of the diſaffected, are now directing their whole attention to force a parliamentary reform. In this purſuit they are joined by many men of good intentions, who lament the preſent faults in the mode of adminiſtering the government of Ireland, but who have not examined the origin of theſe faults, nor the neceſſity which has produced and continues them, and who are equally unconſcious and unſuſpecting of the conſequences which would infallibly reſult from the attainment of ſuch a meaſure. A democratic Houſe of Commons in Ireland, and connexion with England, cannot exiſt together; they are incompatible. England would ſoon be driven to the deplorable neceſſity of maintaining her dominion by direct and continued war, or abandoning Ireland to the extravagance of popular aſcendancy and the deſigns of the common enemy. That an independent Houſe of Commons would eſtabliſh a republick in Ireland, is as certain as any event can be which is future, and which the mind of man can foreſee and anticipate; reaſoning from what has happened to what may happen, from the certainty of paſt experience to the probable dependency of like effects on like cauſes, on the great ſeries of human actions and feeling at the very moment of this deduction, that it ſhares in that great progreſſion which ſilently though rapidly is accelerating the conſequences it predicted. The moment has come, in which the Government of Great Britain is urged, by her own intereſt, by its parental duty towards Ireland, by the irreſiſtible claims of that great portion of the Iriſh people who iſſued from her loins, who ſhare her religious faith, and whoſe property reſts on Engliſh title, and, above all, by the charities of the Engliſh nation, her order, humanity, and religion, to ſave Ireland, without delay, from the evils which impend, and the deſtruction to which ſhe is expoſed. Whatever difficulties may impede an immediate incorporation, whatever inconvenience may attend the preſent agitation of the meaſure, they are as nothing to the embarraſſment which will accrue, and the direful neceſſity in which ſhe will be involved, if the preſent occaſion be neglected, and the ſchemes of the diſaffected prevail. Her magnanimity will increaſe danger, if it exiſt; there will be none, if ſhe is firm; ſhe will regard as idle ſound the clamour which is raiſed by the ſtupid policy of ſome, and the wickedneſs of others; and, true to the great character of her nation, ſhe will conduct herſelf with wiſdom, philanthropy, and juſtice." (p. 80—84).

This appears to diſpaſſionate a ſtatement of the preſent relative ſituation of Great Britain and Ireland, that we have been tempted to give a larger abſtract of it than cuſtomary.

56. *A Reply to a Pamphlet, intituled, "Arguments for and againſt an Union." By* Richard Jebb, *Eſq.*

THE ſtrongeſt argument againſt an Union of Ireland with England is, the loſs of her *Independency* as ſoon as ſhe loſes her *Parliament*. Mr. J. laughs at the idea that "Ireland ſhould be kept down, leſt ſhe ſhould be *too powerful to govern*." He declares himſelf inclined rather to ſubmit to the uncontrouled dominion of England, and the deſtruction of the Iriſh Parliament, without any equivalent, real or pretended, than accept of aid from France; ſo rooted is his deteſtation of her horrid principles, and ſo firm his conviction that the day that ſhe ſhould make Ireland her ally, would confirm it her ſlave. But he is of opinion that the propoſed Union, the inflicting ſo deep a wound on their national pride, the death of their Parliament, the reducing a powerful, growing kingdom to a ſmall and petty member of the empire, will multiply and invigorate the friends of the French connexion, and diſhearten, diſguſt, alienate, and diminiſh, the friends to the Britiſh intereſt. There is only the ſingle inſtance of the Regency, "a difference from the *exiſting* Cabinet of England, in compliance with the wiſhes of what was ſuppoſed to be the *ſucceeding* one, a ſacrifice of principle, and of the ſpirit of the connexion of Ireland with Great Britain, to perſonal ambition and party intereſts, proving how improbable it is that the patronage of the Iriſh Parliament will ever operate againſt Prerogative" (pp. 5, 6); except this inſtance,

ſtance, no ſuch ever occurred. The writer, who is an Iriſh barriſter, and juſtifies the oppoſition of his corps to the Union, which he hopes will finally prevent it, thinks it only neceſſary to ſtate the Conſtitutions of the Union, of the Heptarchy, or of America, to ſhew how totally inapplicable it is to that of Ireland; and no argument whatſoever ariſes from the ſituation, natural or political, of Scotland at the time of the Union, and from its hiſtory ſince, applicable to Ireland; at leaſt none favourable to Union. The incorporation of the Iriſh and Britiſh Parliaments will add an enormous weight to the Crown. He, without heſitation, aſcribes the "Arguments for and againſt an Union" to the Secretary, a ſenſible and *experienced* man.

57. *The Union. Ceaſe your Funning.*

THE motto elucidates the writer's drift, "O that mine enemy would write a book!" He ſuppoſes that the author of the tract he undertakes to anſwer is either a member of Oppoſition or an abſolute United Iriſhman, endeavouring, by an affected recommendation of the meaſure, to cry down and depreciate the propoſed Union, the only chance for the country's ſalvation, preſuming that, in order to give a higher reliſh to his ridicule, he has had the addreſs to circulate a report, with very ſucceſsful induſtry, that the work in queſtion is the production of an Engliſh gentleman of conſiderable talents, who is an Iriſh M. P. and in high official ſituation in Dublin caſtle. Such has been the prevalence of this report, and ſo well ſimulated is the maſk aſſumed, that, on the firſt peruſal, he was hardly able to diſtinguiſh whether the author was in earneſt or not; and he is credibly informed that, to this hour, ſeveral well meaning people continue in the erroneous opinion that he was ſo. He proceeds to point out a few of his ſpecks, which appear to him ſufficient to detect at once the duplicity of the ſtyle and the depth of the intention.

58. *A Letter, addreſſed to the Gentlemen of* England *and* Ireland, *on the Inexpediency of a federal Union between the Two Kingdoms. By Sir* John J. W. Jervis, *Bart.*

THE main argument here urged againſt Union is, the loſs of the Parliament, whereby the Executive Power would predominate, the public purſe *would be at the* mercy of the Miniſter; the ſpur to Law, Trade, and Manufactures, by the reward of a ſeat in Parliament, hold out their affiduity; the power of the Crown would be raiſed to an unexampled pitch, at once deſtructive of the balance of the Conſtitution and the noble fabrick itſelf. Miniſterial influence would gain a great acquiſition by the loſs of that moſt valuable part of the Bill of Rights which gives to the people of England a full power of curbing the exploits of a Miniſter, by a refuſal of the means to carry them on, and, finally, an eſtabliſhment of abſolute ſway. The gallant yeomen in arms, aided by the native troops of Ireland, have put down the late rebellion, and, with the aſſiſtance of Providence, will again, if ever it ſhould rear its briſtly head. He is of opinion, not religion, but democratical principles, and the example of licentious France, were its origin, and plunder and murder its object. He is of opinion that, the *checking power* of the Legiſlature being loſt, all *legiſlative effects* would vaniſh; the articles of Union may, directly or indirectly, be at any time ſwerved from; the *liberality* of the people of England would not be *ſolicited*; Juſtice would not be fully and freely adminiſtered, when the Peers, the Judges in the laſt reſort, would be merged and out of reach; no merchant or manufacturer would lay out his capital in ſo precarious a tenure; the Engliſh would not flock to a country where their winnings would be plucked from them at the nod of a Miniſter; the ſtrength of England would be diminiſhed by a depreſſion of wealth and a decreaſe of the value of land; and the ſpirit of induſtry quenched by ſhutting the doors of Parliament againſt the moſt uſeful members of the community; the abſentees, the *quondam* repreſentatives, and their followers, would carry 1,000,000l. annually out of the country. "The main object of this ſcheme will be, the abſolute annihilation of the Iriſh Legiſlature, thereby to enable an Engliſh Majority, acting under the diction of any corrupt Miniſter, to overwhelm the revenues of this fated nation in an irredeemable funded debt, notwithſtanding ſhe is already ſinking under a like ſpecies of incumbrance, brought on her within the ſhort period of 10 years." (p. 5.) Theſe are among the principal arguments of this pamphlet, which is deficient in clear-

ness as well as incorrectness of style. An instance or two of the latter sort may suffice.

"A well-balanced constitution, such as Ireland now enjoys, unequalled by any other, must feel the shock that would be received through an introduction of new visages, whose *palms being in usage* in the realm of Ireland, might *prowl about as men* in the dark, until discovered by the minstrel's *wand* of surprize, whose metalic touch restores the blind to sight as well as to other rapturous feelings." (p. 9.)

"Since the Union of Scotland, although Edinburgh has extended its limits beyond the pale of a *confined hill*, upon whose summit stood so strong a fort and watch-tower, and which her crowded inhabitants thought themselves safer than in the surrounding *plane!*." (p. 33.)

"The people of Ireland have ever been ready to devote their lives and fortunes in aid and *sustention* of the prowess of a country already enriched through a *faction* of the world from pole to pole."

59. *The Utility of an Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland *considered by a Friend to both Countries.*

A brief plea for the proposed measure, suggested by actual residence in Ireland last summer.

60. *An Examination into the Origin and Continuance of the Discontents in* Ireland; *the true Cause of the Rebellion; being a faithful Narrative of the particular Sufferings of the* Irish *Peasantry: with a Plan which, if adopted, cannot fail to bring back the* Roman Catholic *Insurgents to their Allegiance; without Injury to the* Protestant *Interest; without Emancipation, which they never asked; a Union; or the Aid of an extra military Force. By* William Bingley, *fourteen Years a Resident in* Ireland. *To which is annexed a Specimen of* Irish *Anecdotes, which the Editor proposes, on a future Occasion, to enlarge.*

THIS honest industrious man, with the same zeal for the political interests of Ireland as he before shewed for its literary and antiquarian reputation, and with the additional argument of gratitude for hospitalities received from the Irish in general, has here reprinted, with a few corrections and additional notes, &c. what he published in Ireland, 1782. He has added a preface to disarm the Critics. He tells us he has been an eye-witness to the sufferings of the peasantry, and relates nothing upon *hearsay* testimony. From his own evidence, and from the examination of the United Irishmen before the Secret Committee of the Lords, he draws this conclusion, that tithes are the greatest source of discontent in that kingdom; and that Arthur Young, who is constantly writing against them, has substituted nothing in their place.

Mr. B. also objects to the double fees to which the people are subject from the Catholic and Protestant Clergy.

"1. Is it *legal* for the ministers of the *Church of Ireland* to exact MARRIAGE money from the Roman Catholics when joined in wedlock *by their own priests?*"

"2. Is it *legal* for the ministers aforesaid to *exact* CHRISTENING and PURIFICATION money, from Roman Catholics, or from other Nonconformists, not requiring the ceremonies of the church?

"3. Is it *legal* for the ministers aforesaid to exact from LODGERS and other ROOM-KEEPERS, a tax called FAMILY money, in lieu of Tithes?

"4. Is it *legal* for the said ministers to exact a tax from poor cottagers denominated SMOKE money, in lieu of Tithes?

"5. Is it *legal* for the said ministers to exact a Tithe of turf?" (p. 45)

"Much *pro* and *con* has lately appeared relative to an Union between Ireland and Great Britain. I have read but few arguments on either side; but the knowledge I have of the people of Ireland induces me to venture an opinion, that, if Ministers are serious in bringing about an Union, and do not first tranquillize the Peasantry by an union of interests, and of sentiment in their religious concerns, they may find they began at the wrong end of the business. On the contrary, if they would *secularize the clergy* altogether, indemnifying the present possessors of Tithes and Ecclesiastical Dues, I think an Union might be more peaceably effected; and estates would probably rise from 18 to 30 years' purchase; not, I presume, if the *appellant jurisdiction* is to remain in Ireland; the bringing it back from England lowered the value 8 years' purchase at least. The true cause of estates failing, the friends of the measure would not admit; they attributed the depression to a cause not at that time existing, the riotous conduct of the lower order of the people. The country has never been perfectly tranquil on account of Tithes, but the disturbances then in Ireland were not greater than usual."

"But let me check myself. As I said before, I wish not to discuss *political* points: all I contend for is, an amelioration of the wretched condition of the Roman Catholics, and what concerns the *moral government*; the safety and TRANQUILLIZATION of the whole people of Ireland;" p. 46.

61. Thoughts

ſtance, no ſuch ever occurred. The writer, who is an Iriſh barriſter, and juſtifies the oppoſition of his corps to the Union, which he hopes will finally prevent it, thinks it only neceſſary to ſtate the Conſtitutions of the Union, of the Heptarchy, or of America, to ſhew how totally inapplicable it is to that of Ireland; and no argument whatſoever ariſes from the ſituation, natural or political, of Scotland at the time of the Union, and from its hiſtory ſince, applicable to Ireland; at leaſt none favourable to Union. The incorporation of the Iriſh and Britiſh Parliaments will add an enormous weight to the Crown. He, without heſitation, aſcribes the "Arguments for and againſt an Union" to the Secretary, a ſenſible and *experienced* man.

57. *The Union. Ceaſe your Funning.*

THE motto elucidates the writer's drift, "O that mine enemy would write a book!" He ſuppoſes that the author of the tract he undertakes to anſwer is either a member of Oppoſition or an abſolute United Iriſhman, endeavouring, by an affected recommendation of the meaſure, to cry down and depreciate the propoſed Union, the only chance for the country's ſalvation, preſuming that, in order to give a higher reliſh to his ridicule, he has had the addreſs to circulate a report, with very ſucceſsful induſtry, that the work in queſtion is the production of an Engliſh gentleman of conſiderable talents, who is an Iriſh M. P. and in high official ſituation in Dublin caſtle. Such has been the prevalence of this report, and ſo well ſimulated is the maſk aſſumed, that, on the firſt peruſal, he was hardly able to diſtinguiſh whether the author was in earneſt or not; and he is credibly informed that, to this hour, ſeveral well meaning people continue in the erroneous opinion that he was ſo. He proceeds to point out a few of his ſpecks, which appear to him ſufficient to detect at once the duplicity of the ſtyle and the depth of the intention.

58. *A Letter, addreſſed to the Gentlemen of* England *and* Ireland, *on the Inexpediency of a federal Union between the Two Kingdoms. By Sir* John J. W. Jervis, *Bart.*

THE main argument here urged againſt Union is, the loſs of the Parliament, whereby the Executive Power would predominate, the public purſe would be at the mercy of the Miniſter; the ſpur to Law, Trade, and Manufactures, by the reward of a ſeat in Parliament, hold out their affiduity; the power of the Crown would be raiſed to an unexampled pitch, at once deſtructive of the balance of the Conſtitution and the noble fabrick itſelf. Miniſterial influence would gain a great acquiſition by the loſs of that moſt valuable part of the Bill of Rights which gives to the people of England a full power of curbing the exploits of a Miniſter, by a refuſal of the means to carry them on, and, finally, an eſtabliſhment of abſolute ſway. The gallant yeomen in arms, aided by the native troops of Ireland, have put down the late rebellion, and, with the aſſiſtance of Providence, will again, if ever it ſhould rear its briſtly head. He is of opinion, not religion, but democratical principles, and the example of licentious France, were its origin, and plunder and murder its object. He is of opinion that, the *checking power* of the Legiſlature being loſt, all *legiſlative effexes* would vaniſh; the articles of Union may, directly or indirectly, be at any time ſwerved from; the *liberality* of the people of England would not be *ſolicited*; Juſtice would not be fully and freely adminiſtered, when the Peers, the Judges in the laſt reſort, would be merged and out of reach; no merchant or manufacturer would lay out his capital in ſo precarious a tenure; the Engliſh would not flock to a country where their winnings would be plucked from them at the nod of a Miniſter; the ſtrength of England would be diminiſhed by a depreſſion of wealth and a decreaſe of the value of land; and the ſpirit of induſtry quenched by ſhutting the doors of Parliament againſt the moſt uſeful members of the community; the abſentees, the *quondam* repreſentatives, and their followers, would carry 1,000,000l. annually out of the country. "The main object of this ſcheme will be, the abſolute annihilation of the Iriſh Legiſlature, thereby to enable an Engliſh Majority, acting under the diction of any corrupt Miniſter, to overwhelm the revenues of this fated nation in an irredeemable funded debt, notwithſtanding ſhe is already ſinking under a like ſpecies of incumbrance, brought on her within the ſhort period of 10 years." (p. 5.) Theſe are among the principal arguments of this pamphlet, which is deficient in clear-

nefs as well as incorrectnefs of ſtyle. An inſtance or two of the latter ſort may ſuffice.

"A well-balanced conſtitution, ſuch as Ireland now enjoys, unequalled by any other, muſt feel the ſhock that would be received through an introduction of new viſages, whoſe *palms being in uſage* in the realm of Ireland, might *prowl about as men* in the dark, until diſcovered by the minſtrel's *wand* of ſurprize, whoſe metalic touch reſtores the blind to ſight as well as to other rapturous feelings." (p. 9.)

"Since the Union of Scotland, although Edinburgh has extended its limits beyond the pale of a *confined hill*, upon whoſe ſummit ſtood ſo ſtrong a fort and watch-tower, and which her crowded inhabitants thought themſelves ſafer than in the ſurrounding *plane*." (p. 33.)

"The people of Ireland have ever been ready to devote their lives and fortunes in aid and *ſuſtention* of the prowels of a country already enriched through a *fuction* of the world from pole to pole."

59. *The Utility of an Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland *conſidered by a Friend to both Countries.*

A brief plea for the propoſed meaſure, ſuggeſted by actual reſidence in Ireland laſt ſummer.

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"But let me check myſelf. As I ſaid before, I wiſh not to diſcuſs *political* points: all I contend for is, an amelioration of the wretched condition of the Roman Catholics, and what concerns the *moral government*; the ſafety and TRANQUILLIZATION of the whole people of Ireland;" p. 46.

61. *Thoughts*

61. *Thoughts on an Union.* By John Spencer, Esq. *Barrister at Law.*

THOUGH the measure appears to Mr. S. to be "pernicious, and even dangerous to the connection between the two countries," he proposes that it should be discussed in a new parliament, or in a general meeting of freeholders in their respective counties. This is a temperate rational statement of objections to the measure, to the arguments for it, drawn from the disturbed state of Ireland, and because all the arguments in its favour center in the conversion and alleviation of the public burden to England. He shews the situation of Scotland at the time of its Union with England to have been different; and proposes to dissolve the present, and call a new Irish parliament. We cannot, however, agree with him that it would be transferring to another kingdom the right of legislating for Ireland, or that the measure would render the franchises of the entire kingdom a mere nullity, or that the handful of Irish senators would be merged in the English legislation.

62. *Letter to* J. Spencer, *Esq. occasioned by his Thoughts on an Union. By a Barrister.*

THIS gentleman of the law, contrary to the opinions of the bulk of his brethren, argues for the Union, with an enlarged view of his subject, with candour, and eloquent language, as essential to repress the outrages which lately disgraced and still disgrace the nation, and the only radical change that can remove the evil in the only permanent way in which such evils can be removed, by removing the cause of them. Local pride, dignity, and importance, should give way to a government necessary for strength and security, founded on the model of the British constitution, and necessary to the comfort and happiness of the people. So long as the kingdoms remain connected by the single and precarious bond that at present holds them together, the distinctness of interest is perpetually before the eyes of the respective inhabitants. The idea of possible separation is perpetually in their view. The increasing strength, and wealth of the inferior country render this idea at once more practicable and formidable. Before the Irish can hope that England will promote their interest to the utmost extent of which their situation is capable, she must be assured that they make part of herself. They must be placed beyond the reach of foreign cabal or the temptation to internal conspiracy, which both arise from the supposed practicable dissolution of the connection between the two countries. He concludes with cautioning the administrations of both kingdoms from giving too much importance to factious complaints, or suffering the opinion of any one individual, however respectable, to divert them from the intention of securing wealth and happiness to a whole people.

63. *A Report of the Debate of the* Irish *Bar on Sunday, Dec. 9, 1798, on the Substance of an Union of the Legislatures of* Great Britain *and* Ireland.

THE arguments here urged are mostly contained in some of the various pamphlets that have appeared on the occasion. The respectable body who conducted this debate carried it on under the influence of prejudice, and supposed themselves powerfully interested in the question. No wonder, therefore, if it was managed by some with improper heat.

64. *An Answer to a Pamphlet containing Arguments for and against an Union, in a Letter addressed to* Edward Cook, *Esq. Secretary at War. By* Pemberton Rudd, *Esq.*

CONTAINS little information, and as little inclination or ability to give the subject a fair and dispassionate consideration.

65. *First Letter to a noble Lord on the Subject of the Union. By* Giles Smyth, *Esq.*

DECLAMATORY, containing little argument, and in style too nearly approaching to vulgarity.

66. *The Consequences of the proposed Union with Respect to* Ireland *considered, in a Second Letter to the* Marquis Cornwallis. *By* James Gerahty, *Esq. Barrister at Law.*

MR. G. proceeds, from the same motives as in his former Letter, to remove the gross ignorance which has prevailed concerning the affairs of Ireland, many pretending that there is no present necessity sufficient to demand and provoke so important and radical a change as the legislative incorporation of the two countries, which he shews to be absolutely necessary, and the only means of producing order, tranquillity, and subordination, in Ireland.

67. *Arguments for and against an Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland. *To which is prefixed, A Proposal, on the same Sub-*

Subject, by Joſiah Tucker, *D. D. Dean of* Gloucester.

THE Dean's propoſal was "to incorporate both the Britiſh iſles together, and make one kingdom in all reſpects, as to parliament, trade, and taxes." This only occupies four pages of this pamphlet; the remaining twenty-ſix are taken up in briefly ſtating the arguments for and againſt the Union, and anſwering the latter.

68. Ireland *profiting by Example; or, The Queſtion whether* Scotland *has gained or loſt by an Union with* England *fairly diſcuſſed.*

AFTER ſtating the advantages and improvements which have accrued to Scotland by the Union, our author, who profeſſes himſelf a Scotchman, concludes with the conduct of Government with reſpect to the forfeited and annexed eſtates of the years 1715 and 1745, as one of many powerful arguments for Ireland following the ſame example, and deriving the ſame advantages and improvements.

69. *Reaſon for adopting an Union between* Ireland *and* Great Britain, *by the Author of the Letter to* John Spencer, *Eſq.*

AN additional recommendation of the meaſure.

70. *Speech of the Right Hon.* William Pitt *in the Houſe of Commons, Thurſday, Jan.* 31, 1799, *on offering to the Houſe the Reſolutions which he propoſed as the Baſis of an Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland.

THE beſt concluſion of the whole plan, which is here candidly and fully ſtated and ſubmitted to the cool deliberation of the ſiſter-kingdom. Another edition of the ſubſtance of this ſpeech, and that of January 23, is accompanied with a correct copy of the plan and the debates on it, and the celebrated ſpeeches of Mr. Foſter, Aug. 12 and 15, 1785, on the Commercial Propoſitions alluded to by Mr. Pitt.

71. *Plan pour ſair ſervir les Voyages à la Culture des Jeunes Gens qui ſe veuent au Service de l'Etat dans la Carriere Politique, accompagné d'un Précis Hiſtorique de l'Uſage de voyager, & d'une Table pour faciliter les Obſervations Statiſques & Politiques; le tout ſuivi de l'Eſquiſſe d'un Portefeuille à l'Uſage des Voyageurs, & de celle d'une Carte Statiſque. Avec le Portrait de l'Auteur. A Vienne,* 1797, 4to.

HAVING been favoured with a ſight of this elegant publication, the annexed title of which ſufficiently analyſes its contents, and which we believe has not been introduced into this country for ſale; we recommend it for tranſlation infinitely in preference to the noxious weeds almoſt daily ſpringing up from German novels *improved* by French corruption. The author (of whom a moſt delightful portrait is prefixed) is ſtyled, "Julie, Ducheſſe de Giovani, née Baronne de Maderſ-ha.h, Dame de la Croix etoilée, Membre honoraire du Academies Royales de Berlin & Stockholm;" and we ſhall only add, that ſhe is a female HOWARD, continually employed in actions of beneficence; and that, by her writings, ſhe appears to be as ſenſible as ſhe is benevolent.

72. *Exhibition of Miſs* Linwood's *Pictures in Needle-work, at the* Hanover Square Concert Rooms.

WE are highly pleaſed to find, by an elegant deſcriptive Catalogue, that this fair Leiceſtrian Artiſt (ſee vol. LXVIII. p. 253) has met with ſuffic ent encouragement in the laſt year, to induce her again to open (with improvements) a very agréeable Exhibition; which we confidently recommend to public notice. Let not the Reader be ſtartled at the idea of *Needle-work*, as if theſe unrivaled labours were an object of curioſity only to females. The moſt faſtidious admirer of Paintings may here be gratified, whilſt the taſte diſplayed in the arrangement of the whole groupe demands the warmeſt commendation.

73. *The Wonderful Travels of Prince* Fan Feridin *in the Country of* Arcadia. *Tranſlated from the Original* French.

THESE travels may be ranked among thoſe amuſing *bagatelles*, which, though they may not ſtand the teſt of ſound criticiſm, afford much entertainment in the peruſal. Miſs Watts, another ornament of Leiceſter, is the tranſlator of the preſent work, and not the late Theobald Wolfe Tone, as has been erroneouſly aſſerted.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A correſpondent aſks the meaning of *V.* as applied to Mr. Headley, vol. LXVIII. p. 1157; the Collegiate Church of Manchester in it having only Fellows, Chaplains, and Clerks.

NOT NOBODY is already gone elſewhere.

A. H's curious "Plan of Kingſbridge" ſhall ſoon be engraved.

BRIGHTLEY

BRIGHTLEY WOOD. (*See p.* 185.)

"IF in the boſom of this devious wood,
Far from the ſight of men ye love to dwell, [flood,
Whence frighted Taw eſcapes with hurried
While all his waves with panting terror ſwell!

If in theſe awful ſhades, in calm repoſe,
Forgetting mortal toil with mortal breath,
Where the brown oak around his mantle throws, [death!
Ye haunt your fav'rite woodlands e'en in

Souls of my fathers! guide my wandering feet,
To that dark dell where ſit your faded forms,
Where far from ſtrife ye hold communion ſweet,
And far from care deride the paſſing ſtorms.

I hear the hallowed ſound—the yielding boughs, [grove;
Obſequious, ſhew a paſſage thro' the
I feel my heart beat high, my ſpirit rouſe,
And now they ſpeak in ſtrains of joy and love.

"Welcome, thrice welcome, to theſe ſacred ſhades,
To Fathers for their Loyalty renown'd,
Who know the bloom of Virtue never fades,
Who ne'er the ſtain of foul diſhonour found!"

And now I ſee advance a manly ſhade,
Whoſe open features beam with ſtern delight,
His airy armour glitters thro' the glade,
And his plumed helmet waves a gloomy night:

"My ſon," he cries, "I marked the riſing ſigh, [way,
When thro' the tottering hall you bent your
Where Brightley's walls in dreary ruin lie,
And e'en our memory hurries to decay:

I ſaw, with rapture ſaw, thy tearful eye,
The pious offering at a grandſire's grave,
Where, deck'd with ſculptured pomp, in order lie [brave.
Your mothers virtuous, and your fathers

Though proud atchievements prove our ſpotleſs birth,
Our Loyalty a prouder boaſt ſhall prove,
For while we trod in mortal form the earth,
Our King poſſeſs'd our lives—our ſwords—our love!

And when fanatic fury thro' the land,
Raiſed her infernal head againſt the Crown,
I ſaw a ruffian aim his murderous hand—
This arm uplifted felled the Traitor down!

But Treaſon triumph'd o'er my hapleſs King,
His ſacred blood by villain hands was ſhed,
Then did the wretched land with diſcord ring,
And Anarchy her tenfold darkneſs ſpread:

But ere my wearied bones had ſunk to reſt,
I ſaw my Monarch's ſon regain his Throne,
The glorious viſion calm'd my aching breaſt,
I ſunk in death without a parting groan.

And you, my ſon, attend to my command,
Defend your King—be Loyalty your pride,
And ſhould contending factions tear the land, [tried."
Prove it moſt firmly when moſt fiercely

LINES,

Occaſioned by Dr. MARK HILDESLEY, *Biſhop of* SODOR *and* MANN, *expreſſing a ſtrong Deſire of living to ſee the Bible tranſlated into the* MANSE *Language, and on the Circumſtance of his dying a few Days only after the Verſion was finiſhed*.*

LONG in the vale of ſoft-declining Age,
Thus ardent prayed the good, the pious Sage:
"Thou great Eternal Power! to whom alone
All hearts are open, all deſires are known;
Grant that, ere yet, commiſſioned from the ſkies, [eyes;
Expected Death ſhall cloſe theſe willing
Ere the lov'd labours of my duty ceaſe,
And ſoothing hope be loſt in ſilent peace;
Grant me to ſee my grateful charge rejoice,
And MONA worſhip with a general voice:
The old, delighted, teach; the liſtening young [tongue:
To ſpeak thy wonders in their native
So ſhall celeſtial tranſports crown my days,
And Thine the honour be, and Thine the praiſe!" [cried;
Succeed this Wiſh!" the pious Paſtor
High Heaven approv'd: he ſaw it, and he died.

EPITAPH

IN MEMORY OF MR. THOMAS PAYNE, WHO DIED, AT THE AGE OF 82, FEBRUARY 2, 1799. (See p. 171.)

AROUND this Tomb, ye Friends of Learning, bend! [Friend:
It holds your faithful, tho' your humble
Here lies the Literary Merchant, PAYNE,
The countleſs Volumes, that he ſold, contain
No name by liberal Commerce more careſt
For virtues, that become her votary's breaſt;
Of cheerful probity, and kindly plain,
He felt no wiſh for diſingenuous gain;
In manners frank, in manly ſpirit high,
Alert good-nature ſparkled in his eye;
Not learn'd, he yet had Learning's power to pleaſe,
Her ſocial ſweetneſs, her domeſtic eaſe:
A Son, whom his example guides and cheers,
Thus guards the hallow'd duſt; his heart reveres;
Love bade him thus a due Memorial raiſe,
And friendly Juſtice penn'd this genuine praiſe.

* See BUTLER's Memoirs of his Lordſhip, pp. 33 and 51.

VERSES

VERSES ON HIS OWN BIRTH-DAY,

Written by the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX, ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

OF years I have now half a century paſt,
And none of the fifty ſo bleſs'd as the laſt,
How it happens my troubles thus daily [ſhould ceaſe,
And my happineſs ſtill with my years ſhould increaſe,
In defiance of Nature's more general laws
You alone can explain, who alone are the cauſe.

BY A LADY.

"Go thou and ſeek the Houſe of Prayer,
I to the woodlands wend, &c.
SOUTHEY'S SUNDAY MORNING."

YES, Southey, yes, I to the Houſe of Prayer,
Each Sabbath Day, will duly bend my ſtep,
For GOD himſelf requires my preſence there:
The ſacred fane at his command aroſe,
And one bleſt day in ſeven he calls his own.
On SINAI'S holy mount th' ALMIGHTY ſaid, [ſtate
"MAKE ME A SANCTUARY;" in myſtic
There, with his people, high communion held; [heard,
There, from the mercy-ſeat, his voice was
Revealing hallow'd truths to favour'd man.
And when, among the wiſe and good, the time
That man refus'd to join in holy worſhip?
The Heathen temple, and the Turkiſh moſque, [church,
The Jewiſh ſynagogue, and Chriſtian
Have all reſounded with a *ſocial* praiſe.
Shall I then go, like thee, in churliſh, wild,
Or ſolitary mood, to the lone vale,
The ſilent glen, or unfrequented grove,
When from the neighb'ring ſpire the cheerful bells
Call us in ſweet ſociety to join,
And offer holy pray'r?—With grateful love,
FATHER of Spirits, hail! behold I come!
Fill'd be my ſoul with reverential awe,
When in thy Houſe I hear thy SACRED WORD,
Diſcloſing truths majeſtic, ſtrong, ſevere,
Such as may make Vice tremble; while, in ſtrains
Of heavenly ſweetneſs to the troubled heart,
It whiſpers comfort and eternal reſt.
Yet too, like thee, Southey, I deem it ſweet
Widely to rove, where by no human eye
My footſteps may be trac'd; down the deep dell, [my head,
Where rocks on rocks are pil'd above
To penetrate, and mark where, thro' their clefts,
The fibrous roots of ſome old elm, or yew,
Shoot bare, and rugged; whilſt their trunks aſcend
In ſhape groteſque and rude, excluding day.
How does my penſive ſoul, in theſe lone ſcenes, [dwell,
Remote from mortal tread, delight to
Where I on Nature, and on Nature's GOD,
In calm repoſe, can meditate profound!
Sweet alſo to my ear, ſweet as to thine,
Are Nature's melodies; the lowing herd,
The diſtant bell, that ſpeaks the fold at reſt; [rock,
The guſhing rill, which, thro' the crevic'd
Diſtills its freſhneſs; the low-murmuring bee, [heart,
And cooing ſtock-dove; all awake my
Southey, like thine, to tenderneſs and love.
Yet on this day, hallow'd by ages paſt,
To which exhauſted Labour looks for reſt,
And Tumult for the hour of ſacred peace,
My feet ſhall haſten from their ſylvan haunt,
Tho' ſweet as fabling poets ever ſung,
Mine ear thy warbling Philomel forego,
And all the woodland harmony of Spring,
To raiſe with man a nobler ſtrain of praiſe;
Man, who alone, of all Creation, knows
His MAKER to adore with vocal praiſe.
Whether the village church attracts my ſteps, [round
Whoſe ſimple bell calls from the hamlets
Their meek inhabitants, to praiſe their GOD,
Where all is decent, quiet, plain, and fit,
And untaught voices hymn their MAKER'S praiſe;
Or whether, in ſome old cathedral pile
I find myſelf incloſ'd, with cloiſter'd pillars, [dim,
Long Gothic aiſles, and windows richly
Where, ſlowly riſing to the pealing ſound
Of ſwelling organ, the loud-echoing chant,
And lofty anthem, raiſe th' enraptur'd ſoul;
Alike I own thy preſence, hear thy word!
Nor would I, Southey, for the world forego
This deareſt privilege to man allow'd,
Due, as the Sun each Sabbath Day ſhall ſhine, [GOD.
To meet, with kindred man, the PARENT

THE FIRST EDITION OF TASKER'S ODE TO THE WARLIKE GENIUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

As publiſhed in the year 1778.

(Continued from p. 151.)

Stanza IX.

(The Poet in the laſt ſtanza having celebrated the Ducheſs of Devonſhire at Coxheath camp as the patroneſs of the military, and having mentioned her deſcent from that gallant warrior Churchill, the old Duke of Marlborough, digreſſes here, in a pindaric manner, to the famous battle of Blenheim.)

MUSE of Glory! raiſe the verſe,
Churchill's matchleſs deeds rehearſe.
Paſt time returns, recall'd by you,

And

Let him be gen'rous, easy, kind,
Bless'd with a free capacious mind;
A man who 'd gayly drink his glass,
And, if unmarry'd, toast his lass;
If not—why then we 'd toast the spouses,
We left at home to guard our houses.

With such a friend, and such a wife,
As I 'll describe, how bless'd my life!
In stature neither high nor low,
In person neat from top to toe;

Her manners mild, complexion fair,
A graceful gait, an humble air,
Contented with my lowly cot,
Nor e'er repining at her lot;

Let her have good sense enough
To hold her tongue—it is *quant. suf.*
Tho' I know the gift 's uncommon,
Grant me Heav'n a silent woman!

Snug in my elbow chair reclin'd,
Sorrow I 'd banish from my mind,
And thus indulging, oft would cry,
"Ye Gods, how great a man am I!"

Having pass'd a day of pleasure,
There the chearful eve I 'd measure,
Brown-stout I 'd quaff, canaster smoke,
And pass with glee the comic joke.

Four hundred pounds a year, you 'll say,
Is quite too much—ay so you may;
'Tis but a wish you know dear sir,
Then why about it make a stir.

Possess'd of this, I should be able,
To furnish well my two-stall'd stable,
There you'd see beneath the manger,
Pointer Sancho, active Ranger.

A nag you 'd see, which, saving trouble,
Would hack, or hunt, or carry double,
Perhaps, when sometime flush of money,
There you might see for Peg a poney.

A. W. W.

Mr. Urban,

A Lover of antiquity wishes to be informed in what situation the mural monument, which was fixed in the North Cross of the old church of Banbury is now placed. The following lines were inscribed on it:

"GRAVES are lodgings to the blest,
Not of honour but of rest,
Cabinets that safely keep
Mortals relicks while they sleep;
When the trump shall all awake,
Ev'ry soul her flesh shall take,
And from that which putrifies
Shall immortal bodies rise;
In this Faith these * liv'd and dy'd,
In this Hope they here reside." N. Y.

THE MISTAKE.

A Crop, democratique, all closely shorn,
Went to a barber's shop one Sunday morn,
'Mid ranks of wigs he took his seat, to learn
Some barber's news, and wait his shaving turn.
Up came old Ganger with his flowing wig,
White as a cauliflower; but twice as big,
And peering round, for he was almost blind,
A vacant block-stand for his wig to find;
He chanc'd, sad hap, his periwig to pop
Upon the nut-brown head of knowing crop.
Up bounc'd the blade, and swore, and flounc'd about,
"Od, demme—demme sir, I'll call ye out"—
Quick as light-horseman vaults into the saddle,
Did Ganger's spectacles his nose bestraddle;
For much he star'd to see his old wig walk,
Swear so, and so undutifully talk;
But soon as ever the mistake he spied,
The good old man, quite out of breath, replied,
"Your feelings, sir, I did not mean to to shock,
"Indeed, indeed, I took you for a block."

Thrum.

Ornatissimo Viro Edmundo Turnor, Militi, Mæcenati suo vere pio, votivum sacellum et Πτωτοτροφειν apud Wragbienses suos nuperrime extructum gratulatur (1697) Joshua Smith.

Αγαπα γαρ το ἐθνος ἡμων και την συναγωγην αυτος ωκοδομησεν ημιν.

DUM cano laudes citharâ Patroni,
Ac ovans gestit resonare plectrum
O Deus, præsens ades! et camænis
Annue nostris.

Tu reformatæ fidei Columna!
Tu Decus! veræ pietatis ingens
Norma, et exemplar! precor, ut Thaliæ
Des pius aurem.

Nomen Edmundi mihi carmen esto,
Nomen orbatis pueris parentum,
Nomen orbatis viduis maritis,
Dulce levamen.

Æmulus Phœbi radios foventes,
Æmulus Cœli, sua dona largus
Spargit, et passim miseris benignum
Pandit asylum.

Omnis exultat locus, omnis ad
Victimis servet, precibusque templa
Quàm sonant densis! vemente nostro
Hospite divo.

Testor hanc ædem viduis sacratam!
Testor has ædes hodie dicatas!
Quàm novum grato pia turba plausu
Numen honorant,

Dona qui divis iterum rependunt,
Numinis semper meruere nomen;
Diligit quisquis viduas et orbos,
Est Deus altus.

Martyri vestro date thura, Romæ!
Debitos illi titulos referte!
Alter Edmundus datur, ecce! nobis,
Sanctior illo.

IN-

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* Can it be now ascertained who "these" were?

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 26. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the French cutter privateer Le Milan by the Boadicea and Atalante.

Dublin Caſtle, Feb. 23. Thurſday laſt having been appointed for the celebration of her Majeſty's birth day, there was a numerous and ſplendid appearance of the nobility and other perſons of diſtinction, to compliment his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, before whom an ode, ſet to muſic, was performed. At 3 o'clock the great guns, at the ſalute battery, in his Majeſty's park the Phœnix, were fired three rounds, and anſwered by vollies from the regiments in garriſon, which were drawn up in the royal ſquare at the barracks. In the evening a play was given by his Excellency to the ladies; and at night there were bonfires, illuminations, and all other demonſtrations of joy throughout the city.

Admiralty-office, March 5. Copy of a letter from Rear-Adm. Harvey to Evan Nepean, eſq. dated Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Jan. 22, 1799.

Sir, I incloſe you, for their Lordſhips' information, copies of two letters, one of which I received from Capt. Fahie, of his Majeſty's ſhip Perdrix, and the other from Capt. Dickſon, of La Victorieuſe. The ſpirited conduct of the captains, officers, and men, on both occaſions, will manifeſt to their Lordſhips their zeal and exertion for the King's ſervice. HENRY HARVEY.

Sir, *La Perdrix, Tortola, Dec.* 13.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 7th inſt. I ſpoke, to leeward of St. Thomas's, an American, who informed me that he had been boarded the preceding evening by a French ſhip of war, 7 leagues to the Eaſtward of Virgin Gordo. I uſed every exertion to get to windward of that iſland, but, from the ſtrong gales which prevailed, accompanied by frequent and heavy ſqualls, I did not effect it until the 10th. On the 11th, at day-light, a ſail was diſcovered from the maſt-head in the South-eaſt, which by our glaſſes was ſoon diſtinguiſhed to be a ſhip, and evidently a cruiſer. Not a moment was loſt in purſuing her; and after a chace of 16 hours I brought her to cloſe action, which laſted 42 minutes, when the ceaſed firing, and lay an unmanageable wreck on the water. She proved to be L'Armée d'Italie, a French private ſhip of war, mounting 14 9 and 4 12-pounder long guns, with 117 men, commanded by Citizen Colachy, 11 days from Guadaloupe, and had captured the Bittern brig and Concorde ſchooner, of Martinique, part of the crews of which veſſels were on-board. It is impoſſible for me, ſir, ſufficiently to expreſs the high ſenſe I have of the ſteady and ſpirited conduct of Lieuts. Edward Ottley and James Smith, and of Mr. Moſes Crawford, the maſter; Mr. Samuel Piguenet, the purſer, is alſo entitled to my warmeſt thanks, having volunteered the danger of the deck. In ſhort, ſir, I cannot more forcibly acknowledge the merit of the officers and crew of his Majeſty's ſhip at large, than by ſaying their conduct was ſuch as, even at the preſent day, to render them worthy of the name of Britiſh ſeamen; and I have the pleaſure to add that but one man was wounded. The enemy's loſs, as far as I can obtain information, is 6 killed and 5 wounded. Our ſails and rigging are much cut, but in other reſpects we have not ſuſtained any material injury. W. C. FAHIE.

Sir, *Victorieuſe, Teſtigos, Dec.* 6.

On the 29th of laſt month I received intelligence of three privateers to leeward. I propoſed to Col Picton, as the only ſure method of keeping the trade open, to attack Rio Caribe and Gurupano, deſtroy their forts and bring off their guns, as the privateers would then have no ſhelter, if chaſed by us. He perfectly agreed with me, and ordered major Laureil, with 40 of the Royal Rangers, to embark and proceed with me. On the 2d I puſhed down, in company with the Zephyr; and, having reached Cape Three Points, we deſtroyed the ſchooner Proſerpine, a Dutch privateer, of 2 guns and 13 men, from Curacao, on a cruiſe. On the 3d, having reached within 8 miles of Rio Caribe, at 2 in the morning I landed the troops, with a party of ſeamen, to attack the forts in the rear, while the brigs attacked in front. At day-light the commandant ſent to beg we would not fire, as he would give us poſſeſſion without reſiſting. We immediately re-embarked the troops, took off the guns, and made ſail for Gurupano, where we arrived at 4 in the evening. Obſerving a French privateer in the harbour, I ſent a flag of truce to the commandant, to ſay I was determined to take her out; and on his peril to fire on me. He anſwered, he would protect her; and that I ſhould give him up the guns I had taken at Rio Caribe. I found there was no time to be loſt; and ordered Major Laureil, with the troops, Lieuts. Caſe and M'Reniey, with 30 ſeamen from the Victorieuſe and Zephyr, to land and carry the forts by ſtorm, while the brigs attacked in front. At 5 we anchored and opened a ſmart fire on both forts; in 10 minutes the troops and ſeamen carried the lower fort, and I obſerved the Spaniſh flag ſtruck at the upper one, but inſtantly replaced by French colours. In 5 minutes the upper fort was carried. I have

I have taken the guns and ammunition off, destroyed the forts, and sent the privateer to Trinidad; she had 6 guns and 80 men. I cannot conclude my letter without informing you, I never saw more real courage displayed than by Major Laurell, Lieuts. Case and M'Renfey, of the Victorieuse, and the soldiers and seamen under their command, by attacking two forts with 70 men, defended by at least 300. Great zeal was also shewn by the officers and seamen of the Victorieuse and Zephyr; and I am much indebted to Capt. Champain, to whom I beg leave to refer you for farther information. E. S. Dickson.

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of Le Jason French privateer brig, of 14 guns and 52 men, by his Majesty's sloop Jealous, Capt. Temple.

Admiralty-office, March 12. Extract of a letter from Capt. Sir Charles Hamilton to Adm. Lord Bridport; and another from Capt. T. Hamilton, commanding the Sea Fencibles at Margate to Evan Nepean, esq. dated the 9th inst.

My Lord, *Melpomene, March* 3, *off Brest.*

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 28th ult. about 9 leagues from the Saints, I captured a ship privateer named Le Zele, mounting 16 guns and 69 men. As soon as I had shifted the prisoners, I went in pursuit of her prize, (the Betsey, a valuable English brig, from Santa Cruz, bound to Liverpool,) and was within a mile of her when she ran on shore among the rocks of the Penmarks. C. Hamilton.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a small cutter was observed boarding two brigs 8 or 9 miles from the North Foreland. The wind being to the Eastward, with a flood tide, prevented the Camperdown cutter, lying in Westgate Bay, from chasing. I sent an orderly dragoon to the admiral at Deal, not knowing the force of the privateer. The moment the capture was perceived, 40 or 50 of the Sea Fensibles pushed off in 3 boats, and, near 3 o'clock, recaptured the two brigs, the privateer having made off.

March 16. This Gazette contains a proclamation forbiding the passing of persons from Ireland to Great Britain, except they have passports.

Admiralty-office, March 23. A copy of a letter from Adm. Sir Richard King, bart. to Evan Nepean, esq. dated the 19th of March, 1799.

Sir, I have the pleasure to transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter I received from Lieut. Worth, commanding his Majesty's hired armed brig Telegraph, giving an account of his having captured, off the Isle of Bas, L'Hirondelle, a French corvette, carrying 16 guns, 9 and 6-pounders, and 89 men. I am, &c. R. King.

Sir, *Telegraph, Torbay, March* 19.

I have the honour to inform you, I arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening, with L'Hirondelle brig corvette, mounting 16 guns, long 9 and 6-pounders, and 89 men when she sailed from St. Maloes 3 days since, but having captured an American schooner, and an English ship, reduced her complement to 72. I discovered L'Hirondelle on Monday morning at day-light, 2 miles on the lee-bow, the Isle de Bas South-east 9 leagues. She immediately tacked and stood towards me: at half past 7, being close alongside, an action commenced, which continued for 3 hours and a half; and after several attempts to board on both sides, she being totally unrigged, she struck, and proved to be the vessel above described. 5 of the crew were killed, and 14 wounded. The Telegraph had 5 wounded. I am proud to say the company of the Telegraph behaved as English sailors always do on such occasions; and to acknowledge the very able assistance I received from Mr. G. Gibbs, the master. I shall return to Plymouth the moment the wind will allow me.

J. A. Worth.

This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of the French ship privateer Le Mercure, of 16 guns and 103 men, by his Majesty's ship Melampus;—also, a smuggling cutter, laden with tobacco and spirits; and L'Heureux Hazard French ship privateer, mounting 16 6 and 9-pounders (but pierced for 20 guns), and having on board 94 men, by the Naiad.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Constantinople, Jan. 11. Sir Sidney Smith, minister extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty, arrived here on the 2d of this month, in the Tiger, of 84 guns. On the 5th he had a conference with the Reis Effendi, at which was present Mr. Spencer Smith, the English ambassador. Among the presents destined by his Britannic Majesty for the Grand Seignior, and which Sir Sidney is charged to present, is a perfect model of the Royal George, and 12 brass field-pieces, 3-pounders, with their caffoons, constructed in such a manner as to be portable by camels. Sir Sidney Smith has this day taken up his residence at the beautiful palace of Bailes, in which the ambassadors of the Venetian republic formerly lived. He was accompanied by several military and naval officers, some French emigrants, and a guard of marines; was received by the Ottoman Court with all the distinction due to a foreigner in a public character; and yesterday assumed the character of naval minister of his Britannic

tannic Majesty to the Ottoman Porte; a character unprecedented, but which relates to the intimate connexion of the political system and power of Turkey with those of Great Britain. In this capacity he will have, for the future, the supreme direction of all the naval force of the Porte during the present war. He will not remain here long; and, it is said, that he will put to sea in the beginning of February, taking under his command several Turkish ships of war, which are now getting ready with great dispatch. What is still more extraordinary, and could not have been thought of ten years ago, the land forces of the Porte are also to be organized by British officers. General Koehler is expected here for that purpose, with several English officers, and preparations are making by order of government, for their reception.

Constantinople, Jan. 20. A ship of 80 guns, and two corvettes, built by the engineer Le Brun, were launched on the 15th ult. in spite of the cold. As soon as this operation was over, Commodore Sir Sidney Smith, who was present with a number of his officers, was admitted to a private audience of the Grand Seignior. The result of this audience was an application which does honour to Sir Sidney Smith. It may be remembered, that the French prisoners who had left Alexandria for Corfu, having anchored at Syphante, were carried off by the inhabitants of that island, who took them to Constantinople, whence they were sent to prison. From this rigorous imprisonment they appealed to the British minister, as prisoners of Rear-Admiral Nelson at Aboukir; but, as they could not support their assertions with any proof, Mr. Spencer Smith could only assure them that the Porte would set them at liberty as soon as they should have established the truth of their assertion. The Commodore has however employed the greatest earnestness in soliciting the discharge of these men from the Porte; and he has obtained it. A detachment of soldiers were accordingly ordered from the Tiger to the antient Palace of France, where the English maintain them until they shall be sent home on their parole to this country.

The following letter is an unequivocal proof of the gratitude of these Republicans.

"*French Palace at Pera, near Constantinople, January* 15, 1799.

"To his Excellency Mr. Spencer Smith, Plenipotentiary Minister of his British Majesty at the Sublime Porte, the officers and other French soldiers, prisoners to the English, who have this day come from prison.

"We owe to your Excellency our gratitude for the first steps which, in conjunction with the efforts of your brother, have been crowned with success for our liberation; and we embrace the first moments of freedom to discharge the debt of thanks. Europe need not be told all that your Excellency and your brother have done here in favour of the unfortunate French, in order to judge of the generosity of the Nation whom you represent with so much credit to yourself; but 46 families, who are indebted to you for the restoration of children, of husbands, and of fathers, will feel the necessity of making this public; and we are anxious to be the medium of it. Unable to pay our respects in person to your Excellency, we request the favour of you to accept our grateful acknowledgments and our profound respect, "The Chief of the Battalion of

"Engineers, PASCAL VALLONONE,

"for himself and Comrades."

Naples, Jan. 29. The taking of this city by the French will form an epoch in history. After beating the royal army wherever it was to be found, and making themselves masters of Capua, they have entered this capital. 60 hours fighting in the streets, on the terraces of houses, and in the midst of flames, scarcely sufficed to subdue those terrible Lazzaroni, who amount to 60,000.

March 5. The *Leyden* papers are full of the most afflicting details of the sufferings occasioned by the ice, and the overflow of the Rhine, the Danube, the Mein, the Neckar, the Rhone, and of all the principal rivers of Germany and France. The ravages have been so considerable as to have become the subject of a message from the Directory to the two Councils. Such a cold winter has not been experienced for many years. The Danube in several places is frozen to the bottom: fish, therefore, are very scarce and dear. On the road to Sophia, a caravan with all their cattle were frozen to death by the severity of the weather. Their goods were found untouched. The Pacha of the district caused their effects to be conveyed to the next town, in order that they may be restored to the real owners.

Sir Joseph Banks is stated in the last French papers to have received letters from Hornemann, the German naturalist, who went to Grand Cairo. Buonaparte, Monge, and Berthollet, had received him very kindly. Horneman set off by the caravan of Fezzan, on the 12th of September, with camels, horses, and other merchandize. He passed for a merchant but not one of great property, for fear of exciting the avarice of his guides. He met by accident with another German, his countryman, who had been long in Egypt, and who had changed his religion to that of Mahomet, who had been three times on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and who spoke

ſpoke the Turkiſh and Arabic languages with great fluency. This man was on the point of returning to Europe, but was prevailed on by Horneman to lay aſide his intention, and to accompany him into the interior. Horneman purpoſes to go to Fezzan, and from thence to Cafhna: he will continue as long as he is able in the interior of Africa, and will return either Weſtward by Senegambia, or Eaſtward by Ethiopia. He is in good health and ſpirits, and the country agrees with him.

So extremely ſcarce has been the article of fuel in the iſland of *St. Helena*, that the Eaſt India Company intend to conſign thither, by the ſhips of this ſeaſon, 500 chaldrons of coals. This great calamity is attributed to the white fly, which has nearly deſtroyed all the gum-wood trees and furze on the iſland.

At the *Cape of Good Hope*, a dreadful fire burnt a great quantity of navy and victualling ſtores, and 40 dragoon horſes, which are very valuable at that place. The ſtore-houſes are ſuſpected to have been wilfully ſet on fire. The damage is very conſiderable.

Some recent experiments on the ſugar cane in the Weſt Indies have been attended with the moſt gratifying effects, particularly at *Jamaica*, where Eden eſtate, in the parish of St. George, the property of Mr. Murdock, compriſing 3 roods and 24 perches (16 perches leſs than an acre), produced this ſeaſon 5 hogſheads of ſugar, of excellent quality, from 140 cuttings, from the Bourbon cane. The high ſtate of recent improvement in this important article, inſtead of ſatisfying, ſhould incite to increaſed exertion; which, we are perſuaded, will reward the labour it creates.

The cocoa-tree is found to thrive to admiration in the ſettlement of *Sierra-Leone*. Theſe are the moſt profitable trees that grow; an acre of them in Jamaica, and other of the Weſt-India iſlands, frequently producing a clear annual profit of 200l.

Ireland.

Dublin, Feb. 13. The houſe of a gentleman of the county of Galway having been laſt week attacked at night by a large party of inſurgents, the owner of the houſe, having received previous information, managed ſo well as to take almoſt the whole gang in the very fact; and, upon examining the leader, diſcovered him to be his own natural ſon! We decline to mention names, as we think the circumſtances of too lamentable a nature to bear public inſpection.

Cork, March 5. To the catalogue of favage barbarities which have ſo diſgraced this country lately, is to be added the inhuman murder of Mr. Neagle, who appeared as an evidence on ſome military trials during the late rebellion. The body of this unfortunate young man was cut in four pieces, and a label affixed to each, which threatened a ſimilar fate to any perſon who ſhould inter his mangled remains.

Waterford, March 17. A few days ſince Major Stapleton, with a detachment of the South Devon regiment, marched from this place as a guard to 600 rebels, 400 of which were put on-board the Admiral de Vrie, to be tranſported to the Weſt Indies; 200 were ſent on-board another tranſport to Minorca. They are all young and able men.

Dublin, March 19. Sunday, being the feſtival of St. Patrick, tutelar Saint of Ireland, the ſame was obſerved at the Caſtle as a gala day; and the knights of the illuſtrious order of St. Patrick, in their collars, were ſumptuouſly entertained at dinner in St. Patrick's hall by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The commanders of the yeomanry corps have received a circular letter, by order of his Excellency Marquis Cornwallis, communicating his Excellency's intention of reviewing them early in the next month. The letter expreſſes his Excellency's high approbation of the zeal and ſpirit of the ſeveral yeomanry corps, and recommends a perſeverance in their laudable conduct, and readineſs to act on any emergency, againſt the common enemies of their king and conſtitution.

Country News.

The water in the reſervoir near *Shepſted*, p. 159, covered about 35 acres of land, and was about 18 yards deep, the whole of which was empty in 11 minutes. The centre of the bank gave way about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in an inſtant, to the very bottom. It went off like the noiſe of thunder, and ſwept all before it. A new-built houſe was thrown down in an inſtant; and another large farm-houſe, with out-buildings, &c. belonging to Mr. Cheſter, which ſtood many yards above the level of the brook. The water rote to the roof, quite turned the houſe round, and threw it down. Mr. Cheſter had not above two minutes to ſave himſelf and 6 children. Many ſtacks of corn and hay were ſeen floating upon the water. One large ſtack of wheat was carried by the current, and left entire above the top of the aqueduct. The water ran over the top of the aqueduct a ſhort time before it burſt. There was as large a cavity in the bank of the aqueduct as in the bank of the reſervoir. Several large oak trees were torn up by the roots, and thrown proſtrate by the rapidity of the water; and ſeveral meadows are ſo injured by being covered with ſtone and ſand, that they will never again be fit for tillage. Some waggons were carried over the top of the aqueduct, which, it is believed, is 13 or 14 yards in perpendicular

pendicular height. The Telegraph coach was passing at the time along the Derby road, near Dishley; and the coachman, seeing the water coming down with great rapidity, drove his horses on the full gallop, and just escaped; or the coach must have been carried away by the torrent, which was quickly after near 6 feet deep on the turnpike-road; and the Mail and other coaches were stopped for some hours before they could pass. It came within 20 yards of Garendon park wall, washed the bridge away, and a bath-house near the park. No lives lost, but a number of sheep drowned. At Black Brook the scene was truly aweful; provisions, feather-beds, and furniture of all decriptions, were seen floating down the torrent. The water had been suffered to run over the top of the reservoir; and the bank being made of only a light loomy soil, with some loose stones thrown in the front, it was unable to support so great a body. The snow melting, occasioned the water to come rapidly off the hills. Had the water been let off in due time, before the pool filled so rapidly, possibly this sad catastrophe might have been prevented. Many hundreds from all parts of the country have since been to view the tremendous scene of devastation.

In the night of *Feb.* 6 a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt in *Guernsey*. Several houses were rent from top to bottom, and the inhabitants were extremely alarmed, and quitted their habitations. It is imagined that the effects of this concussion of the earth occasioned the following remarkable phenomenon among the romantic scenery of Under Cliff, on the South side of the island, as given in a letter from a gentleman resident there to the owner of the estate on which it happened.

"Dear Sir, This day I was desired by your tenant, farmer Harvey, to go down to Pitlands, to take a view of your cottage there, in order to communicate to you what follows: About Tuesday last, the whole of the ground, from the cliff above, was seen in motion, which motion was directed to the sea, nearly in a strait line. Hervey perceived the house to be falling, and took out the curious antique chairs. The ground above beginning with a great founder from the base of the cliff, immediately under St. Catherine's, kept gliding down, and at last rushed on with violence, and totally changed the surface of all the ground to the West of the brook that runs into the sea; so that now the whole is convulsed and scattered about as if it had been done by an earthquake. Of all the rough ground, from the cottage upwards to the cliff, there is scarcely a foot of land but what has changed its situation! The small arable fields are likewise greatly convulsed, but not to the degree that the rough ground is; as far as the fence from the Chase side, the whole may be called one grand and awful ruin. The cascade, which you used to view from the house, at first disappeared, but has now broken out and tumbled down into the withy-bed, of which it has made a lake. This last appearance is owing, I suppose, to the frost, which prevents the water from running off. The few trees by the cottage, at the base of the rock on which you had placed a seat, have changed their situation, but are not destroyed. Hervey wanted, when I was there, to go into the house to fetch out some trifling articles, but I dissuaded him; and very well that I did, for soon after the wall to the West sunk into the ground. What damage is done besides that which the house has suffered, I cannot say. The whole surface, however, has undergone a complete change, and at present there are every where chasms that a horse or a cow would sink into. This seems to be an eventful period with us, and particularly where your property is, as there is a founder from the top of the cliff in that piece of land that Dixon rents, that has nearly covered the whole with fragments of free-stone. Amongst the dead were one of the Isle of Wight soldiers, a carpenter from the barracks, a groom of Sir Richard Worsley, and three or four women, who were killed by the fall of the cliff. The quantity of land thus convulsed and scattered about is upwards of 130 acres, abounding in large terrific rocks, and fine water-falls. This convulsion does not appear to have been a new event in this island. Mr. Warner in his History of it, describing the road from Steephill to Chale, a distance of five or six miles, observes, that "it is thrown into such whimsical swellings and indentations, and lies in such romantic confusion, preserving at the same time a resemblance of parts constituting an uncouth and extraordinary whole, that I cannot help thinking it may be considered as a prodigious land-slip, occasioned in distant ages by the absorption of the foundations of this vast tract in some huge cavern or gulf below, after being sapped and undermined by subterraneous waters;" an opinion which is justified by various instances of similar staples, in other parts of the kingdom, and perhaps confirmed by the rectilinear formality of the naked remaining cliff."

Near the same time one of the long chain of hills, called *Hambleton Hills*, in the North Riding of the county of York, fell into the plain below, and spread over a considerable quantity of ground. Falling in the night, fortunately no person was injured. It was called Brockell-Scar, situate near the village of Kirby Knowle, and contained on the surface about three-quarters of an acre of ground, with much wood growing

on

on it. Probably the weight of ſnow, and that thawed filtering through the fiſſures of the earth, may have looſened the hill from that to which it was joined, and occaſioned its fall.

Feb. 8. This day a farmer in the pariſh of *Abingdon*, in Scotland, loſt eighteen ſcore of ſheep in the river *Clyde*. Owing to the dreadful ſtorm that day, the ſheep, under the charge of two men, were driven for ſhelter to a ſmall piece of ground on the lee ſide of a hill, on the banks of the river, where the ſnow, ſuddenly drifting on them from the hill, ſwept them all upon the ice of the Clyde, which gave way, and they were all drowned. One of the men was alſo driven upon the ice; but the other having ran for aſſiſtance, ropes were thrown in to him, by which he was ſaved.

Feb. 9. The mail guards who arrived in town declare they never experienced ſo ſevere a night as that of *Feb.* 8. The ſtorm of hail was ſo driven againſt their faces, as to benumb and ſwell them. A gentleman, who ſhould have arrived by the Cheſter mail, relates, that from Northampton, which he left on Friday night, he got on tolerably well, notwithſtanding the violence of the driving ſnow, to Broughton-field, whence the guard, for two miles, explored a paſſage for the horſes, which could with difficulty be made to face the ſtorm. At length, arriving at Hockliff, he found, among other coaches, the Mancheſter mail; and was told, by perſons who had returned with the heavy Coventry and Cheſter coaches, that they and their paſſengers were ſtuck faſt in the ſnow on Chalk-hill. The dawn having by this time broken, he, with one of the ſuperintendants of the Poſt-office and the guard, ſet off on horſes to Dunſtable, and taking a chaiſe with ſix horſes from thence, they arrived with the mail at the General Poſt Office a half paſt twelve on Sunday.—The mail-coach from Shrewſbury, on Saturday morning, ſtuck in the ſnow in Tamworth field, whence the guard carried the mail ſome way, and then obtained a chaiſe, which being unable to get forward, he proceeded with the mails on horſeback to London: nor was the Worceſter mail-coach more fortunate. The paſſages which had been cut through the former ſnow, upon that and other roads, having been filled by the heavy drifts of Friday night, the guard was obliged to leave the coach blocked up at Newlebed, from whence he proceeded, occaſionally walking and riding to London, where he arrived in tolerable time.—The ſecond fall of ſnow ſo completely blocked up the Newmarket road, that three paſſengers coming to town by the Norwich mail would not proceed any farther than Bournbridge. One of the ſuperintendants of the poſt-office proceeded with the guard, on two of the horſes, and by great exertion and riſk arrived with the mails in London, though too late for Saturday's delivery.

We have accounts of perſons being loſt and periſhed on account of the ſeverity of the weather—among them are the following: Mr. Lindſee, riding-officer on the coaſt of Suſſex, returning from the purſuit of ſmugglers, ſuppoſed to have diſmounted from his horſe, and fallen from a precipice, by which he was killed; his horſe returned home ſafe. Rebecca Freeman, 60 years old, frozen to death between Iſleton and Cheſterford. Three men and a ſhepherd's boy frozen to death near Newmarket. The ſervant of an officer of the Weſt Suffolk militia periſhed in the ſnow, near Newmarket turnpike, and was found on the 5th by ſome perſons attracted by the howling of a ſpaniel; which, entirely covered with the ſnow, lay by the body of his maſter. Two women found dead in a field at Weeden, near Ayleſbury, Bucks. Charles Macawley, a poor aged man, who was ſent out of Buckinghamſhire on an errand to Paulerſbury, in Northamptonſhire, miſſed his way in the ſnow, and found frozen to death above a mile from that place. Thomas Rawbones, going from Grafton Regis to Bliſworth, in the evening of Monday laſt, miſſed his way, and was found frozen to death near Stoke Bruern field.

Henry Lydall, returning from *Shepſhed*, was ſmothered in a ſnow drift near his own houſe *Charnwood foreſt*.

A waggoner was found on the road betwixt *Coventry* and *Duncburch*, frozen quite ſtiff, and without any ſigns of life; but, being taken to a public houſe, and placed at a conſiderable diſtance from the fire, he happily ſoon diſcovered ſymptoms of returning animation, and after being put into a warm bed he was completely reſtored. It is worthy of remark, that icicles were hanging from his hair, and his cloaths were frozen to his body.

The wife of a ſoldier of the Worceſterſhire proviſional cavalry was frozen to death on the baggage waggon, between Liverpool and Cheſter; and on the ſame day John Manley, returning from Shrewſbury, periſhed in the ſnow near *Baſcburch*.

Feb. 15 The bank of the old canal, at the valley near Ladywood, Birmingham, ſuddenly gave way, when numbers of empty boats were carried into the valley. It fortunately happened that the breach was made by the water in the bank on the upper ſide, and that the falling earth completely ſtopped the culver, and dammed up the water in the valley, or great damage muſt have been done to the lower part of the town.

Feb. 25. The weather during the early part of laſt week has been more than uſually tempeſtuous. The following is an

extract

extract of a letter from on board the Cambrian frigate. "On the 20th we encountered a moſt tremendous gale in the Channel, with thunder and lightning. A fire-ball fell upon the fore caſtle, which unfortunately killed 2 men, and wounded 17. Two are ſtruck blind, one of whom is raving mad. The ſcene was ſo awful that we all expected immediate deſtruction."

Feb. 28. During the late ſtorm two gentlemen, who were thereby detained at *Weighton*, and anxious to arrive at *Beverley*, not finding any one willing to accompany them, had it ſuggeſted to them to turn looſe an old poſt-horſe, which had travelled daily for upwards of ten years between theſe two towns: they determined to accept him as their guide; but, after following him two hours, they began to deſpair of ever reaching Beverley, the ſnow being ſo deep they were obliged to walk and lead their horſes. Thus ſituated, they communicated their fears to each other, with a full determination to follow their guide, as the only likely way to be extricated from the danger. He, regardleſs of the ſtorm, kept his journey through the trackleſs ſnow, and in another hour conducted them ſafe to Bishop-Burton, and thence to Beverley; whence, next morning, he was employed by a traveller to conduct him to Weighton, which he performed with ſafety.

March 6. This evening, as ſome boys at *Dudley* were imprudently playing with a loaded muſket, one of them pulled the trigger, when the diſcharge of the piece killed a young woman, who was ſitting at the fire undreſſing a child. The infant eſcaped unhurt.

March 7. A poor labouring man (whoſe name is *Carrington*, with a very large family of children) at *Swinſtead*, in *Lincolnſhire*, is ſaid to be heir to a Mr. Scotney, who got a large fortune in the Eaſt Indies, and lately died in London. 10,000l. ſecured by mortgage on an eſtate in Scotland, forms a part of the fortunate property.

March 14. At *Sheffield*, the houſe of Signior Petro, a celebrated maker of fire-works, was unfortunately ſet on fire, when the exploſion was ſo very ſudden, and ſo extremely dreadful, that an officer in the Somerſetſhire ſencible cavalry, and ſeveral other perſons who happened to be preſent, unfortunately loſt their lives.

Plymouth, March 22. A melancholy accident happened yeſterday evening at the gun-wharf in the dock-yard at this place. Mr. Brace, with his ſon, about 12 years old, G. Newman, R. Herden, and G. Searles, were employed in removing a quantity of bomb-ſhells, landed from the different French prizes lately brought in here, and purchaſed by Mr. Brace at public ſale, when, by ſome accident, one of the ſhells took fire, which communicated itſelf to ſeveral others, filled alſo with combuſtible matter, and cauſed ſuch a dreadful exploſion, before any of the above perſons could get out of the reach of its deſtructive influence, that Mr. Brace and his ſon were killed on the ſpot, G. Newman had his right thigh blown off, and the other two were dangerouſly wounded. Many others had left the ſpot only a few minutes; by which providential circumſtance their lives were ſaved. The exploſion was diſtinctly heard at Catdown, 3 miles and a half diſtant from the ſpot. A young midſhipman was alſo brought to the Royal Hoſpital from the Caſtor, dreadfully mangled in his face and hands, having been blown up by letting off ſome looſe powder from a priming powder-horn.

A vein of ſilver, tolerably rich, has been diſcovered in Hurland Mine, commonly called the Old Minor Mine, in Gwinear pariſh, in the county of *Cornwall*, on which the miners are at preſent at work.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Monday, Feb. 25.

Two priſoners were capitally convicted at the Old Bailey. James Turnbull, *for* feloniouſly aſſaulting Thomas Finch, a perſon employed in the mint, putting him in fear, and ſtealing 2000 guineas, and upwards, the property of the governors and company of the Bank of England; and William Bennett, for ſtealing a black mare, price 5l. the property of William Siborn. When Turnbull heard his ſentence, he inſtantly replied, "I have now heard my ſentence, and thank God for it!"

Thurſday, Feb. 28.

A Mr. Lammins, calling himſelf a merchant and broker, and living in the city, was put upon his trial in the court of King's Bench, on a charge of ſeducing artificers out of the kingdom. It appeared that he had not only entered largely into the ſcheme of enticing artificers in the cotton branch to go to Hamburgh, and from thence to France, but had likewiſe purchaſed large quantities of implements uſed in the cotton manufactory at Manchester, &c. for the purpoſe of exportation. The caſe being made out in the particular inſtance of the ſeduction of one James Tegg, the defendant was found guilty. The penalty under the ſtatute is 500l. and one year's impriſonment.

Sunday, March 3.

A houſe in Henrietta-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, took fire between 2 and 3 this afternoon, and burnt with ſuch fury that it was conſumed to the bare walls in leſs than half an hour. A woman and her daughter were unfortunately burnt to death.

This day Mrs. Trotter, of Blackheath, had the misfortune to have her cloaths ſet on fire while ſitting near it; by which accident

cident ſhe was much hurnt, but, we are glad to hear, is in a fair way of recovery.

At a late hour this night, 17 perſons taken into cuſtody, at a houſe in Lamb's Conduit-court, Red Lion-ſtreet, were brought up for examination at the Duke of Portland's office. After their examination they were all, except one, ſent to Clerkenwell and Tothill-fields priſons, together with the landlord of the houſe. They are accuſed of having aſſembled as United Iriſhmen. They were brought in ten coaches. A double guard at every poſt in St. James's park and Whitehall was ordered, leſt a reſcue ſhould be attempted. 30 other perſons, who are ſaid to be of the ſame deſcription, were on Monday brought up to the Public-office in Marlborough-ſtreet, and committed to priſon. They were taken out of a houſe in St. Giles's.

Monday, March 4.

His Royal Highneſs Prince Erneſt mounting his horſe this evening on Kew Green, the animal threw him on his back. The Prince was immediatecy conveyed to town in a poſt-chaiſe, accompanied by Capt. Eaton. On his arrival at his apartments, Mr. Surgeon Keate was ſent for, and bled him. His Royal Highneſs is much bruiſed in his back and ſhoulders, but was yeſterday rather better. The horſe was an Arabian, preſented to him by the Prince of Wales. The Prince, we are happy to hear, is ſo much recovered as to feel little or no inconvenience from his fall.

Tueſday, March 5.

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company has conſented to the wiſhes of Government, and given up the point of recruiting for its own ſervice. This puts a period to a very long controverſy. Chatham barracks is to be the depôt for Eaſt India recruits, who are in future to be engaged for a period of ten years, leaving it to their option to enliſt, after the expiration thereof, for a farther term of five years. The Company are to defray the expence of their paſſage home, after their diſcharge in India.

Wedneſday, March 6.

This day the Nine Commiſſioners appointed for carrying into effect within the City of London the General Purpoſes of the Act for granting certain Duties on Income held their firſt meeting, to take the oath preſcribed by the act.

Wedneſday, March 13.

A meeting of the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum having been held, to take into conſideration a plan lately preſented to them by Mr. Deſenfans, which had for its object to convert Montague Houſe into galleries of pictures and ſtatues; they have reſolved that no alteration ſhall take place in Montague Houſe.

Thurſday, March 14.

Eighteen men and women, apprehended at a *reputed* office for lottery inſurance, in Peter's alley, Cornhill, were carried before the Lord Mayor, who examined them ſeparately and privately on a charge of carrying on lottery inſurance. When they were taken with their lottery books, &c. at 9 o'clock in the morning, they were hand-cuffed. Several reſpectable tradeſmen, who had gone to inſure, were of the party; and all, except two ſervant women, were committed for re-examination.

Saturday, March 16.

By the ſinking of the pavement nearly oppoſite the front gate of the Royal Exchange a very large deep well of great antiquity has been diſcovered. The water is of excellent quality, and the ward of Cornhill purpoſe erecting a pump near the ſpot. Upon examining Stow's Hiſtory of London, it appears to have been covered over more than 600 years; for he notices, as ſtanding there, a conduit and a watch-houſe, together with a place of confinement for diſorderly perſons, at the top of which was placed the pillory for their puniſhment; all which, he ſays, were removed in the year 1380. What is remarkable, the top of the well was not ſecured by either arch or brick-work, but only covered with planks.

Wedneſday, March 20.

The Twenty-four Commercial Commiſſioners elected by the ſeveral public bodies for the City of London and its vicinity held their firſt general meeting at the Royal Exchange, and took the oath of office.

Wedneſday, March 27.

A ſubſcription was this day ſet on foot at Lloyd's for the purpoſe of a piece of plate, value 500l. to be ſent as a preſent to the gallant Commodore Truxton, of the American frigate Conſtellation, who has captured the French frigate L'Inſurgente, Capt Buroc, of 44 guns, and 411 men, after an hour's well-fought action. The Conſtellation had 1 man killed and 2 wounded; L'Inſurgente 20 killed and died of their wounds, and 29 wounded.

Saturday, March 30.

The whole annual income of Great Britain having been lately ſtated by Mr. Pitt, our readers pehaps will peruſe, with ſome intereſt, the following compariſon of it with that of France, by the celebrated Monſ. Lavoiſier: "The income of Great Britain, including that part of it not to be taxed, which is leſs than 60 l. per ann. as ſtated by Mr. Pitt, is 135,000,000l. that of France 112,500,000l. If the Britiſh income could be conceived to be divided in equal ſhares between every ſoul in Great Britain, each would have per ann. 15l. If the ſame diviſion were to take place in France, each individual would have only 4l. 6s. 8d. So that the comparative wealth of Great Britain is about triple that of France, reckoning the population of the former to be 9,000,000 ſouls, —that of France 26,000,000."

Vol. LXVIII. p. 1032. Benjamin Moyer and his brother John could not be the ſons of Laurence Moyer, who died 1685 (by an error of the preſs 1683), but more probably his grandſons. His ſon was alſo Laurence, and died 1720 (ſee Lyſons, as above quoted). Benjamin Moyer, of Low Layton, Turkey merchant, married Frances, widow of —— Boothby, eſq. of Chingford, his kinſman, to whoſe two children he was guardian, viz. Robert, who had a troop in the dragoon-guards, and died 30 years ago, and a daughter married to John Charnock, eſq. (XXVI. 42), whoſe ſon is now an officer in the army. John, his ſon of Ripon, in Yorkſhire; was married, and had 7 or 8 children, but ſurvived them all. Being afflicted with the ſtone, he removed to London, and died at Walthamſtow, in 1763, aged 70 (XXXIII. 46), leaving his very large fortune between his brother's two daughters, as above.

P. 1149. Miſs Rayley was the daughter of Mr. C. P. Rayley, deceaſed, formerly a hoſier, at No. 29, Cheapſide, ſon of Mr. R. a ſurgeon, in the City-road.

P. 1153, b. read the fourth article thus: "*Nov.* 30. At Oxford, in the 72d year of his age, the Rev. John Cox, *of New college, M. A.* 1748, and of St. Mary hall, LL. B. 1773, *of which place he had been vice principal*, rector of Weſt Buckland, Devon, in the gift of the Baſſet family, *one of the chaplains of the Infirmary, Oxford, almoſt from its eſtabliſhment*, many years *miniſter* of St. Martin's in that city, and aſſeſſor to the vice-chancellor in the Univerſity court. He has left a widow and two daughters; one married to Harry Lancelot Lee, eſq. of Coten hall, co. Salop, the other to *Henry Turr*, eſq. Mr. C. was never rector of St. Martin's: he was, firſt, curate to the late rector; then, on his death, ſequeſtrator; and, laſtly, curate to the preſent rector, the Rev. George Cox, M. A. his nephew, for whom he procured the preſentation from the Lord Chancellor. He was a man highly eſteemed for the pleaſantneſs of his manners, the goodneſs of his heart, and the uprightneſs of his conduct; and, as a miniſter of the Church of England, for a regular attendance on its ſacred offices, and a very intereſting manner of performing them.

P. 1157. b. l. 30, r. "Samuel *Parker*, B.D."

Vol. LXIX. p. 73. The Duke of Rutland was not educated at Harrow ſchool; but was, with two of his brothers, under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough (now canon of Windſor, of whom ſee p. 181), at Ealing; and his Grace went thence directly to Trinity college, Cambridge.—At the late *gala* at Belvoir there was, on the *bowling-green*, the beſt of dinners for the upper tenants and neighbouring graziers, fiſh, hares, &c. wine excellent, the gueſts being ſerved at two o'clock; but the ſaddles of *mutton* and *plum*-puddings were for the common people below the hill.

P. 77. The *Honourable* Mrs. Naylor was the widow of Mr. John N. grocer, of Bread-ſtreet, who died at Fairy-Hill, near Eltham, in November 26, 1796, (LXVI. p. 1059). Mr. N. firſt ſaw her at Bath. She was of that city, and was formerly Iſabella the wife of George Biſſe Church, eſq. ſon of Mr. C. ſurgeon, of Windſor, by Miſs Biſſe, daughter of —— B. eſq. of an antient and reſpectable family near Luton, co. Bedford; and grandſon of the Rev. Dr. Biſſe, biſhop of St. David's, afterwards of Hereford, 1712. From his uncle, Mr. Biſſe, he inherited 20,000l. He was of Eton, and a good claſſical ſcholar; and reſided afterwards at Charmouth and King's Bridge, Devon. By her he had ſeveral children, three of whom, two ſons and a daughter, are living.

P. 78, b. *We*ford (near Lichfield) ſhould be *Mea*ford, near Stone.

P. 83. A correſpondent ſays, "Surely Sir Robert Rich left no ſon. Did not his only daughter marry Dr. Boſtock?"

P. 85. Lady Lewes was Rebecca-Eleonora, only daughter of Thomas Popkin, eſq. of Forreſt, near Swanſea, co. Glamorgan, by Juſtina his firſt wife, one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Stepney, of Llanelly, co. Carmarthen, bart. and ſiſter of Sir John the preſent baronet. Lady L. was half-ſiſter of John Bennet Popkin, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of his father's ſecond wife, who was an Iriſh lady, whom he married at Bath; alſo of the Rev. Robert Popkin, and of two ſiſters now in Ireland; and brought Sir Watkin 30,000l. Her grandfather was Robert Popkin, who ſpelt his name *ap Hopkin*, but was united or Anglified into *Popkin* by his ſon Thomas.

P. 164, b. for *Leighford*, r. *Seighford*.

P. 165. Mr. Cade was Philip, ſon of Saliſbury C. eſq. of Maze-hill, Greenwich, and, as well as his father, was in the commiſſion of the peace. He married Catharine dau. of Sir Charles Whitworth, from whom he was divorced after bearing him a ſon, who was of an extravagant turn of mind, and died ſome years ago; and a daughter, married, Dec. 2, 1790, (LX. p. 1146), to William-James-Tauzia Savary, eſq. of Sevenoaks, Kent, now of Greenwich, ſon of John-Tauzia S. eſq. of the ſame place, who died, aged 62, in Feb. 1795. Mr. C. afterwards married his ſervant; and, being very infirm, kept his room for many years before his death. He left Greenwich, and lived ſome time in Hampſhire; afterwards at Bath, where he died. It is ſaid, he has left all his fortune to his ſurviving wife. His former wife was afterwards married, Feb. 21, 1774, to Henry Lord Aylmer, who died in 1775, after

after, leaving by her one ſon Matthew, who is the preſent lord. His widow married, thirdly, Sept. 22, 1787, at Langburn, co. Carmarthen, Howell Price, of that county, eſq. (LVII. p. 837).

P. 171. Thomas Bates Rous, eſq. was ſon of Thomas R. eſq. many years chairman of the Eaſt-India Company, by whoſe intereſt he early obtained the command of a ſhip in their ſervice; and, under the patronage of Lord Clive, ſoon acquired a handſome fortune, which was much increaſed by his father's death. He ſettled in Worceſterſhire; and, in 1774, after a long and expenſive conteſt with Sir Watkin Lewes and a friend, gained his election for the city of Worceſter; for which he was again brought in by Lord North, 1780; but, oppoſing Mr. Pitt, has never ſince had a ſeat in parliament. He publiſhed, 1786, a well-written pamphlet, intituled, "Obſervations on the Commutation Project;" and, 1789, "An Explanation of the miſtaken Principles on which the Commutation Act is founded." He removed from Worceſterſhire to Moor park.

Ibid. Mr. Barlow, of the Crown office, was a very worthy and benevolent man. He married, June 27, 1755, Miſs Alithea Mafterman, of Setrington, near York, by whom, who ſurvives him, he has left Henry, who ſucceeds his father in the Crown office; the Rev. Francis Barlow, of Mitcham, co. Surrey; and a daughter, married to Mr. Robinſon, attorney, in the Temple.

P. 173, b. l. 11, r. *bap*-factor.

Ibid. Mr. Charles Brett's wife died Jan. 13, 1791 (ſee LXI. p. 89). His brother was Capt. John Brett, of the navy, who was one of Lord Anſon's lieutenants in his voyage round the world, and afterwards commanded the Chicheſter, a 70 gun ſhip; and married, firſt, Miſs Sally Bradby, of Hatton, near Tichfield, Hants, and afterwards Miſs Ward, of Goſport. He loſt a conſiderable deal of tranquillity as well as money by being involved in a ſuit at law by an itinerant quack, whom, as a magiſtrate, he wiſhed to prevent from deluding the minds of weak and ignorant people, in order to rob them of their health, as well as their money, on a county market-day. The mountebank had ſome diploma or other, which got the better of the juſtice. Captain John B. died in London in 1785 (ſee LV. p. 323); leaving one ſon by his ſecond lady, who is heir to moſt of his younger brother Charles's fortune, on the death of Chriſtopher Maſon, eſq. admiral of the White, who reſides at Croom's hill, Greenwich. His brother Timothy, a moſt mild, benignant, and amiable character, was ſome time clerk of the cheque at Portſmouth; and died at Greenwich in 1790, *unmarried*, and much reſpected.

Ibid. Dr. Morton was a native of Weſtmorland, and a practiſing phyſician of conſiderable eſtimation at Kendal, in the year 1745. In 1764 he married Miſs Mary Berkeley, a niece of Lady Betty Germaine, by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to James Danſie, eſq. of Hereſordſhire. A farther account may be ſeen in vol. LXVII. 891. To Lady Savile, mother of Sir George S., his ſecond wife, he was married in 1772, who died Feb. 10, 1791; and to his third wife, Elizabeth Pratt, a near relation of Lady Savile, he was married in the latter end of the year 1791. He ſucceeded Peter Duval, eſq. in 1763, as ſecretary to the Royal Society, which he held till 1774. In the valuable Tranſactions of that Society he publiſhed "Obſervations and Experiments upon Animal Bodies, digeſted in a philoſophical Analyſis or Enquiry into the Cauſe of voluntary Muſcular Motion" (XLVII. p. 305). In vol. LIX. p. 489, "A ſuppoſed Connexion between the hieroglyphic Writing of antient Egypt and the characteriſtic Writing which is in Uſe at this Day among the Chineſe." This letter originated from an enquiry addreſſed to the Jeſuits at Pekin, relative to certain characters on a buſt diſcovered by Mr. Needham at Turin, whoſe conjectures concerning them were controverted by Deſguignes, Bartoli, Winkelman, and Wortley Montague. The Jeſuits, aſſiſted by the Chineſe Literati, decided that the characters in queſtion, though four or five have a ſenſible reſemblance to as many Chineſe ones, are not genuine Chineſe characters, having no connected ſenſe nor proper reſemblance to any of the different forms of writing, and that the whole inſcription had nothing Chineſe in the face of it; but, in order to promote diſcoveries, they ſent an actual collation of the Egyptian with the Chineſe hieroglyphics, engraved on 26 plates. In 1759 he publiſhed an improved edition of Dr. Barnard's engraved Table of Alphabets; and, 1772, Bulſtrode Whitelocke's Journal of the Swediſh Embaſſy in 1653 and 1654, in 2 quarto volumes, dedicated to Lord Viſcount Lumley. He was a man of great uprightneſs and integrity, and much admired as a ſcholar. Thoſe of his friends who knew him beſt were the foremoſt in their admiration, and now with ſilent grief deplore his loſs. On the 26th of February his remains were depoſited in a vault in the burial-ground at Twickenham, Middleſex.

P. 174. Qu. Where is *Nedging?*

Ibid. Of the late Mr. Buckmaſter very honourable mention is made, as a ſagacious and aſſiduous Antiquary, in "The Hiſtory of Lambeth Parish," pp. 41, 49, 69, 80, 121; Appendix, pp. 89, 90, 96, 153, 155; Prefatory Advertiſement, p. 5. He is alſo reſpectfully noticed in Mr. Denne's Addenda to that work, p. 418.

Ibid.

Ibid. Lord Dyſart, after having been embalmed, was carried down to his ſeat in Suffolk in great funeral pomp, all his tenants attending.

Births.

Feb. 25. THE wife of John Wiggins, of Wilſted-ſtreet, Somers-town, 3 children, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

At his houſe in Audley-ſquare, the wife of Daniel Webb, eſq. a daughter.

Lately, at his Grace's houſe in Portman-ſquare, the Ducheſs of Athol, a ſon.

At Hadleigh, co. Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. Hay, a daughter.

At Walcot-houſe, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, Lady Charlotte Duncombe, a daugh.

March 1. At his houſe in Somerſet-place, the wife of Commiſſioner Hope, of the navy, a ſon.

4. The lady of Lord Robert Fitzgerald, miniſter at Copenhagen, two daughters.

5. The Counteſs of Derby, a daughter.

12. The wife of Mr. Hammond, of Enfield, a ſon.

13. The wife of Henry Robinſon, eſq. of Henrietta-ſtreet, banker, a daughter.

14. The wife of Geo. Dorrien, eſq. a ſon.

17. At Caſewick-houſe, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, the lady of Sir John Trollope, bart. a daughter.

20. At the houſe of W. Wingfield, eſq. in Lincoln's-inn-fields, Lady Charlotte Wingfield, a ſon.

Mrs. Key, wife of Mr. Thomas K. ſurgeon, in the borough of Southwark, a ſon.

21. The wife of Henry Martin, eſq. of Bloomſbury-place, a ſon.

Marriages.

Feb. 15. AT Minting, co. Lincoln, Mr. Fowler, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Sleaford, to Miſs Farr, of Minting.

18. Mr. Charles Clarke, of Harmſton, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Littlewood, of Mear-hall.

At Inverneſs, Major David Roſs, of the 71ſt regiment, to Miſs Catharine Smith.

22. Lieut. Henry Edwards, of the Somerſet proviſional cavalry, to Miſs Jane Blake, of Watchet.

23. At Leiceſter, John Hawkſley, eſq. of Arnot-hill, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Sarah Arnold, daugh. of Dr. A. of Leiceſter.

24. Mr. Baker, of Newgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Huſſey, of Tudor-ſtreet, Blackfriers.

25. Rev. John Davies, M. A. miniſter of St. Margaret's chapel, Weſtminſter, and fellow of Trinity-col. Cambr. to Miſs Dick, grand-dau. of Wm. D. eſq. of Windſor.

26. Mr. James-William Freſhfield, ſolicitor, to Miſs Mary Blacket.

Henry Carington Bowles, eſq. of St. Paul's churchyard, to Miſs Garnault, of Red Lion ſquare.

Nedham Cheſelden, eſq. to Miſs Slater, both of Manton, co. Rutland.

28. Capt. James Haddon Robertſon, of the 2d battalion of Royals, to Miſs Corrée, of Hammerſmith.

Wm. Rocke, eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Jenkins, of Reading.

March 2. At Davington, Kent, Henry-William Brooke, eſq. of the alien-department in the Duke of Portland's office, to Miſs Caroline Tucker, of Davington.

4. Charles Raitt, eſq. commander of the Earl Spencer Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs Jeffey Campbell, of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, youngeſt daughter of the late Archibald C. eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Preſton Pans.

At Manceter, co. Warwick, Tho. Freer, gent. one of the coroners of Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs F. Wilday, youngeſt daughter of John W. eſq. of Atherſtone.

5. At Little Grimſby, near Louth, Lord Wm. Beauclerk, 2d ſon of the Duke of St. Alban's, to Miſs Nelthorpe, of that place.

6. Mr. Cockburn, of Fitzroy-ſtreet, to Miſs Underwood, only daughter of Dr. U. phyſician to the Princeſs of Wales.

7. At Walthamſtow, Eſſex, William B. Tarbutt, eſq. of Gould-ſquare, to Miſs Freeman, only dau. of John F. eſq. of Cornhill.

8. Rev. Mr. Dowbiggen, to Miſs Bennett, both of Lincoln.

9. Rev. Mr. Jones, to Miſs Pickworth, both of Swayton, co. Lincoln.

10. At Mount Stewart, the ſeat of the Earl of Londonderry, in Ireland, by the Biſhop of Clogher, Lord Charles Fitzroy, ſecond ſon of the Duke of Grafton, to Lady Frances Stewart, eldeſt daught. of the Earl of Londonderry, ſiſter to Lord Caſtlereagh, and niece to the Earl of Camden.

11. At Mr. Neſbit's houſe at Harcherfield, near Haddington, in Scotland, the Earl of Elgin, to Miſs Neſbit.

12. John Weyland, jun. eſq. ſon of John W. eſq. of Woodeaton, co. Oxford, to Miſs Keene, daughter of Whitbred K. eſq. M.P. and niece to the Earl of Dartmouth.

13. At Bunny, co. Nottingham, Mr. Sprigg, of Market Harborough, attorney, to Miſs Boultbee.

14. By ſpecial licence, Sir Thomas Webb, bart. to the Hon. Miſs Dillon, daughter of Lord Viſcount D.

16. Frederick Reynolds, eſq. the celebrated dramatic writer, to Miſs Manſell, of Covent-garden theatre.

17. Richard Kentiſh, eſq. captain in the Cambridge militia, and ſon of the late Richard K. of the Eaſt riding of Yorkſhire, M.D. to Mrs. Remington, widow of Richard R. eſq. captain in the York fencibles, and only dau. of John Bagley, eſq. of York.

18. Barnard Harman, eſq. to Miſs Eliz. Lowndes, fourth daughter of Wm. Selby, eſq. of Winſlow, Bucks.

20. At Lynn, Norfolk, John Cook, eſq. of Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Smetham, only dau. of Capt. John S. of Upper Stradwell.

21. At Edinburgh, George Ranken, eſq. in

in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, to Miſs Agnes Allan, eldeſt daughter of Robert A. eſq. banker, in Edinburgh.

26. Mr. Roſe, of Kennington, to Miſs Julia Arnold, youngeſt daughter of Dr. A. of Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

28. By ſpecial licence, at the Countefs-dow-ger of Elgin's houſe, in Downing-ſtr. Weſtminſter, Capt. Durham, of the royal navy, to Lady Charlotte Bruce.

DEATHS.

1798. *March* 29 AT Paris, Bertrand-Auguſtin Carrouge, an aſtronomer of conſiderable merit; born at Dol, Oct. 8, 1742. He was author of ſeveral valuable papers inſerted in the "Connoiſſance des Temps," a work for the calculations of which he was for ſeveral years employed. His laſt publication (Tables for calculating the Phaſes of the Moon) is inſerted in the volume of that work for the year 1801. The Revolution had reduced him to a ſtate of great indigence, when the director Revcilliere Lepaux, who knew his abilities and merit, appointed him, a ſhort time before his death, Adminiſtrateur des Poſtes.

April 7. At Utrecht, John-Henry Arntzenius, profeſſor of civil law in that univerſity. Beſides ſeveral academical diſſertations, and a volume of "Miſcellanea" printed at Utrecht in 1765, in octavo, he publiſhed "Inſtitutiones Juris Belgici," in 2 vols. 8vo; and a new edition, with notes, of the poets Sedulius and Arator. His laſt publication was a new edition of the "Panegyrici Veteres," in 2 vols. 4to, the firſt of which appeared in 1790, and the ſecond in 1797.

June 15. At Paris, in great poverty, aged 66, John-Peter Paulton, author of "Metrologie, ou Traité des Meſures, Poid, et Monnoies des anciens Peuples et des modernes," 4to, Paris, 1780; a work in which the author diſplayed the moſt profound and extenſive erudition, and which is deſervedly conſidered as the moſt complete and accurate treatiſe of its kind extant. The National Inſtitute have applied to the French Government for ſome relief for his widow and children.

Sept. 16. At New-York, aged 28, J. B. Scandella, M. D. a native of Venice, and deſcended from a family of rank and opulence, which procured him the beſt medical education. Having reſided ſome time in London as ſecretary to the Venetian embaſſy, he conceived a deſign of viſiting America, beginning with Quebec, and travelling through the North and Weſt diſtricts, directing his attention chiefly to agriculture. At the end of two years he embarked for Europe in June, 1793; but the veſſel proving unfit for the voyage, he returned to Philadelphia, and *thence to* New York, in both which cities the epidemic fever then raged, but more in the former, where he ſtopped to aſſiſt, and whence, after ten days ſtay, he carried ſymptoms of the diſorder, which on the 6th day terminated in death.

At the ſame place, three days after, the ſame diſeaſe carried off the celebrated phyſician Elihu Hubbard Smith, a native of Litchfield, in Connecticut, educated at New York, in the college of Newhaven, who commenced the ſtudy of phyſick, at 17, under his father. In 1791, he attended the medical lectures at Philadelphia, but removed, 1793, to New-York, where he was appointed, 1796, one of the phyſicians to the hoſpital, and where he continued to his death indefatigable in the purſuit of ſcience and diſcharge of his duty, and died univerſally regretted, having publiſhed ſeveral pieces.

19. At Hoogly, in Bengal, after an illneſs of a few hours, in her 23d year, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, wife of the Hon. Charles-Andrew B. and daughter of Sir William Blunt, bart.

Sept..... At Columbo, the Rev. Philip Roſſenhagen, late of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1760, M. A. 1763.

Oct. 12 At Bermudas, whither he had gone from St. Vincent's for the recovery of his health, Simon Fraſer, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the deceaſed Wm. F. eſq. of Culbockie, and late a captain in the Glengary ſencible regiment.

Nov. 14. At Paris, aged 54, of an aſthmatic complaint, John-Francis Calle, formerly profeſſor of hydrography at Vannes, and afterwards at Dunkirk. For ſome time after the Revolution he had a ſimilar appointment at Paris; but the place being at length ſuppreſſed, he lived by teaching mathematicks. In 1795 he publiſhed "Tables de Logarithmes;" and in 1797 he preſented to the National Inſtitute a plan of a new telegraph, and of a telegraphic language, accompanied with a dictionary of 12,000 French words, all adapted to his telegraph. His laſt work, publiſhed in 1798, was intituled "Supplement a la Trigonometrie ſpherique, et a la Navigation de Bezout."

Dec. 24. At Baltimore, in America, walking in his garden, about 8 o'clock in the morning, ſuddenly dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and, before 11, yielded his laſt breath, Robert Merry, eſq. Several gentlemen of the faculty attended, and every poſſible means of recovery were in vain had recourſe to. He was eldeſt ſon of Rob. M. eſq. late governor of the Hudſon's Bay Company, by a ſiſter of the late Judge Willes; was born 1755; educated at Harrow under the private tuition of Dr. Parr; admitted of Chriſt college, Cambridge, and of Lincoln's inn. On the death of his father he bought a commiſſion in the horſeguards, and was ſeveral years adjutant and lieutenant

lieutenant to the firſt troop, commanded by Lord Lothian. He quitted this ſervice, and travelled ſome years on the Continent, making a long reſidence at Florence, where he was elected a member of the celebrated academy Della Cruſca, being a principal contributor to the "Florence Miſcellany," written by a few Engliſh of both ſexes, among whom were Mrs. Piozzi, Mr. Greathead, &c. "whom chance had jumbled together in that city, and who took a fancy to while away their time in ſcribbling high-flown panegyricks on themſelves, and complimentary 'canzonettas' on two or three Italians, who underſtood too little of the language in which they were written to be diſguſted with them. In this there was not much harm, nor, indeed, much good; but, as folly is progreſſive, they ſoon wrought themſelves into an opinion that they really deſerved the fine things which were mutually ſaid and ſung of each other" (See ſome of their productions in our vol. LVII. pp. 257, 258). In 1787, he publiſhed, at London, "Paulina, or the Ruſſian Daughter," a poetical tale founded on fact; and, next year, "Diverſity, a Poem." Alſo, another poem, called, "The Laurel of Liberty;" "Lorenzo," a tragedy, repreſented at Covent-garden; "An Ode for the 14th of July, 1791," performed at the Crown and Anchor tavern (LXI. 673); "Fenelon, or the Nuns of Cambray," a ſerious drama, altered from the French; and the "Pains of Memory," a poem, 1796; an ode on his Majeſty's recovery, recited by Mrs. Siddons at a Gala given by the ſubſcribers to Brookes's club; "The Magician no Conjurer, a comic, or, as the author of "The Mæviad" calls it, "ridiculical," Opera," acted four nights in the winter of 1791. June 29, 1787, he ſent a little poem, intituled, "The Adieu and the Recall to Love," ſigned Della Cruſca, to The World, a news-paper of the day, "ſet up by a knot of fantaſtic coxcombs, alike ignorant and conceited, who took upon them to direct the taſte of the town, by prefixing a ſhort panegyrick to every trifle." At this auſpicious period the firſt cargo of poetry arrived from Florence, and was given to the publick through the medium of this favourite paper. While the epidemic malady was ſpreading, Della Cruſca came over, and immediately announced himſelf by a ſonnet to Love. Anna Matilda wrote an incomparable piece of nonſenſe in praiſe of it; and theſe "two great luminaries of the age," as Mr. Bell calls them, fell deſperately in love with each other. From that period not a day paſſed without an amatory epiſtle—the fever turned to a frenzy—and from one end of the kingdom to the other all was nonſenſe and Della Cruſca. Heaven itſelf, if we may believe Mrs. Robinſon, took part in the general infatuation.

"Round to catch the *heavenly* ſong
"Myriads of *wondering* ſeraphs throng."

It was anſwered by another poem, intituled, "The Pen," ſigned Anna-Matilda. This correſpondence was kept up two years by various new writers; and it was at laſt diſcovered that the two firſt were Mr. M. and Mrs. Robinſon, who had an interview towards the concluſion of the correſpondence; and the poetry was reprinted in volumes, under the title of "The Poetry of the World," which reached a fourth edition in two vols. 12mo, intituled, "The Britiſh Album," in which Mr. M's "Diverſity" and "Ambitious Vengeance" are inſerted. The firſt *interview* between Mr. M. and Mrs. R. produced diſguſt, and this fatal meeting put an end to the whole. When the Baviad came forth, Della Cruſca appeared no more in the Oracle. The reappearance of ſome of this knot as writers for the ſtage called forth "The Mæviad."

Mr. Merry was an accompliſhed man, and certainly poſſeſſed a degree of poetical genius that might have given permanence to his works, if his Muſe had not been ſeduced by the tinſel of affectation. He may be conſidered as one of the victims of the French Revolution; for his mind was deeply tainted by the principles upon which that deteſtable event was founded; and he was induced to conſider friendſhip and reputation as a ſlight ſacrifice at the altar of Jacobiniſm. Before the lamentable diſorders of France, he was highly eſteemed by numerous and reſpectable friends, who admired him for his knowledge, humour, and companionable qualities; but the change in his political opinions gave a ſullen gloom to his character, which made him relinquiſh all his former connexions, and unite with people far beneath his talents, and quite untenable to his habits. He once poſſeſſed a good fortune, which was devoted to a faſhionable ſtile of living; and, by family intereſt, as well as by his talents, he might have raiſed himſelf in the army, which he quitted early in life. He married, Aug. 29, 1791, Miſs Brunton, the actreſs, and induced her to exerciſe her talents in America, becauſe Republican principles prevailed in that country, and to procure him a maintenance. Thoſe who knew Mr. Merry in former days muſt regret that a man, to whom Nature had been ſo bountiful, and who began life with ſo fair a proſpect, ſhould not have eſcaped the influence of that political contagion which has ſpread miſery over private life, as well as endangered the beſt foundations of ſociety, more than any other event which is recorded in the hiſtory of mankind. He has been loudly ſtigmatized and decried by an elegant ſatiriſt of the preſent time, and the "moſt *correct* poetical writer ſince Pope," William Giffard, in "The Baviad" and "The

"The Maviad." His falſe glitter, negligence, and obſcurity, are highly reprehenſible. See a very good character of him in "The Ghoſt of Pope."

"Behold La Cruſca's Paridel advance,
From courts or ſtews, from Florence or from France;
Before him Swift and Addiſon retire; [fire;
He brings new proſe, new verſe, new lyric
Proves a deſigner works without deſign,
And fathoms Nature with a Gallic line."

1779. *Jan.*... Suddenly, and apparently in health, in the neceſſary, Mr. James Dimmett, of the ſoap manufactory, Church-ſtreet, Deptford. The cauſe of his death is, as in ſimilar inſtances, attributed to the burſting of a blood-veſſel.

4. At his ſeat near Nancy, in Loraine, the Count de Rutant, father-in-law to George Bryan, eſq. of Lower Berkeley-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

8. At Nevis, of a lingering illneſs, the Hon. George Fraſer, ſon of the late George Lord Saltoun.

15. In his 68th year, Mr. Fran. White, a reſpectable grazier at Cotes, near Loughborough, co. Leiceſter.

Feb... Aged 77, Mrs. Harris, of Lewiſham, Kent. She was a maiden lady, aunt to Henry Mills, eſq. of the ſame place, one of the four captains of the volunteer corps of that pariſh, being his mother's ſiſter. Mr. Mills was formerly a timber-merchant in the lower part of Rotherhithe, near Cuckold's Point, where he ſucceeded his father and his grandfather in buſineſs. About 12 years ago he retired to Lewiſham, having had a fortune of 30,000 l. left him by a gentleman who was no relation. His brother, Abraham Mills, is a conſiderable proprietor of copper-mines, and reſides in Cheſhire. Mrs. Harris was buried with her family in the great vault under the church of St. Mary, Rotherhithe.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Cleghorn, joint inſpector-general of imports and exports in Scotland.

At his houſe at Mons, in the department of the Lower Alps, aged 41, Rear-admiral Richery, who has been mentioned by ſeveral of the French journals as the commander of their ſquadron in the Eaſt Indies. He was an able and enterpriſing officer, and has given ſeveral proofs of his talents during the preſent war.

Feb. 1. In London, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Marſhall, wife of Mr. R. Marſhall, bookſeller, of Lynn.

6. Of a bilious fever, Horatio Cornwallis, enſign in the 5th reg. of foot-guards.

At Berry Pomeroy, near Totneis, Devon, aged 25, Miſs Eliza Ley Fowler.

7. At his houſe in Charlotte ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, aged 78, Thomas Muſſo, eſq. the eldeſt ſon of an antient family in Northamptonſhire. He inherited there a ſmall paternal eſtate, but was himſelf brought up to the law, and acted for many years as ſecretary to his uncle, Dr. Thomas, the late Biſhop of Wincheſter, and as a commiſſioner of bankruptcies; engagements which prevented the tedium generally occaſioned by a want of regular employment, at the ſame time that they were not inconſiſtent with leiſure, and the eaſy enjoyment of life. Mr. M. lived amongſt a pretty large circle of friends, by whom he was equally reſpected and beloved. His judgement was found, his taſte elegant, his heart affectionate, and his mind imbued with the pureſt ſentiments of virtue. He poſſeſſed a vein of humour ever chaſtened by delicacy and politeneſs; for, in his manners, which were remarkably gentle, he had all the urbanity of the true gentleman in the beſt ſenſe of that appellation. He was a man of great liberality and candour; nor had he any excluſive attachments to any ſect or party. He was, above all, remarkable for the unvarying ſweetneſs and equanimity of his temper, in which he had the rare felicity of poſſeſſing as a gift what others were obliged to labour after as a virtue. Mr. M. was always fond of polite literature; and gave to the world, ſeveral years ago, a novel, intituled, "Sempronius and Caliſtus," which was very well received by the publick. It is grave and pathetic; nor is it recommended only by ſentiments of virtue ſlightly interwoven in the piece, for, to recommend virtue is the ſole and entire aim of the work: and the death bed, particularly, of the vicious character of the piece, is drawn in colours that, we doubt not, have touched the heart of many an ingenuous youth. Mr. M. alſo poſſeſſed an eaſy vein of poetry; but his performances in this way went no farther than the circle of his friends. So temperately did Mr. M. paſs life, and ſo gradually and evenly did the whole man ſeem to wear away together, that his friends, who watched his declining years with a tender ſolicitude, had flattered themſelves he would be ſpared the agonies of a painful exit out of life, and enjoy that *euthanaſia* which is the ſole remaining gift of advanced age. It did not prove ſo; the laſt weeks of his life were tried with ſharp pain, from the ſudden and rapid accretion of a ſtone in his bladder, which he bore with firmneſs, conſcious of his ſituation, and as not wanting thoſe principles which might enable him to meet death with a manly compoſure.—Mr. M. was brother to the juſtly-reſpected Mrs. Chapone, and to the late Dr. M. prebendary of Wincheſter, and married the ſiſter of Gen. Preſcot, a lady as eminently calculated to inſpire, as her huſband was to feel, the delicacy and tenderneſs of that attachment which was only interrupted by his death.

8. Mr. Henry Richardſon, nephew of Meſſrs. R. bankers, Derby.

9. Sur-

9. Surgeon Armstrong, of the Clare regiment of militia. He went out shooting, in company with a soldier belonging to the said regiment, which was quartered at Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow; and the loss of a bayonet occasioned the latter to leave him for some time while employed in search of it. On his return, Mr. A. was not to be found, and it was concluded he had proceeded homewards; in the evening, however, a pointer belonging to him came back to Baltinglass without his master; which leading to a suspicion of some misfortune, an enquiry was set on foot, and the unfortunate gentleman was discovered, stripped naked, strangled, and robbed. He was universally adored by privates as well as officers; by the former, for the great humanity that always characterised him in the discharge of his professional duties, and in which he displayed great abilities; and by the latter, for his principles, which were the purest, and for his private virtues, which were many indeed.

Mr. Harry Watts, of Binley, near Coventry, steward to Lord Craven.

10. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Staveley, wife of Mr. S. architect, of Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester.

At Swinefurth, in Germany, Bartholomew Weippert, esq. an eminent professor of musick at that place, and father of Mr. W. of Covent-garden theatre.

12. At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, Mr. Peter Barker, attorney, formerly of Huntingdon.

At Nottingham, Mr. Doubleday, druggist.

At the same place, Mr. William Moore, clerk to Mr. Cutts, attorney.

13. Mrs. Holkings, wife of Mr. R. H. of the Ram Skin inn at Spalding.

At Hull, Mr. Thorpe, surgeon, &c.

14. Suddenly, Mrs. Darling, relict of the late Alderman D. of Hull.

At Cambridge, in her 89th year, Mrs. Sarah James, relict of Mr. T. J. formerly printer of the Cambridge Chronicle, and sister of the late Rev. Dr. Goodall, archdeacon of Suffolk.

At Struy, in Inverness-shire, Alexander Fraser, esq. of that place.

15. In the Vineyards, Bath, Mrs. Haweis, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. rector of Aldwinkle.

At Beesby, near Louth, co. Lincoln, in his 95th year, Mr. John Walkerby, a respectable farmer and grazier.

After a lingering illness, the lady of the Rev. George Hay Drummond, brother to the Earl of Kinnoul.

16. In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 63, Mrs. Wood, relict of Tho. W. esq.

At Hannington-house, Wilts, in his 69th year, the Rev. John Freke, in the commission of the peace for Dorset and Wilts.

At Munich, of an apoplexy, with which he had been struck four days before, Charles Theodore, Elector of Bavaria, the last remaining heir of the branch of Saltzbach, one of those of the House of Bavaria Palatine. Few sovereign princes have had so long a reign. He was born in 1724, and became Elector Palatine in 1742; so that, including the time at Manheim and Munich, he reigned 57 years; for, as the elder branch of the House of Bavaria became extinct in 1778, by the death of Maximilian-Joseph, Charles-Theodore united the Palatine Electorate to that of Bavaria, and transferred his residence from Manheim to Munich. At that period Austria asserted its pretensions to Bavaria, which it had long coveted, and, after a short war, in which the great Frederick interfered, the Emperor obtained, by the peace of Teschen, the Eastern portion of that duchy, which included a space of 38,000 square German miles, and a population of 6[illegible],000 souls. The late Elector, though twice married, left no children. His first wife was his cousin, Maria Elizabeth; by her he had a male child, which died in the birth, in circumstances which malignity has invented and credulity propagated in our days. This Electress died in August, 1794. In six months afterwards Charles-Theodore, notwithstanding his advanced age, married Maria-Leopoldine of Austria, the daughter of the Archduke Ferdinand, then governor of Austrian Lombardy, but, as might be expected, had no children by her. His territories, on his death, devolved to his nearest relation, Maximilian-Joseph, the Duke of Deux Ponts, who was born in 1756. The Elector was distinguished for the patronage which he bestowed on the arts, with the professors of which he was constantly surrounded, whether he was at Munich or at Manheim. The two Electorates are indebted to him for some most useful institutions, which were suggested to him and carried into effect by our countryman, Count Rumford. Including the palatinate and the duchies of Juliers and Berg, he reigned over more than two millions of subjects. His character was distinguished by many amiable qualities, and he is universally regretted on the Continent. Of his academical institution at Manheim, 1763, see our vol. XLI. p. 315, XLII. 18[illegible], XLIII. 319.

17. Rev. Archibald Bruce, minister of Shotts. He that morning had gone, in ordinary health, from his house, which is a mile distant from the church, and, as usual, into an apartment of the schoolmaster's, previous to sermon, where he had scarcely been 5 minutes when he fell down and expired without a groan.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Caldecot, of Lincoln, a maiden lady, sister to the late Col. C. of the North Lincoln militia.

18. Mr. Crane, of Peterborough, formerly a considerable farmer and grazier in Thorney fen.

Re-

At Bayſwater, Mrs. Beavan.

In Hereford-ſtreet, Mrs. Willes, relict of the late Hon. Mr. Juſtice W. She was great niece, and the neareſt remaining relation, of the celebrated William Shippen.

At her apartments in St. James's, in her 65th year, Miſs Mary Tryon, one of the maids of honour to her Majeſty, which ſituation ſhe had held 38 years. All the maids of honour are, by direction of the Queen, went into mourning, in compliment to their deceaſed friend, who was a great favourite with her Majeſty.

At Cheſſea, Mr. John Oldham, one of his Majeſty's yeomen of the guards.

At Paddington, in her 85th year, Mrs. Joyce Crompton, relict of Benj. C. eſq. formerly; and for many years, proprietor of the paper-hanging warehouſe in Cockſpur-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

19. At Brixton-Deverill, aged 79, the Rev. Arthur Coham, archdeacon of Wilts, prebendary of Sarum, and rector of Brixton-Deverill.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Magdalene Stirling, daugh. of the late James S. eſq. of Keir.

At Streatham, co. Surrey, the youngeſt daughter of Lord William Ruſſell.

At Falmouth, Mr. Martha Ruſſell.

At her houſe at Whitton Dean, Middleſex, in her 69th year, Mrs. Campbell, relict of the late William C. eſq.

20. Accidentally drowned in the river at Barthorp, co. Glouceſter, Miſs Martha Knollis, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Francis K.

In Queen ſtreet, Weſtminſter, in her 76th year, much regretted by her family and friends, Mrs. Catharine Hardy, the laſt ſurviving branch of the family of the late John Pigott, eſq. of Windſor caſtle, and relict of Robert Hardy, eſq. purveyor to his Majeſty's Board of Works.

Stephen Clark, eſq. upper city-marſhal of London; a ſituation which he had for eight years filled very highly to the ſatisfaction of the Corporation.

21. At his houſe in Paragon-buildings, Bath, aged 81, Wm. Maſter, eſq. In the early part of his life he was a colonel in the army; and, 50 years ago, in Flanders, was ſhot through the lungs, the effect of which wound cured him of an aſthma; inſomuch that the (military) Duke of Cumberland, under whom he ſerved, uſed to ſay jocoſely to his officers, when any of them laboured under an internal complaint, "You muſt get ſhot through the lungs, like Maſter." He, however, retired from the ſervice ſoon after this accident, though it does not appear to have ſhortened his life. He was uncle to the preſent M. P. for Cheſter.

At Hampſtead, in her 82d year, Mrs. Montagu, widow of the late Edward M. eſq. of that place.

Aged 63, Mrs Kent, of Lincoln, widow of Alderman John K.

Aged 78, in the beſt apparent health, and while eating his dinner, Mr. John Roſe, of Penge-common, formerly of Southwark.

At her houſe in George-ſtreet, Edinburgh, in her 85th year, the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr, laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Lord Charles Kerr, director of the Chancery, and relict of the late James K. eſq. of Bughtrigg.

At Inverary, in Scotland, in his 62d year, Capt. Neil Campbell Milford.

23. After languiſhing a week in extreme agony, occaſioned by burſting a blood-veſſel while performing the part of Oſmond, in "The Caſtle Spectre," Mr. Aikin, a promiſing actor, belonging to the Cheltenham company, which had opened a little theatre at Daventry with great ſucceſs, but have experienced a conſiderable check by his unexpected death.

At York, of the gout in his ſtomach, Mr. Wm. Clayton, who has held the office of gaoler of the caſtle there 22 years, having been appointed in the ſhrievalty of Giles Earle, eſq. 1776.

At his houſe in Dublin, John Clintook, eſq. of Drumear, co. Louth.

After a few days illneſs, Mr. George Weſton, youngeſt brother of Meſſieurs Weſton, Fenchurch-ſtreet.

At his lodgings at Bath, in his 68th year, Alexander Baillie, eſq. of Dochfour, in Inverneſsſhire.

24. By ſhooting himſelf through the head, George Fielder, eſq. of Pimlico. He had for ſome time diſcovered ſymptoms of mental derangement. Mr. Heavyſide, the ſurgeon who attended the deceaſed after he had perpetrated the act, was examined before the coroner's jury; and his teſtimony, together with other witneſſes, induced them to bring in a verdict of Inſanity.

Aged 33, of a decline, Mr. Abraham Turner, attorney, of Kidderminſter.

In his 70th year, N. Penwick, eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's conſul at Elſineur.

25. At Toſt, in Cheſhire, in her 91ſt year, Mrs. Leyceſter, relict of Ralph L. eſq.

In Corporation-row, Clerkenwell, Mrs. Foot, wife of Malachi F. eſq.

In his 80th year, Thomas Hornyold, eſq. of Blanley caſtle, co. Worceſter.

At her houſe in Cockſpur-ſtreet, aged 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Divon.

At Coleorton, co. Leiceſter, in his 66th year, Mr. J. Toone, a very conſiderable farmer and grazier.

26. At his lodgings in Paul-ſtreet, Shoreditch, aged 61, in a ſtate of indigence, Mr. James Calvert, formerly a capital vinegar-merchant at the corner of Old ſtreet, in the City-road. He was the ſole proprietor of the firſt ticket ever drawn ſo high a prize as 20,000l. in the Engliſh lottery; and in a ſubſequent lottery he got 5000l.

At her father's houſe, in the Creſcent, Minories, in the 17th year of her age, Miſs

Miſs Priſcilla Elyard, eldeſt daughter of William E. eſq. This amiable young lady had been long afflicted with a conſumptive complaint, which ſhe endured with uncommon patience and fortitude. She was, in the language of Shakſpeare, "a maiden never bold; of ſpirit ſo ſtill and quiet, that her motion bluſhed at itſelf." Her remains were interred the Monday following in the church of St. Botolph Aldgate, when the ſublime Funeral Service of the Church was read in a moſt impreſſive manner by the Rev. Andrew Hatt, curate of Aldgate (ſee our Poetry, p. 239).

At Iſlington, aged 52, Thomas Hill, eſq. of the Grange near Tadcaſter, co. York, barriſter at law, and formerly of Gray's inn.

27. Aged 60, Mr. Robert Theckſtone, of the Angel inn at Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

At Leiceſter, in his 62d year, Thomas Lockwood, gent. a character deſervedly eſteemed, as uniting to a ſtrong and cultivated underſtanding the ſtricteſt probity and honour.

Suddenly, Mr. Francis Faulding, linendraper, of Coventry-ſtreet.

In his 79th year, at Salt-hill, in his way to Bath, for the recovery of his health, John Micklethwayte, eſq. of Beeſton St. Andrew, co. Norfolk, a deſcendant of the antient family of Micklethwayte, of Swyne, co. York.

Duncan Macmilan, eſq. writer, Edinb.

At his ſeat at Ballelleidy, co. Down, Ireland, Sir John Blackwood, bart.

Aged 76, John Hall, eſq. of Hull.

28. Mrs. Hanſon, wife of Mr. H. farmer, at Marks hall, Walthamſtow, Eſſex, after having been delivered of twins the day before.

At Harwich, Mrs. Cockerell, widow of Samuel C. eſq. of that place.

Suddenly, at his lodgings in Prince's ſtr. Hanover-ſquare, Wm. Lemon, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Wm. L. bart.

At Limehouſe, John Fowler, eſq. of Francis-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-houſe.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Throſby, mother of the Rev. Mr. T. of Leiceſter.

Aged 71, the Rev. Joſeph Thwaites, who had been, for a great number of years, curate of Thornton, near Bradford, co. York.

Lately, at Bombay, in the Eaſt Indies, Mr. Athburnham, printer of the Gazette of that preſidency, and brother to the celebrated Mrs. Biddington.

At St. Jago de la Vega, Jamaica, in her 121ſt year, a free Negro woman, a maiden, named Priſcilla Wragg. To the hour of her death ſhe enjoyed the perfect poſſeſſion of her ſight, hearing, and appetite. Her memory was retentive; and ſuch was her loquacity, that ſhe literally died talking.

At Liſbon, in an advanced age, William-Auguſtus Kelly, eſq. formerly in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company. He has bequeathed his whole fortune to his nephew, William Kelly, eſq. now on the Continent.

At Turin, Pugnani, the famous violin-player, and a great favourite of the King of Sardinia.

At his houſe at Birmingham, co. Galway, Ireland, in a very advanced age, Thomas Birmingham, Earl of Louth, and 22d Baron Athenry de Birmingham, premier baron of Ireland, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council. By his death the earldom of Louth becomes extinct, and the barony of Athenry lies in abeyance. His Lordſhip was born 1717; choſen, 1745, to repreſent the county of Galway in parliament; and was created, 1759, Earl of Louth. He married, firſt, Jane, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Bingham, of Caſtlebar, in the county of Mayo, bart. by whom he had a daughter, who died an infant; and ſecondly, 1760, Margaret, youngeſt daughter of Peter Daly, of Quanſbury, co. Galway, counſellor at law, by whom he had two ſons, who died young, and four daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married to William Lord St. Laurence, eldeſt ſon of Thomas Earl of Howth; 2. Mary, born 1756, married, 1759, to Francis Duffield, eſq. late captain in the 60th regiment of foot; 3. Louiſa-Catharine-Mary, born 1764, married, 1784, to Joſeph-Henry Blake, of Ardfry, co. Galway, eſq.; 4. Matilda-Dorothea-Margaretta, died 1788. He is ſucceeded in his eſtates by Lady Elizabeth Duffield and Lady Louiſa Blake.

At Dublin, the Right Hon. Robert Roſs, one of the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's revenue, and M. P. for Newry.

At Aberdeen, the Right Rev. John Geddes, whoſe extenſive learning and amiable manners endeared him to a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance.

At Denbigh, in North Wales, in his 22d year, Mr. Holland Lloyd, of Queen's college, Cambridge. He was educated at Oakham ſchool, under the Rev. Dr. Orme, whence he went to Cambridge.

At York, aged 23, Mr. Fawcet, tea-dealer.

At the ſame place, Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. B. printer.

At Radway, co. Warwick, aged 60, the Rev. Thomas Chambers, rector of Hardwick, co. Oxford, and of Spernall, co. Warwick.

At Nayland, Suffolk, Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Mr. J. rector of Paſton, co. Northampton.

At Hereford, aged 102, Mrs. Fraſer Rudd, a maiden lady.

At Ely, in her 100th year, Mrs. Mary Auſtin, widow.

At Newbury, aged 90, Mrs. Turner, relict of the late Rev. Dan. T. of Abingdon.

At Loweſtoft, Suffolk, aged 27, Mr. Richard Eaſtland, a lieutenant in the third regiment of Lincolnſhire militia, and only ſon of the late Mr. William E. of Lincoln, merchant.

Mr. Wright, of the Marquis of Granby inn at Leiceſter.

At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 77, Mrs. Brackenbury, widow.

At the ſame place, Mr. John Swan, an eminent ſurgeon.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Thomaſin Winſhip.

At Partney, co. Linc. Ellis Key, eſq.

At Canterbury, aged 88, William Carter, M. D. many years phyſician in that city, and formerly fellow of Oriel college, Oxford. He was father of Dr. William C. who practiſes phyſick there with great ſucceſs. In 1772 he publiſhed, at Canterbury, a pamphlet, intituled, "A free and candid Examination of Dr. Cadogan's Diſſertation on the Gout."

At Sutton-in-Aſhfield, co. Nottingham, Samuel Unwin, eſq.

Mrs. Vokes, relict of the Rev. Mr. V. of Bourn, co. Lincoln.

At Northampton academy, Maſter Beatſon, ſon of the late Rev. John B of Hull.

At Yardley Haſtings, co. Northampton, aged 60, the Rev. James Gardiner, M. A. rector of that pariſh cum Denton, chaplain to the Earl of Suſſex, and formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge.

Near Ockendon, Eſſex, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Cuthbert, rector of Latchingdon, in that county; which living, being a peculiar of Canterbury, is in the patronage of the Archbiſhop.

In Queen-ſtreet, Mrs. Hardy, relict of Robert H. eſq. purveyor to his Majeſty's Board of Works.

In New North-ſtreet, Red Lion ſquare, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Dignum, wife of Mr. D. of Drury-lane theatre, and daughter of the late Charles Rennett, eſq. attorney, of the Temple.

Mar. 1. At Reading, John Manley, jun. eſq. formerly of the 33d regiment of foot, commanded by Earl (now Marquis) Cornwallis, whom he accompanied to America in 1776, and ſerved under during the whole war. He was preſent at every action his Lordſhip was engaged in, particularly thoſe of Camden and Guilford Court, in 1780 and 1781, where he commanded; in both of which Capt. Manley and Capt. Doyle acted as brigade-majors, and were noticed by him in his account of thoſe engagements. Soon after the firſt, his brother, Robert Kenrick Manley, joined the 33d regiment as an enſign, and continued with it till their arrival at Yorktown, in Virginia, where the whole army, after ſuſtaining a long, dangerous, *and fatiguing* ſiege, were obliged to ſurrender to the French and Americans. The particulars of the above actions are recorded in Gent. Mag. vols. LXI. and LXII.

At Ramſgate, Kent, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Reynolds.

At his houſe at Highbury-place, Iſlington, Thomas Eburne, eſq.

Mrs. Cookſon, wife of Mr. Edward C. of the George inn at Spalding.

Aged 81, Mrs. Hide, of Lincoln, widow.

At Gainſborough, aged 81, Mrs. Fowler.

2. Aged 17, Mr. T. D. Waddilove, eldeſt ſon of the Dean of Ripon.

At her houſe in Arnold, co. Nottingham, aged 75, Mrs. Coape Sherbrooke, widow of Wm. S. eſq.

Mrs. Coghlan, wife of Mr. J. P. C. bookſeller, of Duke-ſtreet, Grosvenor-ſquare.

Aged 78, Mr. David Pivat, of Sion-garden.

Suddenly, Mrs. Woodmeſton, of Albion-place, near Blackfriers-bridge.

3. After two days illneſs, Richard Lee, eſq. of Highbury-place, Iſlington.

Aged 117, J. Jackſon, gunner, of Burrow caſtle. He boaſted much of having ſerved under the Duke of Marlborough, and of having ſince been engaged in 19 different actions.

In Millman-ſtreet, Mr. John Powell.

Aged 78, the widow Sharrard, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In the prime of life, Mr. Peele, of the Lamb, in Gainſborough.

4. At his houſe in St. James's place, after a long and lingering illneſs, William-Anne Holles Capel, Earl of Eſſex, Viſcount Malden, and Baron Hadham, born Oct. 7, 1732, at Turin; ſucceeded his father 1742; married, 1ſt, 1754, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K. B. who died in child-bed 1759, and by whom he had a ſon, George Viſcount Malden, born 1757, who ſucceeds to his title and eſtates; Elizabeth, born 1755, married, 1777, to John Lord Monſon; and Frances, born 1759, died an infant. His Lordſhip married, 2dly, March 1767, Harriet, daughter of Col. Bladon, by whom he had a ſon, ſtill-born, 1768, and three others; John; another in the guards; and a third in the navy, who brought over Lord Nelſon's late diſpatches. He was lord of the bedchamber to the late king, and held, at the time of his death, the ſame appointment to his preſent Majeſty.

At Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, aged 74, Mr. William Green, many years clerk of Hinckley market, and high-conſtable of Sparkenhoe hundred. He was of the antient family of Green of Somerby, and for nearly 50 years carried on the profeſſion of a plumber and glazier, but had lately retired from all buſineſs except that of his public ſtations. The death of his wife is recorded in vol. LXII. p. 188; and that of three of his children in vol. LV. p. 237: LVIII. p. 275; LXIV. p. 771. An elder

ſon alone ſurvives.—For a general account of his family, ſee Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. VII. p. 134.—He was univerſally reſpected for his integrity by the Magiſtrates of that part of the county in which he acted.

At his houſe in the New road, Mary-la-Bonne, in conſequence of the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Newton Treen, eſq. late of Stamford, co. Lincoln, who raiſed the 125th regiment of foot, known by the name of "The Stamford Volunteers," and thereby obtained the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

At his apartments in Hare-court, Temple, after a few hours illneſs, Henry Skynner, eſq. fifth ſon of the Rev. John S. of Eaſton, near Stamford.

At his houſe in Welbeck-ſtreet, Mrs. Lukin, wife of Robert L. eſq.

5. In his 92d year, the Rev. Thomas Coker, who had been upwards of 50 years rector of, and reſident in, the pariſh of Doynton, co. Glouceſter.

Of a violent and rapid decline, the wife of Mr. L. T. Hauſſolier.

Mrs. Charlotte Field, wife of Capt. Simon F. of the Bermondſey volunteers.

Mrs. Philadelphia Lee, relict of Wm. L. eſq. of Totteridge, Herts, ſon of the chief juſtice, and mother of William Lee Antonie, eſq. and the late Mrs. Fyot.

Aged 78, Robert Gapper, eſq. of Fonthill-houſe, Wincanton, co. Somerſet, formerly an attorney in the Temple.

6. In Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Auriol, aunt to the Earl of Kinnoul, and daughter of the late Peter A. of London, merchant.

At Sidmouth, Devon, in her 27th year, Mrs. Oſborne, wife of Mr. James O. of Birmingham.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, S. S. Ingram, eſq. laſt ſurviving ſon and heir of the late Capt. I. of that place.

At Hinckley, Mr. Wm. Showell, aged 51, and Mr. Elliot Hollier, ſheriff's officer, aged 49. They died within two or three hours of each other, and were members of a friendly ſociety at the Nag's Head there.

7. Suddenly, at her houſe in Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, Mrs. Weſt, widow of Temple W. eſq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 1ſt reg. of foot-guards.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet Eaſt, Miſs Jane Martin, daughter of Lieut.-gen. Wm. M. of the royal artillery.

Suddenly, aged 67, Mr. Gould, farmer and grazier, of Billingborough, co. Linc.

Mr. Trotter, permit-writer, at the Exciſe-office, Northampton.

8. At his houſe in Fenchurch ſtreet, Abraham Newman, eſq. He was one of the richeſt citizens of London, and an happy inſtance of the wonderful powers of accumulation by the ſteady purſuit of honourable induſtry. Without ſpeculation or adventure he acquired 600,000l. as a grocer. He retired from trade about four years ago; but, ſo forcible was his habit, that he came every day to the ſhop, and ate his mutton at two o'clock, the good old city hour, with his ſucceſſors. He has bequeathed upwards of 100,000l. to each of his two daughters, Mrs. Caſwall, of Portland-place, and Jane, married, May 22, 1788, to William Thoyts, eſq. of Sulhamſtead Abbots, Berks* (LVIII. 464).

In conſequence of a fracture which he received on the 1ſt inſtant, by a fall in going up ſtairs, Mr. Knight, page to the Duke of Glouceſter.

Mr. Joſeph Barton, of Mark-lane.

At her mother's houſe at Twickenham, Middleſex, Miſs Mierop.

At Appleby, co. Weſtmorland, of a decline, in her 17th year, Miſs Phillips, only daughter of the Rev. Wm. P. vicar there.

Mr. John Fletcher, formerly a draper of conſiderable buſineſs at Nottingham.

Suddenly, Mr. Richard Shelton, one of the loyal Notingham infantry.

Mrs. Delhoſte, wife of Col. D.

9. In Frith-ſtreet, Soho, Mrs. Chamier, widow of Anſth. C. eſq. of Epſom, Surrey.

At Norbiton-hall, Surrey, in his 71ſt year, Thomas Lintall, eſq.

Mr. Hawkins, oilman, of Edward-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, well known for his ſongs ſung at Vauxhall, &c. particularly his laſt,

* Sheriff of the county of Berks 1795. His grandfather was William Thoyts, of Whitechapel, copper-ſmith, a liberal man, and much reſpected, even adored, by all that knew him, for generoſity and good ſenſe; they called him the King of the Tinkers. He left his two daughters, who both married clergymen, 10,000l. each, and to his ſon, John, a very large fortune, who inherited his father's mind, but not his conſtitution, for his hoſpitality ſoon ended his life (1774), leaving two ſons, the eldeſt of whom was William, abovementioned, and ſome daughters; his widow afterwards married Mr. Sherſon, an apothecary in London. William Thoyts, of Whitechapel, had a brother, Samuel, of Ayliffe ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, corn-factor and inſurance-broker, who died equally beloved, though not ſo rich, as his brother. By a daughter of —— Fauſſet, eſq. of Nackington, near Canterbury, he left two ſons, Samuel, the eldeſt, married (1761) Miſs Tancred, of Yorkſhire, and died in 1786, leaving a ſon, Charles; and Harry a corn-factor in London and of Farningham, in Kent, who died a bachelor, and a martyr to liberality and good fellowſhip, in 1783, leaving to his brother and ſiſters a large fortune; alſo two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, unmarried, and now of Horton Kirby, near the Darwent, Kent.

At York, aged 88, Mrs. Smalley, widow of the Rev. Nathanael S. B. D. formerly fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, and rector of Preſton, near Lavenham, Suffolk, who died Dec. 22, 1776 (ſee our vol. XLVII. p. 47).

In Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, in his 60th year, Timothy Williamſon, eſq. formerly a reſpectable ſilverſmith in Fleet-ſtr.

Suddenly, without having had any previous illneſs, Mr. Taylor, partner with Mr. Marriot, of the Paul's Head tavern, Cateaton-ſtreet.

15. In Bloomſbury-ſquare, Mrs. Wegge, wife of Samuel W. eſq. treaſurer to the Royal Society.

Charles-Henry Bicknels, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Charles B. eſq. ſolicitor to the Admiralty.

At his brother's houſe at Bermondſey, Thomas Richardſon, eſq.

16. At Ely, Mr. Francis Winter, 63 years one of the lay clerks of that cathedral, and 33 years clerk of Trinity pariſh-church, Cambridge.

At Wimbledon, Surrey, aged 41, Mr. Richard Denyer.

After a ſhort illneſs, aged upwards of 80, the Rev. Wm. Gould, D. D. many years rector of Stapleford-Abbots Eſſex, and one of the oldeſt magiſtrates of that co.

17. Suddenly, at York, in an advanced age, Mr. Lowther, attorney, of Eaſt Retford, co. Nottingham.

Aged 40, Miſs Dorothy Bell, of Lincoln.

At Gainſborough, in his 29th year, Mr. Richard Knight, one of the volunteers of the loyal armed aſſociation of that town.

18. Aged 74, Robert Obbinſon, eſq. ſenior alderman of Lincoln; of which city he ſerved the office of mayor in 1758 and 1774.

At his houſe in Cambridge, in his 84th year, John Randall, Muſ. D. He proceeded Muſ. B. 1744, Muſ. D. 1756, and was elected profeſſor of muſick at Cambridge in 1755, and ſet to muſick the ode written by Mr. Gray for the inſtallation of the Duke of Grafton, chancellor of the Univerſity 1769.

In Bruton-ſtreet, aged 71, Richard Hopkins, eſq. M. P. for Harwich, and formerly one of the lords of the Treaſury; and on the 30th his remains were interred in the family vault at Coventry. He was related to the late Alderman H.

20. Suddenly, at Windſor, Mrs. Evans, many years houſekeeper to the Queen.

After being delivered of twins, Mrs. Orde, wife of Lieut.-col. Leonard Shaftoe O. and daughter of John Ogilvie, eſq. of Argyle-ſtreet. One of the infant ſons died next morning.

At Witney, co. Oxford, in his 83d year, Mr. Thomas Symonds.

Miſs Broadhurſt, daughter of Mr. B. of Chelſea-hoſpital.

21. Of a decline, in her 18th year, Miſs Eliza Aſhby, daughter of Mrs. A. of Kennington-green.

At his ſeat at Bawtry, co. York, Lieut.-col. Hay Drummond, of the 5th Weſt Yorkſhire regiment of militia, and brother to the Earl of Kinnoul. His death was occaſioned by a fall as he was coming down the ſtone ſtaircaſe in his own houſe, owing to one of the ſtairs near the top giving way, by which he dreadfully fractured his ſkull, and lingered from Sunday, when the accident happened, till Thurſday, without any hopes of recovery.

At Kedleſton park, the ſeat of Lord Scarſdale, of a decline, the Counteſs of Portmore, youngeſt daughter of John Earl of Rothes, born Aug 29, 1753, and married to the preſent Earl of Portmore, by whom ſhe has left 3 ſons and 3 daughters.

In Red Lion ſqua. aged 72, Mrs. Lynne.

22. At Bath, Dr. Stone, archdeacon of K——lh, co. Meath, Ireland.

In her 51ſt year, Mrs. Anne Blanchard, wife of Mr. Moſes B. Charles-ſt. Long Acre.

Aged 18, Miſs Sarah Lutwyche, 2d dau. of Edw. Goldſtone L. eſq. of Kenſington.

23. In his 61ſt year, Mr. Alexander Wyllie, of the Old Jewry.

24. In Green-ſtreet, aged 83, Mrs. Foreſter, widow of the late Rev. Dr. F. and daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Moore.

27. In Old Broad-ſtreet, Maſter Mark Sprot Boyd, the infant ſon of Edward B. eſq. of Mairton, in Wigtonſhire.

29. At the water-office, Villiers-ſtreet, Strand, in his 84th year, Mr. Giles Jones, ſecretary to the York Buildings Company, in whoſe ſervice he had been from 1757.

At his father's houſe, Mr. Edward Octavius Galabin, youngeſt ſon of Mr. G. of the Bridge-yard, Southwark.

Gazette Promotions.

Whitehall, Jan. 8. LIEUT.-GEN. the Honourable Charles Stuart, created a knight of the Bath.

Whitehall, Jan 9. Dr. Thomas Somerville, to be one of his Majeſty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland, *vice* Hardy, dec.

Dr. Gerald, to be one of his Majeſty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.

Dr. Wm. Glosg, to be his Majeſty's almoner in Scotland, *vice* Greenfield, reſigned.

BILL of MORTALITY, from February 19, to March 26, 1799.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	1037	1961	Males	868	1764		2 and 5	160	50 and 60	206
Females	924		Females	896			5 and 10	63	60 and 70	149
Whereof have died under two years old 477							10 and 20	55	70 and 80	134
							20 and 30	122	80 and 90	44
							30 and 40	169	90 and 100	4
							40 and 50	186	101	1

Peck Loaf 2s. 10d.

Salt 14s. *per Buſhel*; 3d. ½ *per pound.*

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 16, 1799.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	52	0	31	3	31	0	26	3	33	7
Surrey	53	0	32	0	30	2	26	10	38	6
Hertford	46	9	00	0	30	4	24	11	37	3
Bedford	48	2	0	00	27	8	24	0	33	7
Hunting.	45	0	0	00	28	0	22	4	30	9
Northam.	44	10	25	6	25	8	23	10	26	10
Rutland	47	6	00	0	26	6	21	6	29	0
Leiceſter	48	3	00	0	28	6	20	4	30	4
Notting.	50	4	00	0	33	3	19	6	34	7
Derby	53	0	00	0	32	3	21	3	37	3
Stafford	50	7	00	0	30	11	20	8	33	8
Salop	47	11	37	0	32	2	19	8	35	6
Hereford	45	10	38	4	28	3	20	4	34	1
Worceſt.	48	0	29	2	29	8	23	4	30	4
Warwick	51	2	00	0	30	10	21	6	32	7
Wilts	50	0	00	0	28	4	21	8	38	4
Berks	50	8	00	0	26	9	23	8	33	2
Oxford	48	10	00	0	26	9	21	3	30	2
Bucks	49	8	00	0	27	10	21	6	30	5
Brecon	48	0	40	0	31	2	16	0	00	0
Montgom.	46	10	00	0	26	10	14	10	00	0
Radnor	45		00	0	24	10	15	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

50	5	33	8	29	0	20	5	33	9

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	49	10	27	6	29	9	25	6	30	9
Kent	51	2	00	0	28	3	25	1	34	1
Suſſex	50	10	00	0	28	0	23	8	00	0
Suffolk	45	5	29	2	28	9	24	4	29	8
Cambrid.	43	5	28	10	24	10	20	6	29	9
Norfolk	42	11	28	4	26	3	22	6	33	0
Lincoln	45	4	00	0	27	8	20	2	31	11
York	45	3	30	0	28	7	20	1	33	1
Durham	49	2	00	0	28	4	21	5	00	0
Northum.	43	2	32	0	23	5	18	5	27	4
Cumberl.	51	11	34	8	26	6	19	8	00	0
Weſtmor.	58	11	39	2	28	0	20	2	00	0
Lancaſt.	54	3	00	0	34	2	22	3	00	0
Cheſter	49	0	00	0	00	0	22	6	00	0
Flint	53	3	00	0	31	2	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	53	6	00	0	34	9	21	2	48	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	28	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	58	8	40	0	33	4	16	0	40	0
Merioneth	57	4	45	4	32	5	18	2	46	0
Cardigan	56	1	39	0	31	2	13	6	00	0
Pembroke	48	3	00	0	29	1	13	0	00	0
Carmarth.	58	0	00	0	30	0	14	7	00	0
Glamorg.	55	10	00	0	29	1	16	5	00	0
Glouceſt.	53	0	00	0	28	10	20	7	30	6
Somerſet	56	3	00	0	29	2	20	2	30	10
Monm.	51	2	00	0	30	2	17	1	00	0
Devon	57	6	00	0	27	8	18	6	00	0
Cornwall	56	11	00	0	28	3	17	3	00	0
Dorſet	54	4	00	0	28	7	00	0	38	0
Hants	52	1	00	0	28	7	22	10	34	10

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	50	4	31	8	31	1	24	7	35	2
2	44	11	29	0	27	8	22	8	29	8
3	42	11	28	4	26	3	22	6	30	0
4	44	10	33	8	27	1	20	2	31	5
5	46	1	32	0	25	1	19	5	27	4
6	54	3	36	11	26	9	19	10	33	9
7	52	8	33	8	34	2	22	4	33	9
8	55	11	43	6	32	10	18	5	44	8

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	54	6	39	0	29	11	14	1	33	9
10	53	8	33	8	29	4	19	3	30	7
11	57	3	33	8	28	0	17	9	33	9
12	53	0	33	8	28	7	22	10	36	5
13	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES of FLOUR.

Fine	00s. to 45s.	Middling	34s. to 52s.
Seconds	39s. to 41s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.
Thirds	30s. to 36s.	Common ditto	00s. to 15s.
Horſe Pollard	14s. to 0s. 0d.		
Bran	14s. to 0s. 0d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 37s. 10d.

PRICE of HOPS.

Kent Pockets	10l. 16s. to 11l. 4s.	Suſſex Pockets	10l. 0s. to 10l. 15s.
Ditto Bags	9l. 15s. to 10l. 4s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 10s. to 9l. 15s.
Farnham Pockets	12l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	9l. 0s. to 9l. 10s.

PRICE of HAY AND STRAW.

Whitechapel—Hay	2l. 18s. 0d. to 3l. 12s. 0d.	Aver. 3l. 5s. 0d.
Straw	2l. 0s. 0d. to 2l. 8s. 0d.	Aver. 2l. 4s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending March 20, 1799, is 70s. 7¼d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, March 25. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Pork	2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.
Veal	3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 3d.

SOAP. Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. Sunderland, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1797.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	3perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	Omn.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Irish Ann.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Tickets.
28	139 3/4	54 1/2	54	69 7/8	82 3/4	83 5/8	15 7/8	6 3/8	166			54 5/8			51 7/8	10 5/8			13 1 0	
1	139 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/4	70	83		15 7/8	6 3/8	1 6			54 3/8			52	10 3/8			12 0 0	
2			54 1/4	69 7/8	83 1/4		16	6 1/4	166						52 1/4	10 5/8	76	6 5/8	11 11 0	
3	Sunday																			
4			54 1/8	70	83 1/8			6 3/8	167						52 1/4	10 5/8	76	6 7/8	10 0 0	
5	141		54 1/2	70 1/8	83 3/4				166 3/4						52 3/8	10 1/8	76 1/4	6 3/8	10 0 0	
6	142 3/4	55 7/8	54 1/2	71	84				168			55 1/4	54 3/8		52 1/4	10 1/8	77 3/8	7	8 10 0	
7	142		54 3/8	70 7/8	84							55 1/4	54 1/4		52 1/8	10 1/4	76 1/2	7	8 10 0	
8	141		54 3/8		83 3/4				165 1/2			55	54		52 1/4	10 1/8	76 1/4	7	10 0 0	
9			54		82 7/8				166 1/2						52 3/8	10 3/8			10 5 0	
10	Sunday																			
11	140 1/2		53 7/8		83				166						51 7/8	10 1/8			9 0 0	
12	140 1/2		53 1/2		82 1/2				166						51 1/2	10 1/8			10 0 0	
13	140		53 3/4		82 3/4				165						51 3/4	10 1/8			11 5 0	
14	139 1/2		53 1/2		82 1/2				165						51 1/2	10 1/8			11 5 0	
15	136		53 1/2		82 1/2				165						51 1/4	10 1/8			11 10 0	
16	136		53 1/2		82 3/8				165 3/4					3/8 dif.	51 1/2	10 1/8			11 10 0	
17	Sunday																			
18	136		53 1/8		82 1/2				165 1/4					1/8 dif.	51 3/8	10 1/8			12 0 0	
19	135 3/4		53 1/8		82 1/8				161 1/2					1/8 dif.	51 1/8	10 1/8			16 0 0	
20	136		53 1/2		82				164 3/4					1/8 dif.	51 1/2	10 1/8			17 10 0	
21	135 1/2		53 1/8		81 1/8				164 1/2					1/8 dif.	51 1/8	10 1/8			20 0 0	
22																				
23			53 1/8		81 7/8								54		51 1/4	10 1/8				
24	Sunday																			
25																				
26																				
27	136		53 1/2		82 1/4				165						51 7/8	10 5/8				

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 12, Holbourn.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett^r. & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry
Cumberland

ST. JOHN's Gate.

Doncaster 2.
Dorchester Journ
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2 Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portsmouth
Reading
Salisbury 2
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsbury
Staffordshire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worcester 2
YORK 3

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Embellished with a beautiful View of COCKERMOUTH CASTLE; the Portrait of OLIVER CROMWELL; the Tomb of QUEEN CATHARINE at PETERBOROUGH; Ground Plan of ALDWORTH CHURCH; AUTOGRAPHS, &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1799.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1799.

Days	Bank Stock.	3per Ct. Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4per Ct. Consol.	5per Ct. Navy.	5per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	Omn.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5per Ct.	Irish Ann.	Eng. Latt. Tickets.	Irish Tickets.
28	139 3/4	54 1/2	54	69 7/8	82 3/4	83 1/8	15 7/8	6 1/8	166			54 5/8			51 7/8	10 5/8			13 1 0	
1	139 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/4	70	83		15 1/2	6 1/8	1 6			54 3/8			52	10 3/8			12 0 0	
2			54 1/2	69 7/8	83 1/4		16	6 1/4	166						52 1/4	10 3/8	76	6 5/8	11 11 0	
3	Sunday																			
4			54 1/8	70	83 1/8			6 1/8	167						52 1/4	10 5/8	76	6 7/8	10 0 0	
5	141		54 1/4	70 1/8	83 1/4				166 3/4						52 1/8	10 3/8	76 1/4	6 1/8	10 0 0	
6	142 1/4	55 7/8	54 1/2	71	84				168			55 1/4	54 1/4		52 1/4	10 3/4	77 3/4	7	8 10 0	
7	142		54 3/8	70 7/8	84							55 1/4	54 1/4		52 1/8	10 3/4	76 1/2	7	8 10 0	
8	141		54 3/8		83 3/4				165 1/2			55	54		52 1/4	10 1/2	76 1/4	7	10 0 0	
9			54		82 1/2				166 1/4						52 1/8	10 3/8			10 5 0	
10	Sunday																			
11	140 1/2		53 7/8		83				166						51 7/8	10 1/4			9 0 0	
12	140 1/2		53 1/2		82 1/2				166						52 1/8	10 1/4			10 0 0	
13	140		53 1/4		82 1/2				165						51 1/4	10 1/8			11 5 0	
14	139 1/2		53 1/4		82 1/2				165						51 1/2	10 1/8			11 5 0	
15	136		53 1/2		82 1/2				165						51 1/4	10 1/8			11 10 0	
16	136		53 1/2		82 3/8				165 1/4					1/8 dif.	51 1/2	10 1/8			11 10 0	
17	Sunday																			
18	136		53 3/8		82 1/2				165 1/4					1/8 dif.	51 3/8	10 1/8			12 0 0	
19	135 3/4		53 3/8		82 1/2				165 1/2					1/8 dif.	51 3/8	10 1/8			16 0 0	
20	136		53 1/2		82				164 3/4					1/8 dif.	51 1/4	10 1/8			17 10 0	
21	135 3/4		53 3/8		81 7/8				164 3/4					1/8 dif.	51 3/8	10 1/8			20 0 0	
22																				
23			53 3/8		81 7/8								54		51 1/4	10 1/8				
24	Sunday																			
25																				
26																				
27	136		53 1/2		82 3/4				165						51 3/8	10 5/8				

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holbourn.

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Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazetteer & M. Poft
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briftol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chefter, Coventry
Cemberland

Doncaster 2.
Dorchester Journ
Derby, Exeter
Glouceſter
Hereford, Hulls
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Ireland 38
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Leeds 2 Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
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Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
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By *Sylvanus Urban*, Gent.

Printed by John Nichols, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1799.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in March, 1799.
1	SEE moderate	29,80	48	48	14 2.5	heavy black clouds, fun at intervals
2	W ditto	,78	50	51	.8	fun and clear
3	SE gentle	30, 5	34	37	3.0	fun and clear
4	SE moderate	2	37	38	.5	fun and clear
5	E ditto	10	35	37	.4	very gloomy
6	SE calm	20	34	37	.5	gloomy
7	E ditto	15	34	36	.5	a little fun through the gloom
8	W ditto	29,96	36	38	.5	no fun
9	NE ditto	96	41	34	.5	fun A. M. fnew P. M.
10	E ditto	30, 3	36	37	.1	very little fun
11	S ditto	0	32	35	.2	no fun
12	N ditto	5	35	37	.1	fun and pleafant
13	SW ditto	29,63	37	37	.0	fhowers
14	NW brifk	68	34	34	.5	black clouds, fun at intervals
15	NW moderate	78	35	35	.4	fun in the day; fnow in the night
16	NW ditto	70	36	36	.1	fun and pleafant
17	SE calm	63	34	35	.1	fun moft of the day
18	SW ditto	50	35	37	.5	after rain, fun with fleecy clouds
19	S ditto	63	34	35	.5	fun A. M. gloomy and rain P. M.
20	SE ditto	65	38	38	.3	a little rain P. M.
21	SE ditto	63	35	36	.3	a delightful day
22	SE ditto	68	36	37	.3	overcaft, mift
23	SE moderate	53	37	39	.1	rain P. M.
24	SE ditto	42	39	40	.2	gloomy
25	S brifk	31	45	45	.0	black clouds
26	SE ditto	44	37	39	.1	heavy fhowers, fleecy clouds
27	SW ditto	30	42	42	.0	fun moft of the day
28	SW calm	43	40	40	.1	a heavy fhower of rain
29	SE ditto	82	38	40	.1	black clouds, fun at intervals
30	E brifk	95	30	33	.4	black gufty day
31	E ditto	82	29	32	.6	flight fnow

2. Mezereon flowers.—3. The elder foliates.—5. Polyanthus and groundfel.—6 Gooſeberry buſh foliates,—13. A ſtorm of wind from the N. W.—18. Frogs on the ſurface of the ponds.—20 The lark ſoars and ſings. Gorſe flowers.—27. Hop-buds appear.—28. Daffodil flowers.—29. Sweet-ſcented violet flowers.

Fall of rain this month 1.10 inches. Evaporation 0.00 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1799.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts	Weather in Apr. 1799.	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts	Weather in Apr. 1799.
Mar.	°	°	°			*Apr.*	°	°	°		
27	41	51	4	29,50	fair	1	42	46	39	29,42	fhowery
28	35	47	40	,93	fair	3	43	46	38	30,02	fair
29	36	49	3	,92	fair	4	35	40	39	,20	cloudy
30	31	34	30	,98	fair	5	42		49	29,56	fair
31	30	33	30	,73	fair	6	47	54	47	,22	fhowery
A.1	30	37	3	,73	fair	7	47		45	,17	fhowery
2	31	36	3	,93	fair	8	46	4	44	,15	fhowery
3	31	36	28	,82	fair	9	44	4	38	28,95	rain
4	30	48	40	,78	fair r. at night	20	39	44	41	29,47	cloudy
5	42	54	4	,22	fair	1	42	50	43	,67	fair
6	42	43	36	,41	cloudy	22	43	5	42	,65	rain
7	36	40	38	,53	cloudy	23	41	0	39	,42	rain
8	37	47	4	,10	rain	4	39	45	35	,86	cloudy
9	45	54	46	,55	rain	25	38	4	40	30,03	cloudy
10	46	49	4	28,76	rain	26	41	4	38	29,87	cloudy
11	40	54	43	29,24	fhowery						

W. CARY, Optician, No. 181, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For APRIL, 1799.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 15.

FROM the following narrative, I wish not to infer that every light and imprudent female is a profligate, or that every good and virtuous one is a deity. Frequent as it is so found, yet, for the honour of human nature, it is not always so. The concurring circumstances of time and place heighten the one, while it sinks the other; and, as the hand of Omnipotence is visible in all his works, our judgement should not be hoodwinked with ever so dark a veil of turpitude.

Less than three weeks ago, a well-dressed young woman was set down on Blackheath from one of the London stages. She had in her arms a little girl of twelve months old; and her enquiries were directed to find a nurse for the infant. She at length succeeded with a woman who lives in ——, on the South corner of the heath, in the parish of Lewisham. The day was cold. She proposed then to leave the child, and to return *next day* to visit her, and to bring the necessaries. The nurse, to her sorrow, found this day never came. The poor woman had a family of her own, and could not be encumbered with an alien. The story was advertised in the papers to no purpose; and every dame around pities the innocent babe, and reprobates the unnatural mother.

The event soon reached the attentive ear of one of the most amiable and beneficent of women, a neighbouring Princess; of one who, from the etiquette of Courts, is deprived of the endearing prattle of her own daughter. The little blooming foundling was soon ordered to be produced before her, which brought the sympathy of the mother to her eye, and to her heart. The infant had once, at least, a maternal embrace; and the transient sorrow of the nurse was lightened by a piece of gold. With a truly maternal care the child was placed with the wife of one of the domesticks of the Princess, provided with plain necessaries, and watched with the eye of humanity and tenderness.

Rumour says, that this regardless mother is of Greenwich, and the wife of a brave seaman, who is abroad with a captain of the navy, of Greenwich; and that she lived latterly in London.

Among other acts of humanity, which reflect eternal honour to this Princess's heart and mind, is one of a blind beggar, whom she frequently passed on the road, in many a cold and snowy day, neither unregarded nor unrelieved. A servant was afterwards sent, to know what the poor fellow might get, one day with another, in the year; who found 1s. a day was the average. He was soon afterwards allowed 7s. a week, and a bag of victuals for his Sunday's dinner, to keep himself from the weather, and follow any other employment. P. M.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

THE memoir of Dr. Stephen Hales, p. 9, may be corrected from the following in his own hand, designed for Dr. Rawlinson's Continuation of Wood's *Athenæ*, to whom it was communicated, April 12, 1742, and is still preserved among the Doctor's loose papers at Oxford. H. E.

"Stephen Hales, son of *Thomas Hales*, esq. who was the eldest son of Sir Robert Hales, bart. born Sept. 17, 1677, at Beakſbourne, near Canterbury; educated in grammar-learning under Mr. St. Clare at Kenſington, and under the Rev. Mr. Richard Johnſon, at Orpington, in Kent; admitted

admitted penſioner of Corpus Chriſti college in Cambridge, June 19, 1696; took the Degree of B A. 1699; elected fellow, Feb. 5, 1702; took deacon's orders, Sept. 19, 1703, at Bugden, from Dr. Gardiner, Bp. of Lincoln; and priest's orders at Fulham, from Dr. Sprat, Bp. of London, June 19, 1709; was nominated, Feb. 21, to the donative of Teddington, in the county of Middleſex, by the late *Edward Hill*, eſq. for and in the turn of *Sir John Bridgeman*, bart. of Caſtle Bromige, Warwickſhire, it being from that time an alternate nomination; had a licenſe from the Bp. of London to ſerve that cure, Aug. 10, 1709; took the degree of B. D. 1711; was preſented to the rectory of Porlock, in Somerſetſhire, by the lord Chancellor *Cowper*, 1718; and to the rectory of *Farringdon*, near Alton, Hampſhire, by *William Cage*, eſq. of Milgate, near Maidſtone, Kent, and was inducted, Feb. 9, 1722, and inducted March 1, following. Admitted F. R. S. in 1727."

Mr. URBAN, *April* 8.

THE pears, ſo well accepted by Glutton Bonner (ſee p. 15), and for more of which he purpoſed to return the frail to the donor, Mr. Lechmere, were probably of the ſort denominated the Warden pear, which ſeem to have been reliſhed by epicures at that period, and to have been occaſionally ſerved up in a meat pye. For Strype, in his account of the ſufferings of Mr. Quinby, who, in the ſteeple of New college, Oxford, was half-ſtarved with cold and lack of food by his perſecutor Dr. London, being aſked by his friends what he would eat, and ſaying that his ſtomach was gone from all meat, except it were a warden pye. "You ſhall have it," quoth they. "But," replied the poor dying man, "I would have," ſaid he again, "but two wardens baked; I mean, our warden of Oxford, and our warden of Winchester, London and More. For, ſuch a warden pye might do me and Chriſt's church good; whereas, other wardens of the tree can do me no good at all." Thus jeſting at their tyranny through the chearfulneſs of a ſafe conſcience. (Eccleſ. Memoriale, v, I. 377.)

In the charge for firſt-fruits and tenths, payable out of the rectory of Lambeth (ſee *Addenda* to the Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace and Pariſh, p. 302,) one of the items is, "In decimis—pomorum, pirorum, et *vilemorum*—11 lb.;" and the diſtinction here made between the warden and other pears implies that, at that time, there were in the pariſh gardens and orchards which had ſeveral trees producing this favourite fruit; and many years after, when Shakſpeare wrote The Winter's Tale, the Warden pear ſeems to have ſtill retained its repute, it being hinted by the clown, "I muſt have ſaffron to colour the warden pye," (act. IV. ſc. III). Miller, in Gardener's Dictionary, v. Pyrus, No. 62, obſerves, "the Pound pear, *poire de livre*, is in England called Parkinſon's Warden, and the black pear of Worceſter," adding, that it is not fit for eating, but baked or ſtewed makes a very good ſweet meat. W. and D.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your vol. LXVII. p. 147, S. P. inquires whether there is any monument to the poet Wycherly. Now, Mr. Urban, although I cannot anſwer the queſtion *direct*; yet, I think, from what will follow, it is not likely a monument ever exiſted.

Mr. Wycherly had ſeen a great deal of proſperity and adverſity. He was twice married; firſt, to the Counteſs of Drogheda; and, ſecondly, when he was almoſt in his grave, to a young lady named Jackſon, with a fortune of 1500l. ſome part of which he applied to the uſe of his creditors, which eaſed his mind of a heavy burthen before he expired, and that was only 11 days after the celebration of his nuptials, in 1715, when he was in the 80th year of his age. He lies buried in the vault of Covent-garden church.

In the ſame volume, p. 457, a drawing is given, by Caractacus, of Sir Richard Steele's houſe at Carmarthen; and in the ſame page, a letter from Sir Richard Steele to Mr. Walpole, requeſting his ſupporting Mr. David Scurlock to be ſteward of St. David's. It would ſeem that this Houſe was the *reſidence* of Sir Richard Steele, which is not the fact; and the reader is left in ſuſpence to know who Mr. Scurlock was. Now, Mr. Urban, if you think my information worth notice, you will inſert it.

Sir Richard Steele was born in Dublin, but educated at the Charterhouſe, in London. He was a private man, and afterwards a captain, in the horſe-guards. He was a commiſſioner of the Stamp-office, and afterwards knighted by King George the Firſt; who gave him a patent for a theatrical company, which he aſſigned over to Rich

V.

Wilks, and Cibber, who allowed him 700l. a year *ſincure*, with which he retired to Carmarthen, in South Wales, near which town he had an eſtate of 5 or 600l. a year, that came by his wife, whoſe name was Scurlock. He did not live at his own ſeat, but boarded at the town of Carmarthen, with Mr. Scurlock, an eminent mercer, and nephew to his lady; and he died at Mr. Scurlock's houſe in the year 1728.

Can any of your correſpondents give information upon what occaſion the Scottiſh title of Lord Viſcount Preſton became extinct? and to whom the eſtates of the laſt lord reverted?

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *London, April 4.*

THE late ſcarcity of coals leads me to the conſideration, how the town may be ſupplied in future with that neceſſary article at a moderate price, without being ſubject to the great inconvenience which all ranks of people have lately felt. It muſt be acknowledged that, after a ſupply of bread and of animal food, that of fuel muſt be the next in conſideration to a metropolis of ſuch vaſt population and magnitude as that of London; and I think that Government would do well to take the matter into their moſt ſerious deliberation, that the neceſſities of the poor may thereby be ſupplied at a reaſonable rate, and the manufacturing part of the community may not be obliged to ſuſpend their works, to the great detriment of thoſe they employ. Who knows what a diſtreſſing ſituation the town might have been in, had the ſupply been delayed a few days longer? I have been informed that, during the want of coals, ſeveral large manufactories were on the point of ſuſpending their workmen for a time, until a ſupply arrived. To obviate any difficulty in procuring a regular ſupply of ſo valuable and ſo eſſentially-neceſſary an article, I would adviſe government to take the carrying trade between the ports of London and Newcaſtle, &c. into their own hands, and contract for ſhipping for that eſpecial purpoſe; and let the ſame be under the management of the tranſport ſervice; and for the coal-merchant to pay either a tonnage upon the ſhipping, upon the delivery of the cargo, or elſe ſo much *per* chaldron duty, according to what is delivered in the various ports they may be configned to. By this means London may always be ſupplied with fuel at a moderate price, and the expences paid by government returned by the tonnage or duty. It would have another additional good effect: if any combination were to ariſe, or any diſturbance happen at Newcaſtle, or elſewhere, Government could immediately remedy the evil, by chartering a certain number of veſſels to another port for their loading; and the coal-merchants would not be able to regulate the ſupply to anſwer any improper wiſhes on their part. It would keep up the ſame nurſery for ſeamen, and alſo enable Government to have an additional tonnage of ſhipping to anſwer any purpoſe which may be wanting. I have only ſuggeſted hints for much more able heads to arrange; and doubt not, if ſome ſuch plan was to be adopted, it would be always the means of ſupplying the metropolis, with what may be deemed a neceſſary of life, at a very moderate price, and in a great meaſure add to the comforts of the lower orders of ſociety, preventing any diſcontent, and making them acknowledge that their wants are the firſt care of the happy Government which protects them; to which the mechanick and artificer muſt join, as it would alſo enable them to manufacture their goods at, perhaps, much leſs expence.

If what I have ſuggeſted may be the leaſt beneficial, it will be a great ſatisfaction to, W——Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-Houſe, April 20.*

I AM ſorry to obſerve that, on newſpaper authority, you tranſmit to poſterity (where it is ſeldom admitted), in your laſt, p. 248, a falſity, reſpecting a meeting of the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, to conſider of a plan laid before them to convert Montague-houſe into galleries of pictures and ſtatues. There has been no ſuch meeting; nor has any ſuch plan been laid before them. The eſtabliſhment is already much better appropriated; and the arts, much as I admire them, are ſufficiently encouraged by the Royal Academy. I cannot but add, that it is a great piece of impertinence, if not worſe, in a foreigner (however reſpectable he may be), to interfere in any part of the police of the country

in which he is protected, from the management of the Museum, to the different parts of Government, either in church or state, if every disaffection raised in the mind may tend to weaken a link of the chain by which our Establishment is at present so happily supported. S. B.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 20.

AS your Magazine ought to be the vehicle of truths to posterity, I read with much surprize your account of the late Mr. Cade, of Bath, which runs, p. 249, that Mr. C. after being divorced from his first wife *married his servant.* Now, Sir, his second and last wife (whom he did not marry till March 1783) was a very beautiful young woman, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Perry, esq. of Riverhead, a very old family in Kent, by Elizabeth, sister of Col. St. Paul, of Ewart house, Northumberland, formerly his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin, and afterwards appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Sweden, a lady of exemplary virtue and conduct; who, in an early period in life, was left a widow with four sons and three daughters. She has had the misfortune to lose her four sons, two of whom were in the King's service; the eldest was captain of grenadiers in the West Kent militia, and the second had a troop in the 19th dragoons. Her eldest daughter was Mr. C's last wife; the 2d is unmarried; and the 3d, Jane, was married, in May 1761, to Kenith Mackenzie, esq. of Cromartie, grandson to the Earl of Cromartie, to which earldom she would have succeeded if it had not been forfeited in 1745. She is now a widow. Mr. Perry, of Riverhead, had a considerable landed property in that part of Kent. Mr. Cade's having lived in Hampshire is also in error; for he settled immediately at Bath, when he left Greenwich. Mr. Cade has not left *all* his fortune to his surviving wife. His daughter, Mrs. Savary, shares a considerable part. A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

"*Ut Pictura, Poesis.*"

THOUGH the analogy which subsists between the sister-arts of Poetry and Painting has been frequently pointed out, and must, indeed, be obvious to every person of taste, I do not recollect that any professed attempt has hitherto been made to exemplify this general truth, by tracing out the specific resemblances that seem to be discoverable between the works of our best English poets, and those of some celebrated masters of the Italian and Flemish schools of painting.

A visit that I have lately made to the collections of paintings from the Orleans gallery, now exhibiting in London, has led to the following humble essay towards constructing such a scale of comparison, which I submit to the judgement of your critical readers. From my respect for that judgement, and the fear of perplexing and fatiguing them with the jargon of connoisseurship, I omit to assign the motives that have guided my choice in each particular instance; but I flatter myself that some of the parallels which I venture to exhibit may strike at first sight; and that others, though less obvious, may, upon a closer examination, be found to contain some characteristic features of resemblance.

Shakspeare.	Corregio.
Milton.	Julio Romano.
Waller.	Barocci.
Dryden.	Titian.
Pope.	Annibal Carracci.
Swift.	Rembrant.
Prior.	Albano.
Gay.	Teniers.
Young.	Spagnoletti.
Collins.	Salvator Rosa.
Thomson.	Claude Lorraine.
Gray.	Nicholas Poussin.

Some of your readers, Mr. Urban, may perhaps be of opinion that I have been guilty of injustice towards our native Poets, by omitting to insert in this list the names of the two most celebrated masters of the Italian school. But the truth is, that though I feel and profess the most ardent admiration both for Milton and Shakspeare, yet it is in the works of *Virgil* alone that I can find a suitable parallel for the peculiar grace, elegance, and purity of design, so conspicuous in the later performances of *Raphael*; and in those of *Homer*, that elevation and sublimity of thought and expression which so invariably characterise the compositions of *Michel Angelo.* Z. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 21.

IN the catalogue of naval, military, and commercial peers (vol. LXIX. part I.), O. R. has very improperly inserted the name of Lord Viscount Bandon

Bandon amongſt the commercial nobles; his lordſhip has indeed received a very conſiderable addition to his immenſe fortune, by the bequeſt of a relation (Mr. Bernard), whoſe property was derived from commerce; but, Mr. Urban, O. R. might, with as much propriety, have inſerted the name of Lord Oxford; becauſe his Lordſhip's uncle (the Honourable Thomas Harley) was brought up in the commercial line.

Yours, &c. PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

I INCLOSE, for the peruſal of your readers, an extract from one of Biſhop Tanner's letters to Dr. Rawlinſon, dated Auguſt 5, 1735, and ſtill preſerved in the Bodleian Library.

"My old acquaintance T. Hearn had his death-ſtroke the day I left Oxford; I viſited him in his illneſs, and ſent often to him what I thought might be agreeable to one in his condition, and he could not conveniently have at Edmund Hall. I never entered into any diſcourſe with him about his temporal affairs, or making his will, which I thought he was ſo conſiderate as to ſettle before his decline. I was in hopes that he had ſaved, out of the kindneſs of his benefactors and the profit of his printing, ſome little matters; but was ſurpriſed to hear of the great ſum found upon his deceaſe. I am glad to hear that his MS Collections are fallen into the hands of a prudent gentleman; for, though I doubt not but that among them there are many uſeful memorandums and hiſtorical notes, yet you know that friend of ours had ſome peculiarities, all which would not be perhaps greatly to his credit to be made public. I am truly concerned for the loſs his friends and the publick have in the death of ſo induſtrious a man, and faithful editor. I am glad that he has ordered ſome of his curioſities for the place he once loved, the Bodleian Library. I would willingly have offered him the beſt of my aſſiſtance as a miniſter during his decline; but, knowing his way of thinking, thought I ſhould not have been accepted; however, was ſorry to hear that he declined the prayers of a Nonjuring clergyman; and, by allowing a Popiſh prieſt to be with him three or four days before he died, has given occaſion for talk. My old friend, Anthony Wood, how much ſoever ſome counted him a Papiſt, had the prayers of our Church read to him by me and another clergyman twice a day, and received the Sacrament on his death-bed with ſeemingly great devotion."

On this letter Mr. Brome, in another to T. Rawlins, eſq. of Popehills, dated Aug. 20, 1735*, thus comments:

"It may ſeem, perhaps, extraordinary that our friend ſhould refuſe one of N. J. clergy; but I am well ſatisfied he had objections againſt that clergyman for ſome compliances; and I really believe he adhered to the laſt to the ſtrict Cyprianick principles. His many favourable expreſſions as to the Church of England, its Biſhops, &c. incline me to judge thus charitably of him. The emiſſaries of the Church of Rome are very buſy when our ſenſes and faculties decline; and it was Sir Roger L'Eſtrange's deſire (after his daughter had been ſeduced into that Communion) that all thoſe gentry ſhould be kept from his dying-bed; he being no ſtranger to their compaſſing ſea and land to gain proſelytes."

And now, Mr. Urban, I will add a few lines in farther explanation of this extract. The name of "the prudent gentleman" into whoſe hands Mr. Hearne's MS collections fell, is not, I believe, generally known. Mr. Hearne left them, by will, to Dr. William Bedford, of whom Dr. Rawlinſon purchaſed them for 100 guineas, and at his death bequeathed them, with his own collection of MSS, to the Bodleian Library. Of the peculiarities which Biſhop Tanner hints at, Mr. Hearne poſſeſſed a large ſhare. His attachment to the exiled family was of too fierce and implacable a nature; and the peeviſhneſs of his temper would ſeldom ſuffer him to examine an opinion with candour. He was an aſſiduous collector of all the libellous ſongs and papers, filled with low ſcurrility and petulant ſatire, againſt the preſent reigning family; and with his deareſt friends would he ſometimes quarrel becauſe they differed from him in opinion on ſome trifling circumſtance. Of ſuch peculiarities innumerable inſtances might be adduced. In one of his letters to Browne Willis (dated April 9, 1714), he writes,

"As for Kennett (afterwards Biſhop of Peterborough), I think you do him too much honour to ſolicit him twice. Pray take no notice of him. You call him my friend, and he once deſerved the name; but I look upon all as enemies that reflect on the memory of Charles I."

Such were the hurtful preposſeſſions Mr. Hearne had imbibed; and I hope, when the Biographia Britannica is continued, we may ere long have a new

* Ballard's Collection of Original Letters, MSS vol. XIX. p. 18.

and

and faithful memoir of this honeſt Antiquary, diſplaying his life and character in the moſt genuine colours. H. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 25.

THE obſervations on the final cloſe of the life of the unfortunate Chatterton, p. 22, reminded me of a circumſtance that I had nearly forgotten. I remember, about 16 years ſince, having ſeen a letter on this ſubject in the hands of a gentleman, who was ſuppoſed to have reviewed the works of the Pſeudo-Rowley in the Critical Review. It was from the late Mr. Hamilton, and, if I recollect rightly, it aſſerted, that he had, on the application of C. ſent him a guinea the day before his death, with the promiſe of more if wanted. This letter contained alſo the authority that the ſketch for Rockford's ſtatue was drawn by *Mr.* Iſaac Taylor. The drawings alluded to accompanied the letter, and I well remember them: the head was undoubtedly a copy, but the features were not thoſe of Wicliff: the church was the miſerable ſcrawl of a ſchool-boy. Mr. H. on that occaſion obſerved, that, from his converſations with Chatterton, he had not a doubt, but that the whole of Rowley's Poems were written by him.

While I am writing to you, let me obviate an error in a publication, intituled, "Lives of Diſtinguiſhed Characters." The life of Mr. Jackſon abounds with errors; but that which I have to notice is, the ſuppoſition that he was the author of the papers on Literary Fame, &c. and the characters of Iago and Shylock in the Exeter eſſays. Without complimenting Mr. Jackſon, whoſe abilities are ſo generally and deſervedly acknowledged, I only do an act of juſtice, in ſaying, that theſe eſſays were written by Mr. Hole, the author of "Arthur," the tranſlator of the "Hymn to Ceres," and, more lately, of the "Obſervations on the Voyages of Sinbad in the 'Thouſand and One Nights.' The object of theſe eſſays, I may add, ſeem to have been miſtaken by many public critics. They were deſigned, I believe, only as *jeux d'eſprit*, to ſhew what ingenuity might ſuggeſt in apparently the worſt cauſes, and they have been miſtaken for defences of villainy and cruelty. Perhaps the error is creditable to the author. Few have read the Voyages of Falconer*, by De Foe, without thinking it a narrative of real events, though the whole is fictitious; and Hoſte had even quoted the ſame author's Life of Guſtavus Adolphus, equally imaginary, as a real hiſtory. Grave irony, if well conducted, frequently deceives, and dulneſs ſeldom looks beyond the ſurface. ANDREW.

Mr. URBAN, *Leyden*, 1798.

IT is pleaſant when in a foreign country, and under the neceſſity of having recourſe to different languages in one's intercourſe with the inhabitants and others, to have the ear or the eye ſometimes ſtruck with the ſight or the ſound of one's vernacular tongue. The aſſociation of ideas which this naturally produces, excluſively of the ſubject-matter of the writing, or of the converſation, with all the intereſt that the preſence of the ſpeaker may inſpire, can be eaſier conceived than expreſſed.

I ſometimes indulge myſelf in reading the Gentleman's Magazine; but cannot help thinking that the verſatile writer of the article on diſſections (vol. LXIV. p. 316, 317.), did not think, in the plenitude of his jokes, which mark extenſive information not leſs than brilliant imagination, that we may attempt to raiſe the laugh at too great an expence.

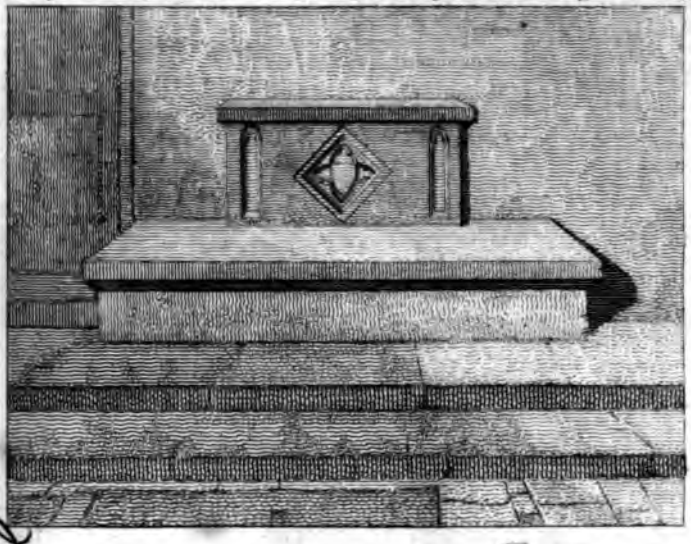
Will the Editor of a work of extenſive ſpread permit me to remark in his Magazine, that the laugh at the idea of a wife haſting the cataſtrophe of her huſband is indecent and criminal, if we attach any, the moſt remote, idea of probability to the caſe, if we aſſociate any idea of this having ever been done; and, if we do'nt, at the leaſt the joke is unmeaning and inſipid. I am as much diſpoſed to laugh at it as Shakſpeare's Hamlet is at his father's ghoſt, on denunciation of his murderer.

I mention the greateſt tranſgreſſion againſt *Sylvan* ſimplicity and *Urbane* delicacy in the writer; concluding, that this ONE OF THE FACULTY can, if he will avoid attempting to be ſo very droll, afford inſtruction and entertainment to readers in general, as well as to A MEDICAL STUDENT.

* A ſingular circumſtance occurs in this voyage: the Society Iſlands, and the manners of the inhabitants, are correctly deſcribed. The author had no idea of their exiſtence; for, in mentioning their ſituation, he deſignedly confuſed it, to prevent detection.

Mr.

View of the Tomb of Queen Catharine first Wife to Henry VIII. in Peterborough Cathedral 1764.



Mr. URBAN, *Market Harbro', Feb.* 9.

YOUR valuable correſpondent, who ſigns himſelf An Architect, in his Purſuits of Architectural Innovation, for which, and his judicious remarks on thoſe Innovations, the admirers of the grand and ſolemn Gothic architecture (as it is erroneouſly called) will hold themſelves obliged, tells us (in your laſt volume, p. 926), "a late worthy dean of Peterborough did him the honour to conſult him about reſtoring in that cathedral the two monuments of Queen Catharine, firſt wife of King Henry VIII. and of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, which were removed by his predeceſſor, who uſed them to compoſe part of a *ſummer-houſe*." It is much to be wiſhed the *pious* deſign may ſpeedily be carried into effect; for, perhaps, few of the illuſtrious dead deſerve to be remembered with greater reſpect for virtue and merit than this ill-fated Queen Catharine*. Should untoward circumſtances prevent the deſired reſtoration of the monument (though ſo mean a one) to its hallowed ſituation, the annexed draught, taken on the ſpot by me many years ago†, may perhaps be admitted into your valuable Repoſitory, eſpecially as it doth not occur in Sandford's Genealogical, or any other of our Engliſh hiſtories which I have looked into.

The monument was upon the ſteps adjoining the door opening from the North aile, near the Eaſt end thereof, into the choir; the braſs ſhield within the lozenge compartment on the upright ſtone or blue ſlate fixed to the wall, and which, no doubt, contained *France and England, quarterly, impaling Spain*, &c. had been long ſince torn away. Indeed the monument, in its complete and priſtine ſtate, was certainly unbefitting ſo great and good a princeſs*. She being daughter of Ferdinand, king of Spain, and dowager of Arthur, eldeſt brother of our King Henry VIII. the parliament, in 1534, declared her ſecond marriage with the king void; upon which ſhe retired, firſt, to Ampthill, in Bedfordſhire, and afterward to Kimbolton, in the county of Huntingdon, where ſhe died on the 8th of January, 1535-6, in the 50th year of her age, 33 years after ſhe came into England. In her will ſhe appointed her body to be buried in a convent of obſervants, who had done and ſuffered much for her; but the king ordered it to be laid in the abbey-church of Peterborough, which he afterwards converted to a cathedral. Stow, p. 570. Hall, f. 227, obſerves, Anne Boleyn, her ſucceſſor in the royal bed, wore yellow for her mourning at the queen's death.

ROWLAND ROUSE.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

I CONSIDER myſelf much obliged to T. C. p. 212, for his kind intention in correcting an error, which, he is pleaſed to aſſert, I have committed

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* "Kate,
That man i' th' world, who ſhall report he has
A better wife, let him in nought be truſted
For ſpeaking falſe in thee; thou art alone
(If thy rare qualities, ſweet gentleneſs,
Thy meekneſs ſaint-like, wife-like government,
Obeying in commanding, and thy parts
Sovereign and pious, could ſpeak thee out)
The queen of earthly queens: ſhe's noble
And like her true nobility ſhe has [born:
Carried herſelf towards me."
Shakſpeare's Henry VIII. act II. ſc. IV.

† See *Plate I.*; in which we have availed ourſelves of another drawing communicated by our maſterly correſpondent "AN ARCHITECT." EDIT.

* Henry VIII. in his laſt will gave directions, "that the tombs and altars of Henry VI. and alſo of Edward IV. be made *more princely* in the place they now be (*viz.* St. George's chapel at Windſor), and at our charge. It is ſtrange, indeed, that he did not extend his directions to the rude and uncouth memorial which covers the remains of his firſt and moſt excellent queen. Plate VIII. of a Series of antient Monuments, &c. publiſhed in 1790 by the Society of Antiquaries, is a repreſentation, from a drawing of Mr. Henry Emlyn's, of an elegant, though chaſte, new monument for King Edward IV. formed partly of the antient materials, which are diſtinguiſhed in the print by letters of reference, the deſign and execution of which do much honour to thoſe who have recently introduced into that royal chapel thoſe numerous well-deſigned ornamental improvements; a hint which, it is reſpectfully hoped, the worthy dean and the other church dignitaries at Peterborough will avail themſelves of, and ſupply the directions the king neglected to give reſpecting the memorial of the royal perſonage whoſe remains now lie neglected in their cathedral.

mitted in my critique on Feudal Times, p. 114; where he obſerves, that I have expreſſed myſelf *poſitively*, "that no ſuch *convenience ever exiſted* as arches for the admittance of boats and barges in the baſe parts of antient caſtles' walls, for the purpoſe of paſſing in and out of ſuch buildings.

I beg leave to repeat my words on this part of the critique:

"The architecture of the caſtle was too undetermined to mark any of our antient ſtyles; and I perceived in the baſe parts of the walls and towers arches of admittance for boats and barges in and out of the caſtle. In all the remains of caſtles in the various parts of the kingdom, I never witneſſed this *convenience*; and I have hitherto underſtood, both from MSS. and from our caſtles, either ruinous or perfect, that the only way to paſs in and out of ſuch buildings was over the bridges, and through the firſt gate of entrance belonging to them."

Your readers will now perceive that I make no *poſitive* aſſertion of the circumſtance in queſtion, this ſaid *convenience*; and that I ſpeak only from my obſervations on thoſe caſtles which I have hitherto ſurveyed. Caerphilly is not one of the number; and I am not without a hope that, this ſummer, I may have that ſatisfaction; when I ſhall certainly lay before your correſpondents a *profeſſional* deſcription of this extraordinary, and, I may ſuppoſe, only inſtance of this curious *convenience* appertaining to our antient caſtles.

I profeſs I do not comprehend the meaning of T. C's *ſtanding on the ſteps* of an archway to the baſe part of the walls and towers of Caerphilly caſtle; or the information of the guide, that, although hoſtile attacks on the caſtle prevented its communication with the neighbourhood, yet that the aſſailants ſhould be ſo civil as to leave the *convenient* ſide of the caſtle free for the nightly *convenience* of the beſieged!

We all know, who are in the habit of exploring the Antiquities of this kingdom, how much reliance is to be placed on guides who ſhew them; and we all know that *too* often their information is a confuſed, ignorant, and ridiculous jumble of *handed down* ſtories, fit only for the ears of "old women and children!"

An ARTIST *and an* ANTIQUARY.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 23.

IN compliance with my promiſe, p. 116, I ſend you an account of Aldworth church, Berks, that is, a deſcription of the building and the decorations contained therein, from the ſketches which I made on the ſpot in the year 1793.

Firſt Sketch. South view of the church.—The firſt object in this view that claims our attention is a yew-tree of prodigious bulk, and ſuperior in its ſize to any tree of that kind which I have hitherto witneſſed in our cemetries in any part of the kingdom. Its body is remarkable, being of an urn-like-form, and very regular in its ſweeping lines; its branches ſpread to a prodigious diſtance, and ſhoot up to an immenſe height. The whole of this antique vegetating companion of Aldworth church for ſo many paſſed centuries ſtill appears perfect, freſh, and green.

The church itſelf is in the common form of our antient ſimple pariſh churches, conſiſting of a body and chancel, with a porch on the South ſide, and a tower at the North-weſt angle. In the centre diviſion of the South wall of the body of the church, made by buttreſſes, is an arched receſs, which gave me the idea that here originally might have been a ſmall chapel, and in this receſs a tomb, &c.

Second Sketch. Inſide view of the church looking Eaſt.—It is divided by octangular columns into two equal aiſles; from that on the North ſide this view is taken. In the foreground is the font of the moſt ſimple and humble deſign. On each ſide, againſt the North and South walls, and between the octangular columns, are thoſe ſuperb monuments and tombs which have raiſed my admiration to that exceſſive height, while, in the breaſt of my friend Mr. Stone, they were unable to excite but very feeble ſenſations. At the Eaſt end of the North aiſle is an open ſcreen giving admittance into the chancel, where are two antient ſtalls to the right and left.

Third Sketch. The plan. (*See Plate I.*)—A. remains of an arched receſs in the South wall; B. porch, C. door entering into the church; D. South aiſle; E. pulpit; F. over this part is the tower; G. font; H. North aiſle; I. ſcreen entering into the chancel;

chancel; J. chancel; K. antient ſtalls; L. old pews; M. modern pews; N. Octagon columns; O. firſt monument on the North ſide. I here obſerve, that the three monuments on this ſide, and the three monuments on the South ſide, are ſimilar in deſign, and are compoſed of enriched arches, with pilaſters, columns, and pinacles. Within the arches are tombs, whereon are laid ſtatues of the fineſt taſte and execution that ſculpture can boaſt of, nor, as is the common way of mentioning ſuch ſubjects, "*very fine for the time*," but for *any* time or *any* country.

The ſtatue belonging to this monument (fourth Sketch,) is a knight croſs-legged and armed. His head is turned to the right; the left-hand holds a ſhield, and the right-hand holds the pummel of the ſword; the attitude repreſents this ſtatue as preparing for action. I lament to ſay, that the upper part of the right arm, the lower parts of the legs, and the lower part of the ſhield, are deſtroyed.

P. Second monument (fifth Sketch). The ſtatue is a knight armed and croſs-legged; his head is turned to the right; the right hand is on his breaſt; on the left arm is ſlung the ſhield, while the right hand has hold of the pummel of the ſword; the feet are ſupported by a lion, as an emblem of courage, the uſual accompanyment of our antient warlike ſtatues; as the dog, the emblem of faithfulneſs, was introduced upon moſt occaſions to ſupport the feet of the female ſtatues. The attitude of the ſtatue before us beſpeaks the poſition of a ſoldier after victory receiving ſome high honour from his ſovereign. The upper part of the right arm and the left leg are deſtroyed.

Q. Third monument (ſixth Sketch.) This ſtatue is a knight armed and croſs-legged. The ſtatue reclines on the right ſide; the head is reſting on the right arm. The feet in this ſpecimen are ſupported by an angel in a delicate and pleaſing manner. The armour is decorated in a very ſplendid ſtyle; while the ſurcoat is diſpoſed over it in fine-deſigned drapery. The attitude ſhews the repoſed ſtate of an heroic and dignified warrior, after having quitted the theatre of the world for the calm retreats of peaceful vales and ſequeſtered manſions. I may obſerve, the poſition of this ſtatue is without a parallel in our antient ſculpture; and I may flatter myſelf that I am not preſumptuous when I aſſert, that no Roman or Grecian performance can excel it either in point of excellence of deſign or execution. My indignation knows no bounds when I reflect, that much of the face, great part of the right arm, the lower part of the left arm, and a conſiderable portion of the legs and of the angel, are deſtroyed!

R. Firſt monument for the Eaſt on the South ſide of the church (ſeventh Sketch.) The Statue is a knight armed. This ſculpture has been ſo barbarouſly uſed that no idea can be conveyed of the intent of the attitude; the head, arms, and legs are deſtroyed, and leave us but the remains of a fine-formed body, and a part of the ſupporting lion.

S. Second monument (eighth Sketch). The ſtatue is a female. The dreſs conſiſts of the wimple and an elegant diſperſed drapery on the head; on the body is a looſe veſt; and from the ſhoulders depends a robe, which is thrown into graceful drapery by the action of the arms. The head of this ſtatue is ſupported by two angels, one on each ſide. I do not find any ſupporters for the feet. The form and attitude of this ſtatue is lovelineſs itſelf; and, however my feelings were hurt to note the deſtruction committed on the preceding ſtatues, yet in this exemple I have the extreme ſatisfaction to ſay, excepting the right hand, that it is in as perfect a ſtate (almoſt) as when it came from the artiſt's hands. This pleaſing conſideration had nearly made me overlook the ſtate of the ſupporting angels, which are mutilated in a moſt ſhocking manner.

T. Third monument, (ninth Sketch.) The ſtatue is a knight armed, and the face is turned to the left; the left arm is uplifted, and the right hand is drawing of the ſword from the ſcaboard. Although the face, the lower part of the left arm and legs, are deſtroyed; yet enough is left us to perceive, that this ſtatue repreſents a warrior in an animated attitude, as intent on performing ſome glorious atchievement.

U. Firſt tomb in the centre of the church (tenth Sketch). The poſition is of a perſon after death, laid in an exact manner on the back, with the

arms

arms in a praying poſture. The whole ſtatue is remaining except the legs. I muſt however obſerve, the human figure is here finely repreſented.

V. Second-tomb. (Eleventh Sketch.) Here are two ſtatues, a knight and a lady. The knight is armed, and in the regular praying poſition juſt deſcribed; his feet are ſupported by lions. The dreſs of the female is a tight veſt on the body, and from the ſhoulders the flowing robe depends, which is brought round the lower part of the ſtatue by the left arm, while the hand is employed in holding the cordon of the robe; the feet are ſupported by dogs. The attitude is truly dignified and elegant, and conveys a perfect idea of the refined age (the 14th century, when theſe ſtatues, from the faſhion of their armour and dreſſes, were executed), when that pattern of female excellence, Queen Philippa, ſhone the brighteſt jewel of a throne; when Edward the Third humbled the pride of France; and when the venerated William of Wykeham guided the helm of State, governed the Church, and gave Engliſhmen the fineſt ſpecimen of the pointed arched-ſtyle of Architecture that has ever adorned this country.

W. Door of admittance into the church from the North ſide.

X. Windows.

Y. Part of the famous yew-tree.

Mem. The talleſt of theſe ſtatues, does not exceed ſix feet three or four inches.

It will no doubt be a matter of ſome ſurprize to many readers, that I make theſe aſſertions in favour of our antient ſculpture, when it has been uſual for moſt authors, who have written on thoſe ſubjects, either to mention them in a ſuperficial way, or to hold them up to public view as objects of ridicule, or works of dark and ſuperſtitious ages.

I aſk theſe deſcribers of our antient ſculpture, have they been regularly brought up as artiſts, to ſtudy and draw from the human figure? Have they paſſed a life in contemplating our antiquities in the ſculptural line? Have they critically obſerved, and minutely drawn from their remains?

If they cannot anſwer theſe queſtions, how can they preſume to be competent judges of the abilities of our antient artiſts? Hence may each author, who attempts to illuſtrate their performances, give an impartial attention to the exquiſite beauties of the remains of the *Fine Arts of England, particularly in the fourteenth century*, unbiaſſed by thoſe travelled modern artiſts opinion who have been allured by the ſculpture of foreign countries, and who have never viſited their own national works. Then will they be charmed and delighted with thoſe memorial, hiſtorical, and emblematic, works of ſculpture, which yet remain to adorn the various parts of the kingdom; then will they receive theſe enthuſiaſtic ſenſations, which have made a laſting impreſſion on one who has come forward to bring to general obſervation their intrinſic merits, and to defend the memories of our antient artiſts from the narrow and prejudiced minds of thoſe who cannot feel for the antient ſculptural honour of their own country.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *April 7.*

"Sure, miracles will never ceaſe;
Ev'n *ſtones*, alas! won't keep the peace."
MS.

YOUR correſpondent the Architect, who is labouring might and main to protect the venerated walls of our antient ſtructures, is ſurely treated rather in an ungrateful way by thoſe very objects that it is not unlikely will owe their future exiſtence to his praiſeworthy purſuits. One of their "*renegade*" *ſtones* has, I ſee, aſſailed him in all directions; has laid itſelf in his way as a ſtumbling block; has aimed its miſſive ire at his ears, his eyes, his mind, and at his heart! It is true, the Architect may be ſaid to have brought an old houſe on his head, by having, through miſtake, pulled away ſome of the foundation, when he only thought to have improved the *inſide* of the building, by adding ſome new *furniture* in lieu of the *heavy* decorations that *filled* the apartments, and by inducing the inhabitant to become a more *entertaining* hoſt than heretofore, by treating his gueſts with high-wrought ſpecimens of antient art, ſeaſoned with true Attic ſalt, and each choice dug-up *morſeau* of the right antique flavour, that a well-ſtored repoſitory of a candidate for Antiquarian honours could beſtow.

But here the Architect forgot his plan, laid by his rule, loſt his compaſſes, and only preſerved his pencil and

and his paper; which he turned to ſo bad an account, that thoſe he came to ſave ſhould be ſo uncharitable as to throw the firſt *ſtone!*

However, it is to be hoped that his laudable purpoſe, of endeavouring to preſerve the Antiquities of this kingdom, is erected on that firm baſis of right old Engliſh flint, that all aſſaults of *Lies*, of *puns*, of moons and ſtars, of wherefores or froms, of *Whys* or *atts*, or ſtocks or *Stones*, will be in vain to ſhake his noble reſolution; and that, at each blow being given, ſparks of indignant fire, raiſed by the ſpirits of our antient artiſts, may confound their feeble efforts, and emit a blaze that will ſhew to Engliſhmen the native genius of their anceſtors, and guide him in his taſk at endeavouring to preſerve their works to the lateſt poſterity. AN ANTI-WYATIST.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 13.

I TAKE no ſmall degree of credit to myſelf that I have been able, like another Prometheus, to animate another *Stone*; the magic touch has called forth thoſe latent fires, which, but for my fortunate hand, had lain buried in the wilds of dun obſcurity! Sprightly wit, happy cumpariſons, chearful jeſts, and ſad concluſions, mark the happy *change!*

Having thus brought to public view this *ſtone*, a ſtone of no common water, a rough diamond, now poliſhed from the *artiſt's* hand, its brilliant rays will ſoon give a true ſplendour to the works of antient art. We ſhall now ſee ſhine forth like a flaming meteor this *ſtone* of mighty name, whoſe deſcriptive effuſions, drawn from Antiquarian lore, will eclipſe all competitors in that high road to fame, and leave us inferior ſons of matter to follow in humble and admiring guiſe, wondering at the Antiquarian blaze he leaves behind!

Conſcious of the unequal fight, I yield the laurel to his conquering brows!

When *ſtones* are *mov'd*, and leave their *ſilent* mounds,
Who ſhall contend?

Nor, THE ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 16.

SALOPIENSIS, p. 19, is not quite correct in ſtating, that the Ouſeley family deſcend from *Sir* Reginald Bray, who lived in the time of Henry VII. and was a knight of the garter, and held great employments under that king. Sir Reginald died without iſſue. He left three nephews and ſome nieces, amongſt whom he divided his eſtates. The youngeſt of the three nephews, Reginald, ſettled at Barrington, in Gloucesterſhire, where the male line of that branch became extinct about 40 or 50 years ago. *This* Reginald's youngeſt ſon, Reginald, ſettled at Steane, in Northamptonſhire, and left ſix daughters and coheireſſes, *viz.* Margery, married to Mr. Ingoldſby; Eleanor, married to —— Brokeſby; Temperance, married to Sir Thomas Crew, of Cheſhire (from whom, I believe the biſhop of Durham of that name got the eſtate at Steane); Mary, married to William Somes; Alice, married to Nicholas Evelyn; Anne, married to John Sotherton; as I find in Harl. MS. No. 6185, fo. 67.

It is probably from ſome of theſe intermarriages that the Ouſeleys have their connection with Bray. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Carliſle, Feb.* 18.

THE unintelligible word *ruen*, p. 17, appears to me to be nothing more than an error of the copyiſt. Read it thus, and the myſtery vaniſhes:

"A Sallop's Oſeley!,
A *Arden* Partridge wonne."

Or, *Arden*.

I ſuppoſe the top of the *d* has been defaced, and thence has ariſen the preſent miſtake of *ruen*. Whether it ſhould be *A Arden*, or only *Arden*, I ſhall not pretend to ſay; but it has clearly been one of them. Her maiden name was *Arden*, and ſhe was firſt married to one *Partridge*. J. F.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

SALOPIENSIS, p. 17, thinks that the word *ruen*, in the ſecond line of the inſcription he has given from the monument of the Ouſeley family, means *barren*. But, as he confeſſes it to be an expreſſion of which he had never ſeen any ſatisfactory explanation, he will, I doubt not, forgive my differing from him in opinion, by conceiving it to mean *much lamented*.

In Bailey's Dictionary, under "*to rue*," he will find a reference to "*rouwen*," Dutch, and "*reuwen*," Teutonic, "*to be much concerned for*;" which, I flatter myſelf, will juſtify my idea on the ſubject.

Yours, &c. NORFOLCIENSIS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

MY diſtant ſituation has prevented me, till very lately, from knowing that the amuſements of my leiſure hours have found a place in your Magazine; for, it was only a few days ago that a friend ſent me the LXVIth volume of your valuable Publication; where I found, in p. 563, a letter from one of your correſpondents, who ſigns himſelf D. H. dated July 7, 1796, containing a long extract of a paper of mine, addreſſed to the Antiquarian Society of London. The writer gives very fairly and fully the ſubſtance of my paper; but, as he ſeems to doubt the veracity of my friend and correſpondent, Major-general Vollant, who diſcovered the antient ſepulchres of which I treated, I ſhall with your permiſſion, through the ſame reſpectable channel, inform the curious of every circumſtance which has come to my knowledge relative to theſe remains of Antiquity.

It may poſſibly not be ſo well known to the publick at large as to Antiquaries, that an able Hollands engineer, Major-general (then brigadier) Vollant, employed by the late Empreſs of Ruſſia, Catharine II. to fortify her new acquired dominions on the Euxine or Black Sea, diſcovered in digging the foundations of a fort and city to be erected at the mouth of the Dnieſtre, or Tyras of the antients (exactly on the ſpot where a Greek colony of the ſame name once ſtood), ſome antique ſepulchres, which he found ſo curious, that he ſent me a deſcription of them, and took the trouble to add a ſketch of the largeſt ſarcophagus, ſupported by two vaſes, one at each end, with a ſepulchral lamp on the top or lid; and, laſtly, he made me a fine drawing of a delicate little female, but of excellent workmanſhip, found buried in the aſhes contained in the ſarcophagus, or rather *oſſuarium*, which the ſquare ſtone box more reſembles than the fleſh-conſuming coffin of the antients. It was this communication which furniſhed the matter of my firſt paper to the Antiquarian Society (with a copy of the general ſketch), of which your correſpondent D. H. gave ſo copious an extract in your Magazine.

But permit me to aſſure you, ſir, that the evidence of the exiſtence of the ſepulchres by no means depends on the General alone; for, I have ſince ſeen here, in St. Peterſburg, ſeveral military and naval officers, Engliſh, German, and Italian, high in rank and eſteem, who have examined theſe ſepulchres. I am indeed ſurprized that Mr. D. H. did not recollect that, independent of the number of foreign engineers employed in erecting the ſeveral fortifications on the Ruſſian ſide of the river Dnieſtre, the new frontier towards Turkey, the conſtruction of the new port and city of Odeſſa, in the neighbourhood, has aſſembled a number of military and naval officers, moſt of whom had the curioſity to examine the antient ſepulchres diſcovered by Mr. Vollant, and gave us, on their occaſional arrivals here, moſt exact and detailed accounts of thoſe curioſities; ſo that your correſpondent muſt live in much ignorance of what paſſes out of his own ſtudy to think me impoſed upon in a buſineſs of ſo public and notorious a nature. But, if the witty gentleman only meant to doubt the orthodoxy of the hazarded conjectures thrown out by my friend and myſelf, with regard to the origin of theſe ſepulchres, theſe are lawful game, that may be run down by any one; nay, we ſhould have been both highly pleaſed if Mr. D. H. had not only refuted our hypotheſes but ſuggeſted another more plauſible. I declare, for my own part, that, in the 20 years which I have been in the habit of communicating to the different Literary Societies of Great Britain any thing, in their reſpective lines of reſearch, which I thought worth their attention in this vaſt empire, I never did throw out a conjecture but with the view of ſetting the ſubject afloat, and gaining information by the agitation of the queſtion in our learned iſland; ſo that any ſpecies of invective on me is as new as illiberal; and I muſt own that I did not expect to find the firſt thing of the kind in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The laſt ſentence I addreſs to you, Mr. Urban; for I ſhall never condeſcend to accoſt a writer who endeavours to revive national prejudices in the end of the 18th century. I therefore beg, good Sir, you will caſt your eye over the letter which has procured you a new correſpondent, and I am ſure your will permit no more of that claſs to go to your preſs without examining them yourſelf; whilſt I am aſſured, by the high reputation your

Magazine

Magazine has ſupported for ſo many years, that this little hint to the Editor will not prevent my letter from being publiſhed in it. But, to continue the ſubject, which muſt intereſt your readers much more than leſſons of decorum to anonymous writers, I will finiſh my letter with mentioning my having received, in perfect conſervation, after a land-carriage of 2000 verſts, one of the fineſt and largeſt vaſes diſcovered by General Vollant, all incruſtated, inwardly and outwardly, with ſea-ſhells in a *foſſil ſtate*, which marks its high antiquity; together with one of the *penates* found in the aſhes of the *oſſuarii, ſarcophagi*, or what you may pleaſe to call them. It is a moſt curious remnant of Antiquity, probably meant to repreſent the god of ſhepherds, who figures ſo deſervedly on moſt of the coins ſtruck in that paſtoral country. For example, thoſe ſtruck in the antient Scythio-Grecian city of Olbiopolis, on the Dneſtre, or Bonyſtthraers, Panticaſirum, on the European ſide of the Cimmerian Boſphorus, or ſtraits of Sanicola, Phanagoria, on the Aſiatic ſide, &c. &c. ſeveral of which are in my own collection. But what renders this *penates* highly curious are three nymphs that are climbing up the old fellow's body; nay, one of them has even got aſtride his ſhoulder, and appears looking down at a fourth female, who is offering at his feet a ram's head to gain his good graces. I ſhall ſay no more here on the ſubject, as it is amply treated in a ſecond paper I ſent this Autumn to the Antiquarian Society, with accurate drawings of the two curious objects juſt mentioned, and will now take my leave by informing you, in caſe you ſhould be poſſeſſed with any portion of the ſcepticiſm of your correſpondent D. H. that we have had this ſummer, and there ſtill remains with us, in Peterſburg, ſeveral illuſtrious travellers from Great Britain, nay, one of the former muſt by this time have taken his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers; and let me aſſure you, Mr. Urban, as my veracity has been ſuſpected in your Magazine, that all travellers who come here are well acquainted with, and often viſit, your new correſpondent, and humble ſervant, ARCTICUS.

P. S. I preſume that my brother delinquent is the learned Profeſſor of Greek in the univerſity of Edinburgh, and his crime his notes to the Abbé Chevalier's paper on the topography of the plain of Troy, publiſhed in the third volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; but I thought that literary conjectures had been free, in the land of liberty, to Scotchmen, as well as Engliſhmen, and that we had nothing worſe to dread than what we would always wiſh to ſee, a better and more plauſible hypotheſis than our own offered to the publick. I am much miſtaken if our learned Preſident will be much flattered with Mr. D. H's compliment at the expence of the two objects of his wanton invectives.

Imperial Corps of Noble Land Cadets in St. Peterſburg, Nov. 23, 1798.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 1798.

WHILST waiting for the departure of a Britiſh meſſenger to carry my firſt letter, permit me to aſk a queſtion which muſt intereſt the Hiſtorian as well as the Antiquary.

Have our many Oriental ſcholars in the Eaſt Indies turned as yet their attention to explaining the inſcriptions on the collection of coins ſtruck by the kings of Perſia, publiſhed by Pellerin in his *Troiſieme Supplement* to his ſix volumes of *Recueils de Medailles de Rois, des Peuples, et des Villes, &c.?*

My reaſons for making this enquiry are, that, although antient authors have handed down to us the names of all the 28 kings of the ſecond Perſian monarchy, or dynaſty of Saſan, and although we are moſt probably in poſſeſſion of coins ſtruck by all of them, ſtill our ignorance of the old Perſian, in which the legends are written, renders thoſe numiſmatic riches perfectly uſeleſs to both hiſtory and chronology, as we cannot even diſcover which is which, nor read the many inſcriptions which very poſſibly allude to important events that might throw light on the period, and the annals of Perſia connected with other countries.

However, Mr. Pellerin, in the work juſt mentioned, has thrown out ſome uſeful hints, which, I hope, have not eſcaped the notice of the Aſiatic Society, to which we already owe ſo much; for, the luſtre of its infancy has ſurpaſſed the meridian glory of many others.

The able French Antiquary firſt remarks,

marks, that ſome of the letters in theſe inſcriptions ſeem to be Syriac, whilſt others are contained in the alphabet of the Gaures and Sabeans, called Chriſtians of St. John, a people who uſed the old Perſian characters and language, and of whom we fortunately poſſeſs ſome MSS. (ſays Pellerin) in the king of France's library, the late unfortunate Louis XVI.

He farther informs us, that there exiſts a people near Surate, deſcended from the old Perſians, who made their eſcape on the Saracen conqueſt of their country in 651, who are ſaid to poſſeſs antient MSS. carried with them in their flight. Now I ſay, Mr. Urban, if our Oriental Literati have turned their attention to this loſt language, I make little doubt but they will recover it, from their knowledge of Sanſcrit, and poſſibly of *Zend*, which the much-lamented ornament to his country and age, the late Sir William Jones, diſcovered to be the mother language of the firſt as well as of many others. This aſſertion he was too wiſe to make without having acquired a ſufficient knowledge of it. And, poſſibly, he was not the only ſtudent of the Zend, or old language of Iran (Perſia), which I ſuſpect to be the very one we are in ſearch of, or, at leaſt, it muſt contain the roots of the comparatively more modern dialect; for, as to the antiquity of the Zend, it muſt be far beyond the reach of profane hiſtory, ſince even the Sanſcrit, which the learned Judge of Bengal diſcovered, as ſaid above, ſo be derived from it, has been a dead language for 2000 years.

Whilſt ſpeaking of the coinage of this part of the world, I cannot help noticing the curious fact, that the Parthian medals ſhould be much more intelligible and uſeful to us than the Perſian, from their bearing Greek inſcriptions; and that the pompous ſtyle of the Parthian monarchs, of ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ, ſo much laughed at, was not merely an empty title, as at that period they were in reality *kings of kings*, ſeveral petty kings, of whom we have the coins, living then under their ſcepter, whilſt Perſia was a province of Parthia, as the laſt was afterwards of the firſt, on the death of their laſt king, Artabanus IV. and the total conqueſt of the country by Sabarius, king of Perſia, A.D. 225, who began the very dynaſty of which we have the coins, without being able to make any valuable uſe of them, for want of knowledge in the language of their legends.

In caſe any thing has been publiſhed on this ſubject, my diſtance muſt excuſe my ignorance, and apologize for giving you this trouble, more eſpecially when you recollect that the travels of the Academicians, and the march of the Ruſſian army into Perſia, have excited more curioſity here, with reſpect to the hiſtory of that now diſtracted and unhappy country, than probably exiſts on your ſide the water. In hopes, then, of ſeeing ſomething in your Magazine on the wiſhed-for ſubject, or ſome reference at leaſt to where I may find what I want, I remain your very humble ſervant,

ARCTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

IN p. 1144, col. 2, l. *antep.* and *pen.* we ſhould read "was created D. C. L.;" and, in the ſame lines of col. 2 of the next page, the words "was admitted LL.D. at Oxford" ſhould be eraſed.

The memoirs, in p. 9 of your current volume, recall to mind the claſſical lines of Dr. John Burton, in his "Sacerdos Paroecialis Ruſticus" on Dr. Stephen Hales; whoſe character is elegantly ſketched in a note on that poem, printed in p. 166 of your volume for 1780, in which for "ætas" ſhould be ſubſtituted "ætatis." The letter from S. Richardſon, in p. 1107 of your laſt volume, was previouſly publiſhed in pp. 595. 6. of that for 1794; in p. 689 of which is alſo publiſhed the "ſingle letter of Dr. Hales," referred to in the note on p. 9 of your laſt January Magazine; in p. 11 of which the "treatiſe," mentioned in col. 1, l. 24. 25, was not poſthumous, as it was printed in 1758. See your volume for 1794. p. 823, col. 1. Part of the animated paſſage, quoted from Dr. Hales in the ſaid p. 11, is to be found in p. 337 of the ſaid "treatiſe;" many pages of which, from p. 193 to p. 218, are alſo employed in deſcribing the pernicious effects of ſpirituous liquors. The admirable character of this good man, in pp. 11, 12, appeared in your volume for 1761, pp. 32. 33; and, in 1764, P. Collinſon, F.R.S. communicated materials for his life, which appeared in pp. 273—278 of the volume for that year. The ſer-

mon,

North View of COCKERMOUTH CASTLE.

mon, mentioned in p. 277, had for its text Job. x. 11, 12, and not what is there ſpecified. The inſcription in the ſubſequent page is more correctly repreſented in p. 12 of your laſt January Magazine. See that for February, p. 124, col. 2.

A tranſlation of the "work of Profeſſor Eichorn," alluded to in p 108, col. 2. will, according to p. 146, col. 2, and to the Britiſh Critic for January, p. 96, be publiſhed by "Profeſſor Lloyd, of Cambridge, with important additions, and ſuch ſtrictures as may tend to counteract its heretical tendencies."

It is unknown what a ſum of money was received by the late Mrs. Horbery, noticed in p. 169, col. 2, of your Obituary, from the ſale of her huſband's admirable ſermons, not to the booksellers, but to many of his reverend brethren, one volume only of them having been publiſhed. See p. 12 of your Magazine for January 1789.

John Rider, the rector of Winwick, mentioned in p. 119, col. 2, is regiſtered in the "ſhort review of the ſeveral Dictionaries publiſhed amongſt us," that is given in the Preface to the firſt edition of Ainſworth's Dictionary; which Preface is injuriouſly omitted in the late editions of that work. Rider's was publiſhed in 1589. He died, according to A. Wood, biſhop of Killaloe, in 1632. Some farther account of him may probably be found in Harris's edition of Sir James Ware's volume relative to the biſhops of Ireland.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Staindrop, June* 11.

WITH this you will receive a drawing of Cockermouth caſtle, Cumberland, which I took but a few days ago; and, as I am informed no ſimilar view has ever been publiſhed, I apprehend it will readily find a place in your valuable Miſcellany. This caſtle ſtands upon a hill South of the river Derwent, and Weſt of the Cocker; it is very ſtrong, and the walls are 600 yards in compaſs. On the Eaſt ſide, over the gate-way, are the arms of the Moltons, Humphranvilles, Lucys, and Percys. In this place are the remains of a vaulted cellar, and ſome walls of a chapel. It is ſuppoſed to have been built ſoon after the Conqueſt by William de Meſchines. S. R.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 30.

THE annexed portrait of Oliver Cromwell (*Pl. II.*) may by many of your readers be deemed a curioſity. It is now ſent you (from an old portrait of him "cut in wood by F. Hoffman, aged 63") not from any zealous admiration, but from a ſober review of his character, as thus deſcribed by Mr. Granger:

"This great man, whoſe genius was awakened by the diſtractions of his country, was looked upon as one of the people till he was upwards of forty years of age. He is an amazing inſtance of what ambition, heated by enthuſiaſm, reſtrained by judgement, diſguiſed by hypocriſy, and aided by natural vigour of mind, can do. He was never oppreſſed with the weight, or perplexed with the intricacy, of affairs: but his deep penetration, indefatigable activity, and invincible reſolution, ſeemed to render him a maſter of all events. He perſuaded without eloquence; and exacted obedience, more from the terror of his name, than the rigour of his adminiſtration. He appeared as a powerful inſtrument in the hand of Providence, and dared to appeal to the deciſions of Heaven for the juſtice of his cauſe. He knew every man of abilities in the three kingdoms, and endeavoured to avail himſelf of their reſpective talents. He has always been regarded by foreigners, and of late years by the generality of his countrymen, as the greateſt man this nation ever produced. It has been diſputed which he deſerved moſt, "a halter, or a crown;" and there is no leſs diſparity betwixt the characters drawn of him, and the reports propagated by his enemies and his friends. Colonel Lindſey affirmed that he ſaw him enter into a formal contract with the Devil; and Dawbeny has drawn "a parallel betwixt Moſes the Man of God, and Oliver the Protector *." He died, in his bed, on the 3d of September, a day which he had long eſteemed fortunate, in the year 1658. The French court went into mourning for him; but the famous Mademoiſelle de Montpenſier diſdained to pay that reſpect to the memory of an Uſurper.

"In the 'Letters of Mr. Hughes,' &c. vol. II. p. 308, it is ſaid, that the beſt picture of Cromwell is that which was in the poſſeſſion of Sir Robert Rich, at Roſe Hall."

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Fleet-ſtreet, March* 14.

OF thoſe who have devoted their literary labours to uſeful purpo-

* See "Hiſtory and Policy reviewed," &c. by H. D. Lond. 1659; 12mo.

ſes,

ſes, juſtice demands that we reſcue the memory from oblivion, by recording ſuch particulars of their lives as may be accurately acquired. In this reſpect, I know no publication that has more worthily diſtinguiſhed itſelf than the Gentleman's Magazine. To that Repoſitory of uſeful and polite Literature, I, among many others, have been greatly indebted; and I feel a pleaſure in contributing even a *mite* in return for the obligation.

Of a man whoſe works have done ſo much honour to his own induſtry, and ſo much ſervice to his country, as thoſe of *Arthur Collins*, it has aſtoniſhed me to find, in the very many books which I have conſulted, *no mention whatever* *. *His* life, who immortalized others, has been wholly diſregarded by poſterity; yet, I think, Mr. Urban, you will not conſider a page of your Miſcellany unuſefully occupied by the following brief ſketch, which may, perhaps, be improved by ſome more able correſpondent than,

Yours, &c. STEPHEN JONES.

Arthur Collins, the hiſtoriographer of the "Baronage" and "Baronetage" of England, was born in the year 1682. He was the ſon of William Collins, eſq. (gentleman-uſher to Queen Catherine in 1669) by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Blyth, daughter of John Horwood, eſq. of Okely, in the county of Southampton.

Having received a liberal education, and being from his youth much inclined to the cultivation of letters, particularly to the ſtudy of Antiquity, he conceived the arduous deſign of digeſting a compendious account of the nobility of thoſe kingdoms, whoſe genealogies had till that time lain mouldering in private cabinets.

For the execution of this taſk he was certainly entitled to the gratitude of the Nobility, if we conſider the great pains he took to inveſtigate, and the perſpicuous manner in which he has recorded, the illuſtrious deeds of their anceſtors; tracing with a faithful and intereſting pen the ſteps by which each family had riſen to eminence. Neither was a work of this nature without a conſiderable claim upon his countrymen at large; inaſmuch as a faithful picture of the rewards attendant on meritorious ſervices and heroic actions muſt neceſſarily prove the ſtrongeſt incitement to the ſtateſman, the ſoldier, and the citizen, to purſue the glorious career of virtue and honour.

The merit of the before-mentioned works is unqueſtionable, and to the preſent day they have continued the great authorities to which all ſubſequent writers on the ſame ſubject have had recourſe. But the *fruits* of them were not in proportion; nor did their author experience that liberal patronage to which the many midnight vigils he had paſſed in dry genealogical ſtudies ſeemed to give him an indubitable claim.

The other literary productions which bear his name are, the "Sydney State Papers;" ſome "Hiſtorical Collections of the noble Families of Cavendiſh, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle;" and a "Life of Edward the Black Prince."

Delighted with raking in the duſt of the cloſet, with poring over MSS. ſcarcely legible, and reſcuing half-devoured ſentences from the combined attacks of Time and the moth, he loſt many years which might have been employed much more profitably to himſelf. While unfolding the pedigrees of other families, he loſt ſight of the proviſion which was neceſſary for his own.

Such were the laborious productions of Arthur Collins, and ſo inadequate his rewards! Whatever praiſe is due to biographical literature in general, certainly belongs to one who dipped even into the funereal urn to ſtamp his labours with authenticity; and ſuch is the credit they have obtained, that, while there remains a ſpark of veneration for the anceſtry and actions of our Peerage, the volumes which record them, and bear Collins's name, will be conſulted as the faithful hiſtory of that ſplendid and neceſſary part (which has been ſo happily termed the "Corinthian column") of the Britiſh Conſtitution.

Mr. Collins married about the year 1708; died in 1760; and was interred in the pariſh church of Batterſea, in Surrey. He had iſſue ſeveral children; of whom one ſon only ſurvived him, viz. Arthur Tooker Collins, eſq. who died on the 4th of January 1793 (a major-general in the ſervice, and commandant of the Plymouth

* I ſhould except two original letters of his which appear in your vol. LIII. p. 414; and which ſhew how hardly the world uſed this indefatigable inveſtigator of noble genealogies.

mouth diviſion of marines); cloſing in London a life of honourable ſervice, zeal, and integrity.

David Collins, eſq. who has lately favoured the publick with an ample and intereſting "Account of the Engliſh Settlement in New South Wales," is a ſon of Major-general C. above-mentioned; and it is chiefly from *data* which I procured from this gentleman, that the foregoing ſketch of his grand-father has been written. S. J.

Mr. URBAN, *North-ſtreet, March* 7.

SOME of your correſpondents deſire biographical anecdotes of the late Owen Ruffhead. He was a native of Scotland, lived in habits of intimacy with the late Lord Kaimes, and the Caledonian Literati of that period. He was a ſpecial pleader, and lived in thoſe chambers in the Temple, now occupied by Serjeant Shepherd. He left one ſon, James Thomſon Ruffhead, who died, in 1798, curate of Prittleweſt in Eſſex.

Owen Ruffhead's death was owing to a cold he caught when pleading in a crowded court, which threw him into a rapid conſumption; and deprived ſociety of a learned and valuable member. G. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

IN compliance with the requeſt of your correſpondent D. N. in your Feb. Mag. p. 117, I have made ſome little reſearch after Biſhop Wickham's ſermon, but hitherto without ſucceſs. In Harl. MS. 290, f. 198, b. I find that, immediately after the reading of the warrant for execution of the Scotiſh queen, Mr. Doctor Fletcher, dean of Peterborough (and made biſhop of London in 1594), "ſtanding directlie before her without the railes, bending his body with great reverence, uttered his exhortation following:" (a copy of which is given in the MS.)

Bodl. MS. 7263, f. 315—353, "Solemnity of the Scotiſh Queen's Funeral, 1587, may contain ſome account of the ſermon, if not a copy of it." I am ſure that the Hiſtorian of Shoreditch will with pleaſure examine it.

Cat. MS. Aug. v. 2, f. 8, MS. Rog. le Neve, Rougecroix 3565. The triall, execution, and funeral, of Mary Queen of Scots, at Peterborow. An abſtract of two ſermons, an original, 1586.

Harl. MS. 7176, f. 124:

"William Wickham, ſon of John Wickham, of Enfield, in Middleſex [1], ſon of Thomas Wickham of Swaclive, in Oxfordſhire, by Joyce Sanbury, his wife: which William Wickham was born at Enfield beforementioned, educated in Eaton ſchool, near Windſor, became a member of the foundation of King's college, in Cambridge, anno 1556; fellow of Eaton college; prebendary of the fourth ſtall in the collegiate church of St. Peter, in Weſtminſter, in the place of Richard Morley, an. 1570; canon of Windſor, 1571; dean of Lincoln, 1577; and afterwards biſhop thereof; preached at the burial of Mary Queen of Scots, at Peterburgh, 1 Aug. 1587; tranſlated from Lincoln to Wincheſter about the latter end of March, 1595; and died at Wincheſter houſe in St. Mary Overbee's pariſh, in Southwark, on the 12th of June following [2]. You may ſee his epitaph in Jo. Stow's Survey of London [3] 1633, p. 452;

[1] By Barbara, only daughter of William Parker, a collateral anceſtor of the Macclesfield family, who married Margaret (daughter of John Worth, eſq. of Durants), was born in that pariſh, in the manor-houſe of Honylands, or Pentriches (as I ſuppoſe), of which his father occurs as leſſee in the reign of Henry VIII. Fuller ſays, he was equal to any of his order in piety and painfulneſs, though little of him is extant in print. See Lyſons, vol. II. f. 329.

[2] Harl. MS. 6114, adds, of the ſtone in the bladder. He was a man of holy religious life.

[3] See Stow, edit. 1720, vol. II. f. 12. A very fair ſtone by the communion table:

"Gulielmus Wickham, tranſlatus à ſede Lincoln. & menſe Martii, 1595, exiſtens epiſcopus Winton. obiit 11 Junii proxime ſequentis. Reliquit uxorem landatiſſimam; quæ ſepelitur in Awkenberry, comitat. Huntingdon.

Doctrina antiſtes præſtans
Et moribus æquis,
Eloquio et pietate gravis;
Menſaque manuque,
Non parcus, juſti neglectus
Honore ſepulchri,
Hic jacet. O! ſeculum
Inſipiens, verum æquior illi
Dum moritur, Deus alligéros
Dat cernere miſſos,
Qui migrantem animam
Cœli ad ſublimina ferent.
F. M. poſuit 10 Junii,
Anno Domini 1600."

He bore his coat baron and femme. Baron was, Ermine, a bordure invecked Gules, ſemé d'eſtoiles Or. Femme was two ſhields quarterly, 1. Arg. a chevron ingrailed

p. 452; and more of him in Antimartinus, *sive, Monitio cujusdam Londinis*, &c. printed 1589, p. 5."

In Birch MS. No. 4274, 65, is preserved an original letter from Bp. Wickham of Lincoln, to Dr. Tobie Mathews, Dean of Durham, concerning his wife who was one of the five daughters of Bp. Barlow, who all maried bishops, indorsed by the said memorable lady, "My brother Wickham's letter to my husband, May 16, 1592."

"To the reverende in Christe, my very loving brother, Mr. Dean of Durham 4.

"My very good brother. That the companie of my wife, and the presence of her person, hathe wrought so effectually for the recoverie of her syster, no man so gladd as I, no not your selfe, who sholde first and most want her, and therfor, in my opinion, most loothe to loose her. If this phisitian at any time shal be thought the fitteft to worke the like good effecte, you know wher shee dwellethe: you shal but nede to sende and have her. Nothing do I doubte, but that her daintie entertainment with yow ther will make her the worse to like of her homely home a long time.

"I can but yeld yow leaves for fruites, wordes for deedes; the most simple and slender retribution that is. Howbeit, if at any time the Lord God shal diverte or direct your journey this way, yow shall finde my heart ready and willing to make the best recompence my purse will aforde. *Et quod tibi dico, sorori dictum volo*: who, by my wife's reporte, purposeth to bend her journey Southeward the next Michaeltyde; and I wold to God yt were at Lamtyde; for why not so as well as Bartylmewtide? And I pray you hartely (my good brother) that I may speake *extra jocum*, if ther be feare of any relapse, send her this way in time, and stay not for St. Michael's, nether mass nor tide: to me she shall be no less welcome than to her syster; if she be, then let me *in pœnam* losse the benefit of that friendlie testimonie given in the window by that Reverende father your honest and honorable Byshop.

"I thank yow hartely for providing so good a guyde to squyre or to usher her home. I assure yow he hath performed his office with no less paine and faithfulnes than honest and painefull Mr. Holdsworthe: and, therfor, I pray yow let this have no less thankes for her safe redelivery to myselfe, then the other had for her bringing to yow.

"I am glad that we do so brotherly agree and concurre in the substance of that doctrine, which the malice and ignorance of some that nether like word nor work that the Deane either speaketh or worketh, hath shamefully perverted. I wold willingly have also sett downe unto you at this time my opinion at large, but nether wold my healthe suffer me at my wife's returne, being three days before her returne in a fitte of the stone *(Angelus Sathanæ qui me colaphizat)*; and, being somewhat recovered, the messengir is in post. But that shall be deferred until some other time. In the whyle, lett me entreate yow to conceve well of the man, one, of my credit, that hath more care and conscience of his caling then have the most of his adversaries, his onely or his speciall faulte is his solitarines, which may easily bring him to a singularitie. His doctrine differed nothing in substance from that which without controlement by another is published in printe 5. The form of justification is, as it were, a kind of translation of the believer's sins unto Christ, and again of Christ's righteousnes unto the believer, by means of God's divine imputation; as he maketh apparant in a picture. But will you have the cause of all this sturre? Not the doctrine which he heard not, but the deanerie which he would have, is the Helena that hath sett beautiful Ilion in the printed velvet cassocke one fyre: and this at our meeting yow shall understand at large. In the mean season, yow have my harty thankes for my wyfe's great entertainment, and my earnest prayers for the continuance of your health, and my good syster's; to whom, in all most loving and friendly maner I desire to be commanded. From *tuus in Christo frater*,

GULIELMUS LINCOLN.

Lincoln, 16 Maii, 1592.

And the following, of one of the same name, may be worth a place in the Magazine:

Birch MS. 4276, 136.

"To the Rev. Mr. John Milner, at Leeds.

"Dear Sir, *October* 6th, (73).

"You have resolved me in both my doubts; I am satisfied *enetia* is the corruption of *ainetia*, and that from the French *aîné*, or *aîsné*; and so in our Latine law writers retained as a badge of our old Norman servitude, and, perhaps, there are some intend still so to use us, vassal-like, and not vouch safe in somuch as *partem*

ingrailed Sable: two lions encountring passant, gardant between three crosses crosslets fitchée Sable. Two nebule Ermine and Sable, &c. J. S.

4 Made bishop of Durham in March 1, 1594, and translated to York, August 18, 1606, died March 29, 1628, born at Bristol, and founder of the public library there.

5 Perkins, in his Order of the Causes of Salvation and Damnation, cap. 37.

partem

puisnetium in the Belgick conquests. But goe that as it will; does your Dictionarie indeed say that *aisné* is *devant né*: I would faine know how it comes. *Puis*ne I grant is *post-natus*; but no word in the French find I answerable to make *aisné, ante-natus*. To make it Greek and French, *ai*, or *aul né, semper-natus* (besides that it over-reaches in sense), were an etymologie or way of begetting words by coupling them (as Mr. Cleveland calls it) in unlawful sheets, and a matter (as marriage without Banns) deserving censure in the Ecclesiastical court. There is a French word, *aise*, which signifies ease, facility, commodity, delight, full content (as my dictionarie informs me.) Pray aske your young lawyer (which I take to be your vicar's wife's brother, being now vacation time) why *ais-né* may not come from thence, and by the like figure that *primogenitus* in Scripture is called *principium roboris*? Selman's Glossary, methinks, still should say something to it, for I met with the word in one of his books; but there's no end of trifling about words. I think we had best leave it to Joseph a Burden's or M. Saumais' ghost. My lord Archbishop's coming to Leeds (is, as you say) laid aside, and so an end put to the trouble you had drawen upon you of my ill company. I have two books to return your brother Luke when he comes to his charge at the minster. He will find the new residentiary warme in his geers at his returne; and his great friend, Sir Harry, of Eskrigg, perhaps advanced to the House of Commons, but with utter losse of Lord Treasurer's friendship, and it may be Duke of Bucks to boot. I could make you laugh about these things were we together. No more now, but the hearty service of your true friend, W. Wickham."

Drake's York, f. 288.—Henry Wickham, instituted to the rectory of Bolton Percy, 1617; and canon-residentiary in 1644, was succeeded in the Rectory by Tobias Wickham in 1662.—Fol. 316, was made dean of York in 1676; and died April 27, 1697; and buried in the cathedral behind the high altar, without any monument.

Fol. 518, is an epitaph on Annabella Wickham, wife of Henry Wickham, archdeacon of York. She was of the Cholmley family, and died July 25, 1625.

Fol. 515.—In York cathedral middle choir:

"Here lieth the body of Tobias Wickham, esq. barrister at law, son to the Rev. Tobias Wickam, dean of this metropolitan church. He married Amy, daughter of Sir Stephen Thompson, of York; and departed this life, July 30, anno salutis, 1691; ætatis suæ 28."

Birch MS. 4461 contains extracts from Abp. Matthew's own diary, in which he is styled the preaching bishop*.

Amongst many other curious particulars, I shall omit his epitaph; but give you that of his wife, as it contains notices respecting the family of Wickham. It is nigh to his, in York minster, by her statue, in a praying posture:

"Frances Matthew,
First married to Mathew Parker, son to Mathew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, afterwards to Tobie Mathew, archbishop of this see. She was a woman of exemplary wisdom, gravity, piety, beauty, and indeed all other virtues, not only above her sex, but the times. One exemplary act of hers, first devised upon this church, and through it flowing upon the country, deserves to live as long as the church itself. The library of the deceased Archbishop, consisting of above 3000 books, she gave entirely to the public use of this church; a rare example that so great care to advance learning should lodge in a woman's breast; but it was the less wonder in her, because herself was a-kin to so much learning. She was the daughter of William Barlow, Bishop of Chichester; and, in King Henry VIIIth's time, ambassador into Scotland, of the ancient family of the Barlows in Wales. She had four sisters married to four bishops: one to William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester; another to William Overton, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; a third to Herbert Westphaling, bishop of Hereford; fourth to Day, that succeeded Wickham in Winchester. So that a bishop was her father, an archbishop her father-in-law; she had four bishops her brethren, and an archbishop her husband. When she had lived 78 years, the 10th of May she changed this life, as full of honor as of days, anno Domini 1629."

Amongst the notes &c. by the archbishop, I observe the following:

"Samuel Matthews, his son, died at Cambridge, in Peterhouse, June 15, 1601. *Ebeu! at fiat voluntas tua.*

"Queen Elizabeth (at her palace at Richmond) March 24, 1602.

* During the 11½ years he was dean of Durham he preached 721 sermons. In the space of less than 12 years, whilst bishop of Durham, he preached 550 sermons, and excuseth himself that he preached no more: and, whilst archbishop of York, he preached 722.

"The

"The French king murdered at Paris, whom he found our king and queen much bewailing in their chambers at Whitehall, in May, 1610.

"Robert Cecil, lord treaſurer, 24 May, 1612.

"Henry Prince of Wales, died Nov. 6, 1612. *Ebau!*

"Sir John, Sir Edmond, and Sir Philip, ſons of Lord Sheffield, drowned at Whitgift ferry, Dec. 3, 1614.

"Mr. Barlow Wickham, March 26, 1617.

"Tobias Willys (his grandſon), May 13, 1618.

"The Archbiſhop uſed to ſay, that his ſon Tobias had wit and no grace; his ſon Samuel had grace and wit too; and the third neither grace nor wit. To which Lord Fairfax anſwered, 'Your grace is not ſingular, for one I ſent into the Netherlands to train him up a ſoldier, and he makes a tolerable country juſtice, but's a mere coward at fighting; my next I ſent to Cambridge, and he proves a good lawyer, but's a mere dunce at divinity; and my youngeſt I ſent to the inns of court, and he's good at divinity, but nobody at the law." S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 20.

PERMIT me to obſerve, that in your Obituary, p. 168, you have erroneouſly denominated the late Duke of Leeds *Francis Godolphin Oſborne*; a miſtake which I take the liberty to point out, becauſe I fear that I have been the cauſe of it. Miſled by an incorrect book of the Peerage, I laſt year dedicated a temporary trifle, called *The Virgin Queen*, to his Grace, addreſſing him by the names above-mentioned; a copy of which I preſented to your highly-reſpected Editor. Soon after I had tranſmitted a copy of it to his Grace, he condeſcended to call at my houſe in Croſs-court, Bow-ſtreet; but, as I was not at home, he ſhortly after accoſted me in the green-room of the Haymarket theatre, which was often honoured with his preſence, and enlivened by his converſation, thanking me in the moſt courteous manner for the favour, as he was pleaſed to expreſs himſelf, of inſcribing my publication to him; adding with a ſmile, as he took me by the hand, "I did not know before that we were couſins;" which, I frankly confeſs, infuſed for the moment into me a portion of that ſilly vanity expreſſed by Sir Harry and Lady Sycamore in *The Maid of the Mill*, "Couſin, couſin, ſaid her Grace to me; for ſhe always calls me couſin."—"Ay, and me too; her Grace is exceedingly kind, ſhe always calls me couſin." But, continued the Duke, there is a miſnomer in the Dedication, for *Godolphin* is not one of my names; though I have a ſon who was ſo baptized. And he concluded with a requeſt that I would ſend him ſome more copies of the book.—I beg leave to add, that *George Waldron*, author of a Hiſtory of the Iſle of Man, and other pieces in proſe and verſe, who married a relative of *Francis*, Earl of *Godolphin*, was my grand-father, which may account for my name's being

FRANCIS GODOLPHIN WALDRON.

P. S. Much having been lately ſaid concerning the word *bitch*, I ſend you the following extract from a poem, called *The Social Fire*, publiſhed in the Wolverhampton Chronicle, Feb. 22, 1792:

"The legendary tale comes next,
With many an artful phraſe perplext,
That well the tongue might tire;
The windows ſhake, the drawers crack,
Each thinks the goblin's at his back,
And *bitches* to the fire."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 21.

IT is merely ſtated by L. L. vol. LXVII. p. 105, b. that Nether hall received its name from its *low* ſituation; but I am inclined to believe this name was given it on account of its being ſituated not only poſitively low, but comparatively *lower*, purpoſely to diſtinguiſh it from ſome other *upper* hall which ſtood on higher ground. Perhaps he will be ſo good as to inform us whether this ſurmiſe of mine be right or wrong; and alſo (Nether hall not being antient as a manor), whether there had been another upper hall within that manor before the year 1400; or whether this manſion received its name by way of diſtinction from the upper and more antient manor-houſe, or hall, of the *ſuperior* lordſhip of Raydon, under which it is not unlikely that Nether hall might be held as an *inferior* fee.

Ibid. p. 170, b. I have often heard the ſtory of a ſhilling's worth of (ſcarlet) broad-cloth told of Sir Peter Delme, who, I ſuppoſe, was a draper; and he it was that gave this ſignal inſtance of compoſure, if I am to believe a family of ſome conſequence, who lived very near London at the time this ſtory firſt aroſe there. But

poſſibly

poſſibly one of your correſpondents can ſettle a ſeeming miſtake on one ſide or the other, by informing us who really was the tradeſman alluded to, if, indeed, it be not a made ſtory that will ſuit many other rich plodding plain-dealers.

Supp. 1798, p. 1093. In the uppermoſt window, to the left, in the plate of Malling abbey, did your engraver mean to give us his *original* idea of a Saxon *bow*-window, or half hexagon?

Vol. LXIX. p. 17. Salopienſis will hardly allow that the names of O'eley, Partrige, and Wake, in Richard Oſeley's epitaph, *all* allude to birds, *viz.* the *ouſel*, *partridge*, and (query, if the modern ſailor's Kitty-) *wake*; though, certainly, ſuch whimſies were not unfrequent two centuries ago. Query, if *ruen* is meant for *ruined*, or for *ruing*, i. e. repenting? For, I am doubtful if, in the ſecond and third lines, he does not mean to intimate that he had no children by his firſt wife becauſe ſuch *work* had been done with her by her firſt huſband, *i. e.* ſhe had been ſo *ill uſed* by him. As, in that part of the fac-ſimile on the plate, there is no other ſtop than a ſingle dot in the middle of the line after each word, I apprehend the colon at the end of the third line has been ſupplied on a ſuppoſition that the ſenſe required it; whereas, if the fourth line was meant in the ſenſe here ſuggeſted, a comma ſhould ſupply the place of a colon. I am aware that your correſpondent may, very poſſibly, be very confident that the fourth line means no more than to ſay ſlightly of a dead wife, *ſo much for her*, like King Richard's "ſo much for Buckingham!"

Courten *hall*, I preſume, was ſo called, not from its ſpacious *room*, or hall, which, being common to *every* lord's manſion, could not be peculiar to *this*, but ſolely becauſe the chief dwelling-*houſe* of the lord of a manor, *i. e.* the capital meſſuage or manor-place within his fee, was, and is ſtill, denominated by the old Saxon name of *heall*, or hall. Does Mr Bridges ſay why it was called *Courten*-hall? As the firſt as well as the ſecond ſyllable contains in it another name for a manſion, one might ſuſpect tautology; for, Nether-hall in ſome of the Weſterly counties would probably have been called Nether *court*.

Yours, &c. H. H.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 18.

THE writings of Mr. Fuller are ſo excellent and replete with inſtruction, that no apology is requiſite for introducing an extract from his "Holy State" to the notice of your numerous readers. It is a moſt affectionate tribute of loyalty to that unfortunate monarch King Charles the Firſt, and places the character of that prince in a moſt pleaſing point of view:

"A good king willingly orders his actions by the laws of his realm. Indeed, ſome maintain that princes are too high to come under the roof of any laws, except they voluntarily of their goodneſs be pleaſed to bow themſelves thereunto; and that it is *corban*, a gift and courteſy in them, to ſubmit themſelves to their laws. But, whatſoever the theories of abſolute monarchy be, our king loves to be legal in all his practices, and thinks that his power is more ſafely *locked* up for him in his laws than *kept* in his own will; becauſe God alone makes things lawful by willing them, whilſt the calmeſt princes have ſometimes guſts of paſſion, which, meeting with an unlimited authority in them, may prove dangerous to them and theirs. Yea, our king is ſo ſuſpicious of an unbounded power in himſelf, that though the wideneſs of his ſtrides could make all the hedges ſtiles, yet he will not go over but where he may.

"Such a gracious ſovereign God hath vouchſafed to this land. How pious is he towards God! Attentive in hearing the Word, preaching religion with his ſilence as the miniſter doth with his ſpeech! How loving to his ſpouſe, tender to his children, faithful to his ſervants, while they are faithful to their own innocence, otherwiſe leaving them to juſtice under marks of his diſpleaſure! [Mr. F. ſeems here to refer to the caſe of the Earl of Stratford.] How doth he, with David, walk in the *midſt of his houſe* without partiality to any! How juſt is he in puniſhing ſome, and merciful in pardoning others! How many wholeſome laws hath he enacted for the good of his ſubjects! How great his humility! His royal virtues are too great to be told, and too great to be concealed. *All* cannot, *ſome* muſt break forth from the full hearts of *ſuch* as be his thankful ſubjects. But I muſt either ſtay or fall. My ſight fails me, dazzled with the luſtre of majeſty; all I can do is to pray, Give the king thy judgements, O Lord," &c.

Should it be thought, Mr. Urban, that Mr. Fuller's portrait is too highly coloured for a reſemblance with King Charles, every one will agree that it admirably

mirably diſplays thoſe brilliant virtues which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh our moſt amiable and excellent Sovereign, and which reflect a luſtre ſuperior to that of the brighteſt jewel in his crown. CRITO.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, April* 4.

ARGUMENTS drawn from a ſimilarity of ſtyle, with reſpect to the diſcovery of an anonymous author, are often fallacious. I could not, however, help being ſtruck, the other day, with an apparent uniformity of ſtyle, of the annotations on "The Purſuits of Literature," with that of the annotations on the intercepted correſpondence of Buonaparte, publiſhed by Wright. It muſt be confeſſed, that the ſtyle of the ſeparate articles bears features of ſtrong reſemblance. The ſame phraſeology, the ſame turn of period, the ſame Attic ſalt, appear to me occaſionally to diſtinguiſh each. The annotator on the correſpondence of Buonaparte does not, indeed, quote Latin and Greek ſo liberally as his colleague; but, perhaps, he may not be the leſs learned on that account.—In "The Purſuits of Literature" we find an affected manner of uſing the conjunction copulative—*and*, in its effect ſingular rather than inelegant. The ſame is alſo obſervable in the intercepted correſpondence. I ſhall give ſome ſpecimens from both. More, and better may, I doubt not, be found by thoſe who have phlegm to look for them: but thoſe that I here offer are ſufficient to make out my propoſition, and to prove, at leaſt, a *ſimilarity*, if not an *identity*, of ſtyle.—"Purſuits of Literature," p. 7—"England is ſtill prepared, *and* alert, *and* vigorous, *and* opulent, *and* generous, *and* bold, *and* undiſmayed," &c.—Correſpondence of Buonaparte, p. 14—"From the legiſlative pretenſions of Buonaparte, we might now deſcend to the conſideration of the fraud, *and* hypocriſy, *and* blaſphemy, *and* impiety, *and* cruelty, *and* injuſtice," &c.—Again, compare Purſuits of Literature, p. 64—"and by a jargon of language, *and* antiquity, *and* mythology, *and* philoſophy," &c. with Correſpondence, p. 3—"but as the Egyptian expedition has awakened curioſity, *and* been the theme of much wonder, *and* applauſe, *and* error, *and* miſrepreſentation," &c.—The following idioſyncraſies of expreſſion appear to me to be more characteriſtic ſtill.—Purſuits of Literature, p. 87—"In theſe particulars Mr. Steevens, Dr. Farmer, Mr. Collins, and Mr. *(I know not whom.")*—Correſpondence, p. 6,—"Artiſts of all kinds, chymiſts, botaniſts, members of the pyrotechnical ſchool in prodigious numbers, and, *we know not what* quantities of people calling themſelves Savans," &c.—Purſuits of Literature, p. 207—"All the changes rung upon feudality, and tyranny, and *I know not what*, when the game-laws were diſcuſſed at the cloſe of the laſt parliament," &c.—Correſpondence, p. 172—"and not from a vague reliance, on, *we know not what* reſources," &c. &c. &c.—If theſe remarks upon "The Purſuits of Literature" gain inſertion in your valuable Miſcellany, I may, at ſome future period, when you have more room, and I more leiſure, trouble you with others upon the ſame ſubject. In the mean time, permit me to ſubſcribe myſelf, WENMAN LANGTON.

BENEFICIAL LAW FOR THE POOR.

TO Enact, and add as a clauſe at the end of any new act of parliament, that all groceries, ſpiceries, butter, cheeſe, and eatables, be weighed ſeparately and diſtinctly in the ſcale, without paper, boxes, or the like. I am a daily witneſs to the oppreſſion on the poor for the want of ſuch regulation. I have frequently known a tenth part of the weight taken up by the paper in the ſcale. The poor buy in ſmall quantities; and the retailers and green-grocers, in the part where I reſide, direct the paper-maker to furniſh a whited brown paper, loaded with as many ſmall pieces of chalk in it as poſſible, to increaſe its weight. Some humane and philanthropic member in parliament, a reader of your Publication, may, from the above ſtatement, promote or bring forward in due ſeaſon an act for the above purpoſe.

Yours, &c. V. AND B.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 22.

CRITO, vol. LXVIII, p. 928, or rather the Rev. W. Scott, from whoſe dedication and addreſs of his edition of Biſhop Fleetwood's ſermon on the juſtice of paying debts the quotation is made by Crito, in appropriating the anecdote to Sir Stephen Evance

Evance was inattentive to a want of coincidence with reſpect to time; for, it is related, that Evance was a ſuicide *about the latter end of the reign of Queen Anne*, whereas 1718 is on the title-page of the ſermon, as publiſhed by the biſhop; and he expreſſly mentions, in the Prefatory Addreſs, that it was in the *preſent year* there was an inſtance before their eyes that would juſtify his then printing ſuch a diſcourſe. (Ibid. p. 818.)

On the firſt reading of Mr. Scott's ſuggeſtion, I imagined that the ſermon might have been compoſed by Dr. Fleetwood at the time of the failure of Evance, Hayter, and Hales; but, ſuppoſing this to have happened about the latter end of the queen's reign, it will ſtill be open to anachroniſm, becauſe the doctor ceaſed to be a miniſter among the citizens of London in 1705; when, much to the concern of his friends and admirers, he reſigned the rectory of St. Auſtin, as alſo the lecture-ſhip of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, chuſing to retire to Wexham, in Berks, a benefice of about the value of 60l. a year. (See Preface to his Sermons, in folio, p. 11.) Leaving it, however, to ſuch of your readers as may have an opportunity of examining the minutes of the trials at the Old Bailey, or at Guildhall, to fix the year when Hales, as a forgerer, was ſentenced to the pillory, I may venture to ſay, that I have it in my power to aſcertain the name of the perſon ſo deſervedly ſtigmatized by Bp. Fleetwood, and that from original contemporary letters written to a fellow collegian by a young Cantab. who was converſant with the world, and who, though, as he was a ſenſible and lively correſpondent, he might ſomewhat embelliſh what he had ſeen and heard, was, I am perſuaded, no fabricator of a tale for the day. And his evidence will carry the more weight, from his having been, as will appear from the following extracts, intimately acquainted with this grand defaulter.

Extract the firſt is from a letter dated March 8, 1717-18:

"I have (he writes) ſeen my old friend at the Spaniſh embaſſador's, St. James's ſquare. He has ſtately apartments allowed him, ſeems not to be affected with his condition, and is going down to the houſe of miſery with more eaſe than when he commanded the Exchange; for he tells me trouble and the vapours are gone together, when, in truth, he would have enough of both, if he reflected on the ruin he has brought on many honeſt men. Dr. Gee, prebendary of Weſtminſter, has loſt 4000l. which was in his hands. He has all his ſervants with him; and they go out of mourning for my lady into new liveries next week, though I am told he is 100,000l. worſe than nothing; and the City's ſo enraged that he can ſcarce ever appear there again in ſafety."

"March 10. *My lady Hodges* has this day been dead a year, on which poor *Sir Joſ.* puts himſelf into new cloaths, his men into new liveries, likes the air in St. James's, ſets a looking-glaſs at the end of five ſtately rooms to double the proſpect, ſcents his gown and linen with an Italian perfume, and walks Emperor of the Moon."

"March 17. *Sir Joſ. Hodges* told me he was to go to Court as yeſterday. He ſhewed me the king of Sicily's picture ſet round with diamonds, and a crown of diamonds on the top, backed with gold, and valued at 2000l; which the king of Sicily preſented him with for making his firſt-rate man of war, with a green ribband to it, which makes him knight of the order of the green ribband. He is ſtill upon the rant, talks of taking up his patent, being a commiſſioner of trade, but no compoſition yet."

"March 19, or 20. The Biſhop of Ely has publiſhed a ſermon on the juſtice of paying debts, on *Sir Joſ.* account, which takes mightily."

From the information given in the above tranſcripts, ſome of your correſpondents may be able to ſupply other authentic anecdotes concerning this vain and diſreputable knight of the green ribband. It muſt be concluded, that a maſter ſhipwright was his original occupation; though I cannot, from any naval memoir, trace the veſtige of a treaty between the crowns of Great Britain and Sicily, that would warrant an Engliſh artizan's conſtructing a firſt-rate man of war to augment the fleet of the Sicilian monarch. W. and D.

HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

LETTER XVII.

BAPTISTA PORTA, among other reſemblances, exhibits a ſtriking likeneſs of what he terms the *ſimia*, viz. the ape, or baboon, and man; and this engraving he gives us in ſix different points of view. In the firſt,

firſt, he ſhews the ſimilar form of the ear; in the ſecond, of the noſe; in the third, of the ſmall face; in the fourth, of the bony face; in the fifth, of the thin meagre cheeks; and, in the ſixth, of the ſmall degraved eye of the ape and of the man, whoſe portrait he exhibits in contraſt with it. And, to give you Porta's general ſentiments in few words, he aſſerts, that men with ſuch countenances reſemble in manners and diſpoſition the animal that they reſemble in form and feature. I have, Mr. Urban, known three or four of theſe baboon-gentlemen; and they generally grin and chatter, are miſchievous and malevolent, and imitate humanity vilely. Little intelligence or liberal ſentiment can be expected from ſuch depraved forms. Yet there is one great exception. The ingenious ſentimental Sterne (or Yorick, as he is more commonly called) had a good deal of the baboon in his face. *A propos*, of grinning, or loud laughter. I have juſt now dipped into Porta's chapter *De Riſu*. He treats principally of exceſſive laughter, and ſays, *riſus abundat in ore ſtultorum*, that it abounds in the mouth of fools. And he carries this matter yet farther, and declares incontinent laughter to be an indication of inſanity. And take his own words for this extraordinary aſſertion; for, he ſays, *riſum incontinentem eſſe dementis indicium*. But there is a Latin adage of a contrary tendency; *vide ſi ſapias*, laugh if you are wiſe. But an Engliſh proverb rather confirms the ſentiment of the old phyſiognomiſt, *viz.* "laugh and grow fat," that is, laugh and grow fooliſh. I am at this time taking curſory ſentiments from the author I profeſs to treat of; and I have juſt this minute conſulted Porta, in hopes that he might throw ſome light upon the conciſely-obſcure ſentiments of Ariſtotle in deſcribing what he calls a man of extraordinary memory; but I find that he does little more than tranſlate, almoſt literally, the Greek of Ariſtotle; only he adds, that ſuch an head as the Stagirite deſcribes is calculated to poſſeſs extraordinary memory, for a reaſon that I do not clearly comprehend. But take his remark, Mr. Urban, in his own words: *hæc enim diſpoſitio paucitatem arguit vaporum, propter cerebri ſiccitatem*; that ſuch a diſpoſition or form of the head argues or indicates a paucity of vapours, by reaſon of the dryneſs of the brain. This might paſs for reaſon in Ariſtotle's or Baptiſta's day; but I do not think it will paſs as current in the modern improved ſtate of the ſciences of anatomy and phyſiology; for, I do not believe that the ſtructure of the brain is even now ſufficiently known for a man to determine how far the moiſture or dryneſs of the brain may contribute to the perfection or imperfection of memory. But this I confeſs, that I have lately obſerved the ſtructure of the heads of ſome people of extraordinary memory; and I think they are ſomewhat like the heads that Ariſtotle deſcribes. You and all the world know Mr. William Woodfall as a man of moſt ſingular memory; and, if I remember rightly (for it is now ſeveral years ſince I have ſeen that extraordinary man), he has an head formed ſomewhat like what Ariſtotle and Baptiſta Porta deſcribe. T——R.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March* 18.

FROM various paſſages in the writings of Rouſſeau, it evidently appears that he was not friendly to a *republick of modern growth*. In the maſterly and eloquent Dedication of his "Diſcourſe on the Inequality of Mankind" to the republick of Geneva, he has moſt unequivocally declared his ſentiments on that ſubject, in language that cannot but prove diſguſting to the wild democrats of France. I have not the work by me at preſent, therefore cannot quote his expreſs words; but I remember he very emphatically deprecates the evil conſequences which muſt ariſe from the eſtabliſhment of a modern republick.

Though the French nation honoured the aſhes of this philoſopher with a pompous interment in their Pantheon, I much queſtion whether, if he had lived to become a ſpectator of the Revolution, he would not have fallen under the fatal ſtroke of the bloody guillotine. CRITO.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

SEEING the other day an advertiſement in the news-paper of a new edition of Bp. Hall, it ſtruck me that any *alterations* of *ſuch* divines as good Bp. Hall could not be for the better, but for the worſe, as men muſt take their wives; ſo I ſhall content

myſelf

myſelf with the good old-faſhioned Prelate unaltered. B. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Feb.* 26.

IN your vol. LXVI. p. 399, ſtands a note from your Editor, requeſting a Mr. Pearſon to give to the world his obſervations reſpecting Swallows. Not recollecting to have ſeen it in your pages, I beg leave to lay before you and your numerous readers a quotation from a work lately publiſhed, "Bewick's Britiſh Birds," given by Sir John Trevelyan, bart. from the words of Mr. Pearſon. Whether it be the ſame Mr. Pearſon which your Editor requeſts the information from, I am at a loſs to ſay; and it reſts with you. *Interim*, I remain, Sir,

Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

"Fifty or ſixty of theſe birds were taken, about the latter end of Auguſt, 1784, in a bat fowling-net, at night. They were put ſeparately into ſmall cages, and fed with nightingale's food. In about a week or ten days they took the food of themſelves. They were then put altogether into a deep cage, four feet long, with gravel at the bottom. A broad ſhallow pan with water was placed in it, in which they ſometimes waſhed themſelves, and ſeemed much ſtrengthened by it. One day Mr. Pearſon obſerved they went into the water with unuſual eagerneſs, hurrying in and out again repeatedly with ſuch ſwiftneſs as if they had ſuddenly been ſeized with a frenzy. Being anxious to ſee the reſult, he left them to themſelves about half an hour; and, on going to the cage again, found them all huddled together in a corner of the cage, apparently dead. The cage was then placed at a proper diſtance from the fire, when two of them only recovered, and were as healthy as before the reſt died. The two remaining ones were allowed to waſh themſelves occaſionally for a ſhort time only; but their feet ſoon after became ſwelled and inflamed, which Mr. Pearſon attributed to their perching; and they died about Chriſtmas. Thus the firſt year's experiments were in ſome meaſure loſt. Not diſcouraged by the failure of this, Mr. P. determined to make a ſecond trial the ſucceeding year, from a ſtrong deſire of being convinced of the truth reſpecting their going into a ſtate of torpidity. Accordingly, the next ſeaſon, having taken ſome more birds, he put them into the cage, and in every reſpect purſued the ſame methods as with the laſt; but, to guard their feet from the bad effects of the damp and cold, he covered their perches with flannel, and had the pleaſure to obſerve that the birds throve exceedingly well. They ſung their ſong through the winter, and ſoon after Chriſtmas began to moult, which they got through without difficulty, and lived three or four years, regularly moulting every year at the uſual time. On the renewal of their feathers, it appeared that their tails were forked exactly the ſame as in thoſe birds which return hither in the Spring; and in every reſpect their appearance was the ſame. 'Theſe birds,' ſays Mr. Pearſon, 'were exhibited to the Society for promoting Natural Hiſtory on the 14th day of February, 1786, at a time they were in a deep moult, during a ſevere froſt, when the ſnow was on the ground.' Minutes of this circumſtance were entered in the books of the Society. Theſe birds died at laſt from neglect during a long illneſs which Mr. P. had. They died in the ſummer. Mr. P. concludes his very intereſting account in theſe words: 'January 20th, 1797. I have now in my houſe, No. 21, Great Newport-ſtreet, Long-acre, four Swallows in moult, in as perfect health as any birds ever appeared to be in when moulting."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 23.

MARGARET VERNON, whoſe ſupplicating and affecting epiſtle is inſerted at p. 29, appears to me to have been the laſt prioreſs of the convent of Little Merlow, or Minchin Marlow, noticed by Tanner, in Monaſticon, under Buckinghamſhire, No. XVI. edit. by Naſmith. According to him, it conſiſted only of four or five nuns: but there is a more circumſtantial entry relative to it in Willis's Hiſtory of Abbeys, vol. II. p. 29, from which I have made this extract:

"That it was of the order of St. Bene't, clere value 23l. 3s. 7d.; nuns, two, both deſyren capacitys; ſervants, two; women ſervants, two; and one prieſt; bells, lead, &c. worth by eſtimation 4l. 10s. 8d.; the houſe in good eſtate; the value of the goods, 17l. 0s. ½d.; debts, none; wood, eight acres, ſix above 20 years growth."

Nor is there any point in this detail which runs counter to the report given by M. V.

In the title-page to the Magazine of January, though not hinted by your correſpondent, it is ſuggeſted that her letter was addreſſed to Lord Cromwell; and it ſhould ſeem upon competent grounds, as he was a chief agent in ſuppreſſing the monaſteries. And, notwithſtanding the prioreſs did not ſucceed in her wiſh, that her good maſter, whoſe Bedewoman ſhe profeſſed herſelf to be, might get into his owne hondes this pore houſe, it being

granted

granted to Bisham abbey 29 Hen. VIII. it is very probable that, by his powerful interest, she was favoured with a beneficial translation to the abbacy of West Malling, in Kent, of which a Margaret Vernon was certainly last abbess. Here, indeed, she had not long an abiding place, for she, with ten nuns, surrendered this convent into the king's hands, Oct. 29, 1538, 30th Henry VIII. The removal was, however, very advantageous to her, as she obtained so large an annuity during her life as 40*l.* (Hasted's History of Kent, vol. II. p. 217); an allowance which the scanty revenue of Minchin Marlow priory could not have supported. As the name of Margaret Vernon does not occur among the pensioners of Malling abbey in 1553, preserved by Willis p. 103, it may be concluded that she died before that time. That there is not any date to her letter is to be regretted; and, had there not been a defect in a part of this curious MS. some further particulars concerning her might have been traced (which perhaps Mr. S. A. may still supply). The defect alluded to is in this passage (p. 30): "yf yt will please yowre goodnes to take thys pare howse into yowre owne hondes, either for yowreselfe or for *my spowse* . . . . *yowre sonne*." From which it may be inferred, that at least she was respected by the son of Secretary Cromwell. Of this son, Gregory, created by King Henry VIII. Lord Cromwell, does Dugdale, in his Baronage, vol. II. p. 373, &c. give any account that will warrant a surmise of there having been any relationship, by affinity, between him and the family of Vernon?

Willis presumed that Elenor Barnard, who was, an. 1516, the prioress of Little Marlow, might be the last who presided in that convent; but he discovered his mistake, and apprized Mr. Tanner that Margaret Vernon was the last prioress, as she was afterwards the last abbess of Malling. (Monast. edit. by Nasmith, Pref. p. xxxix.) W. and D.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 3.

THE publick in general, and the county of Northampton in particular, are much obliged by your correspondent E. J's account of Northampton chapel, p. 179. I find all the printed sermons relative to it were in my possession. If the want of novelty in such sermons prevents their publication, what must be the case of other public anniversary sermons? But, if the charity flourishes as much as if the sermons recommending it were published, the loss of them is immaterial. I was at Northampton about this time twelvemonth, and heard a most favourable account of the charity, as your correspondent states it. If he will inform you where Mr. Pryor's sermon, Dr. Kerr's address, and the annual report, may be had in London, my collection will be complete.

Ibid. There was at one of the Royal Academy exhibitions a large picture of the Centaur as that at Exton hall represents it, and from which, I think, a print was engraved. Were these the same paintings?

Twrfstock, p. 194, will find an account of the old church of *Portland* in Hutchins's History of Dorset, I. 588; and an East view of it, p. 590. It was dedicated to St. Andrew, 1275; but whether then first erected does not appear. Its nearness to the sea occasioned its decay, and a new one was built, 1764, and consecrated, 1768, by Dr. Newton, bishop of Bristol, though in the patronage of the bishop of Winchester.

The motto on the *Brenchley* ring, p. 194, is,

De bon cour all mon desir.

Or, in modern French,

De bon cœur all mon desir.
My desire is from the heart.

It was probably a *wedding* ring.

P. 293. R. G. p. 122, meant to correct "An Antiquary," LXVIII. p. 1109, by remarking, that if there were, as that correspondent imagined, traces of letters on Bp. Poore's monument, they would have been remarked by Mr. Carter, who twice made drawings of it; but he has given a very satisfactory reason for their escaping his accurate inspection.

P. 204. Radcliffe left his manor of Linton, and all his lands in Yorkshire, in trust, to pay 100*l.* *per annum* to each of two persons to be chosen out of the university where they are M. A. and entered on the physic line, by the archbishop of Canterbury, lord chancellor, chancellor of the exchequer, bishops of London and Winchester, principal secretary of state, two chief justices, and master of the Rolls, for the time being, or the major part of them. The said two persons

ſons to continue for 10 years, and no longer; half of which time to travel beyond ſea for improvement, and the vacancy to be filled up in ſix months. Biographia Britannica, art. RADCLIFFE; where ſee the reſt of his charitable bequeſts. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 11.

I HAVE juſt received a volume, intituled, "Biographiana;" and, I muſt needs ſay, I am extremely ſorry to find, almoſt *in limine*, ſo very exceptionable an anecdote under the title *Theodoſius*. I am no Methodiſt, Sir, nor am I a friend to needleſs ſingularity; but I have been trained up in, and long habituated to, a great veneration for the Sabbath-day: and, as I well know how looſely men's minds are attached to the obſervance of it, I feel great concern on ſeeing ſo reſpectable a perſon as the compiler of theſe anecdotes ready to bring forward a plea for violating the laws of God and man, where not even neceſſity can be pleaded. "Let the buſineſs of agriculture go on freely, and without reſtraint." Thus ſaith the Emperor Theodoſius.—"In it [i. e on the Sabbath-day] thou ſhalt do no manner of work, thou, nor thy ſon, nor thy daughter, thy man ſervant, nor thy maid ſervant, nor thy cattle, nor the ſtranger that is within thy gates."—"IN EARING AND IN HARVEST THOU SHALT REST."—Thus ſaith the Lord and giver of the Sabbath.

The authority in the note, by which the doctrine of Sabbath-breaking is ſupported, is totally irrelevant and inapplicable. In the code of Theodoſius no neceſſity is implied: in the code of St. Matthew, a caſe of extreme and indiſpenſable neceſſity is adduced. And then comes the author's reaſoning upon the ſubject, which is as curious as any of the reſt: "How indeed," ſays he, "can a man do better than, after having returned his thanks to God, to endeavour by his labour to ſecure to himſelf the bleſſings which the Deity has in kindneſs afforded to him?"

In other words, how can a man do better than, having firſt acknowledged the munificence of his heavenly Benefactor, inſtantly to betake himſelf to the tranſgreſſion of his poſitive command, caſting off every degree of confidence in his goodneſs, and eſtabliſhing, as far as his influence extends, profaneneſs and immorality in the minds of his poor and ill-informed fellow-Chriſtians?

I am really ſhocked, Mr. Urban, when I read an anecdote which gives ſuch a ſanction to irreligion, and would do more towards bringing down a curſe upon our heads than any other inſtance of immorality whatſoever. The abolition of the Sabbath, the Compiler well knows, formed a prominent feature in the character of the French republick. I preſume, he would not wiſh to introduce ſuch a ſyſtem of profligacy and impiety into our highly-favoured country, which owes its very exiſtence to that Divine Providence which has unequivocally denounced vengeance againſt ſuch profaneneſs as the Editor here recommends. A. A.

P. S. For one ſentence in the *Life of* Lorenzo (ſays the acute and ingenious Mr. Seward), Mr. Roſcoe *deſerves a ſtatue*: "No end can juſtify the ſacrifice of a principle; NOR WAS A CRIME EVER NECESSARY IN HUMAN AFFAIRS." Should Mr. Seward think fit to compare this ſentiment of Mr. Roſcoe with that of Theodoſius in the Biographiana, he will not heſitate to declare which of them is worthy to be received as moſt agreeable to the tenor of the Goſpel, and moſt conducive to good order and the beſt intereſts of mankind.

Mr. URBAN, *Hanwell Rectory, April* 12.

I WAS about to requeſt a place in your Obituary for the character of my late excellent friend, Mrs. Jones of Nayland, imperfectly delineated as it would have been by my pen; but, as I am in poſſeſſion by means of an honoured relation and friend of a much more accurate and faithful portrait than it could have been in my power to have tranſmitted you, I feel a peculiar pleaſure in having obtained permiſſion to give it the perpetuity it deſerves in your valuable page. I remain, your faithful friend and ſervant, G. H. GLASSE.

"My dear Friend, *Feb.* 10.

"Though I am in a very low and ſorrowful ſtate, from the preſſure of a troubleſome memory upon a broken heart, I am not inſenſible to the expreſſions of your kind conſolatory letter; for which I heartily thank you, and pray that the effect of it may remain with me. The proſpect which has been before me for ſeveral weeks

weeks past has kept my mind (too weak and soft upon all tender occasions) under continual, and, as I feared, insupportable agitation; till, after a painful struggle, no relief could be found but by bowing my head with silent submission to the will of God; which came to pass but a few days before the fatal stroke. I have found it pleasant in time past to *do the work* of God; to demonstrate his wisdom, and to defend his truth, to the hazard of my quiet and my reputation; but, O my dear friend! I never knew till now what it was to *suffer the will* of God; although my life has never been long free from great trials and troubles. Neither was I sensible of the evil of Adam's transgressions till it took effect upon the life of my blessed companion, of whom neither I nor the world was worthy. If I could judge of this case as an indifferent person, I should see great reason to give thanks and glory to God for his mercies. We had every preparatory comfort; and death at last came in such a form as to seem disarmed of his sting. A Christian clergyman of this neighbourhood, who is my good friend, administered the communion to her in her bedchamber while she was well enough to kneel by the side of him; and he declared to me afterwards, that he was charmed and edified by the sight; for, that the peace of Heaven was visible in her countenance. I saw the same; and I would have given my life if that look could have been taken and preserved; it would have been a sermon to the end of the world. On the last evening, she sate with me in the parlour where I am now writing; and I read the lessons of the day to her as usual, in the first of which there was this remarkable passage—"*and the time drew nigh that Israel must die.*" Of this I felt the effects; but made no remarks. On her last morning, we expected her below stairs; but, at eleven o'clock, as I was going out to church to join with the congregation in praying for her, an alarming drowsiness had seized upon her, and she seemed as a person literally falling asleep; till, at the point of noon, it appeared that she was gone; but the article of her dying could not be distinguished; it was more like a translation.

I have reason to remember, with great thankfulness, that her life was preserved a year longer than I expected; in consequence of which I had the blessing of her attendance to help and comfort me under a tedious illness of the last summer, under which I should probably have sunk if she had been taken away sooner. It so pleased God that when she grew worse I became better, and able to attend her with all the zeal the tenderest affection could inspire. But how different were our services! She, though with the weakness of a woman, and in her seventy-fifth year, had the fortitude of a man, I mean a Christian—and all her conversation tended to lessen the evils of life, while it inspired hope and patience under them. The support which she administered was of such a sort as might have been expected from an angel; while I, when my turn came, was too much overwhelmed with the affliction of a weak mortal.

My loss comprehends every thing that was most valuable to me upon earth. I have lost the manager, whose vigilant attention to my worldly affairs, and exact method in ordering my family, preserved my mind at liberty to pursue my studies without loss of time, or distraction of thought. I have lost my almoner, who knew and understood the wants of the poor better than I did; and was always ready to supply them to the best of our ability. I have lost my counsellor, who generally knew what was best to be done in difficult cases, and to whom I always found it of some advantage to submit my compositions; and whose mind, being little disturbed with passions, was always inclined to peaceable and Christian measures. I have lost my example, who always observed a strict method of daily devotion, from which nothing could divert her, and whose patience, under every kind of trial, seemed invincible. She was blessed with the rare gift of an equal chearful temper; and preserved it, under a long course of ill health, I may say for forty years. To have reached her age would to her have been impossible without that quiet humble spirit which never admitted of murmuring and complaining either in herself or others; and patient quiet sufferers were the favourite objects of her private charities. It might be of use to some good people to know, that she had formed her mind after the rules of the excellent Bishop Taylor, in his Holy Living and Dying; an author of whom she was a great admirer in common with her dear friend Bishop Horne. I have lost my companion, whose conversation was sufficient of itself, if the world was absent—to the surprize of some of my neighbours, who remarked how much of our time we spent in solitude, and wondered what we could find to converse about. But her mind was so well furnished, and her objects so well selected, that there were few great subjects in which we had not a common interest. I have lost my best *friend*, who, regardless of herself, studied my ease and advantage in every thing. These things may be small to others, but they are great to me; and, though they are gone as a vision of the night, the memory of them will always be upon my mind during the remainder of my journey, which I must now travel alone.

alone. Nevertheleſs, if the Word of God be my companion, and his Holy Spirit my guide, I need not be ſolitary—till I ſhall once more join my departed ſaint, never more to be ſeparated; which God grant in his good time, according to his word and promiſe in our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. From your faithful and afflicted, W. J.

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. IX.

Staindrop, *continued.*

RABY CASTLE, which ſtands ſo near this town, has undergone within theſe few years many alterations. A new arrangement has been given to a part of its plan; many of the exterior and interior decorations have been modernized, according to the received ideas of improving the works of our anceſtors, by introducing thoſe familiar architectural objects which profeſſional men cannot diſpenſe with. However, Raby caſtle yet preſents a noble and extenſive ſcene of ancient ſplendour. Although we may expreſs a wiſh, that the marks above hinted had not been affixed to this ſuperb pile; yet, when we conſider that the caſtle itſelf is ſtill ſtanding, ſtill inhabited, and ſtill in perfect repair, our admiration is excited at the good ſenſe of the noble owner, who prefers the manſion of his anceſtors to reſide in, before the tranſitory villas of the preſent day, which only exiſt while the ſtyle of their architecture holds a momentary ſway over the fluctuating taſte of modern times.

The exterior of this caſtle is a ſtriking example of the romantic turn of former days. The indeſcribable forms of gates, towers, walls, and buttreſſes, that, at each adventurous ſtep, meet the exploring eye, well reconcile our minds to give a willing belief to all the ſtories of warlike knights, of beauteous dames, of gallant tournaments, of noble feaſts, of trophied halls, and painted bowers, that fill the pages of our books of chivalry: nay, we are not inſenſible to the whiſpered tales of fairies, giants, ghoſts, and ſpectres. Fantaſtic deluſions of a ſoul entranced! ye may ſurely there a while hold your pleaſing reign.

If any one deride theſe ideal charms, I ſhall anſwer, Raby caſtle has no delights for him. I hope, I ſhall not be *too confident* when I expreſs my thoughts, that few of my readers will be found to contemplate our caſtellated ſtructures with other ſenſations than thoſe which I have juſt raiſed to their imaginations.

As I now glance over my ſeveral ſketches of this caſtle, I am ſtruck with the amuſing irregularity of every part of the deſign; while, like a labyrinth, its plan ſtill eludes my eager expectation to find again the portal that firſt invited my curious inveſtigation to trace the ſyſtem that formed its various parts. I ſcarce give credit to the efforts of my pencil, when I find that moſt of the elevations of the walls have their lines inclining inwards; a peculiar and whimſical mode of maſonry, though not without its uſe in point of giving ſtrength to the building, and in giving a fine picturesque effect to the whole ſcene.

At my leaving this intereſting pile, I regretted that I had not been ſo fortunate as to have ſeen the great hall in its original ſtate, before it was divided into two ſtories, as it now appears. The lower ſtory preſents a modern hall, with fancy columns, fancy groins, and all the fancied enrichments now in general practice. As for the upper ſtory, its guiſe made ſo little impreſſion on me, as, being ſolely intent on ſketching the original works, that it has entirely ſlipped my memory.

Wressel Castle, Yorkſhire, [1790.]

The preſent Duke of Northumberland is, I believe, the owner of this caſtle, which to appearance ſhews but part of a more extenſive building; a body and two wings, being all that now exiſt; yet their dimenſions are ſo extenſive, their apartments ſo various and ſo magnificent, that, ſhould an idea be conceived to revive its antient fame, by making it one of the reſidences of his Grace, Wreſſel caſtle would become once more the glory of this part of Yorkſhire.

At preſent, an honeſt farmer, his family, and the fruits of his induſtry, are all the objects that occupy this ſilent manſion. In one chamber, appearing as an anti-room, I particularly noticed an elaborate carved door with baſo-relievos, deſcriptive of ſome warlike deeds of the lords of this caſtle; and another door, giving admittance to a double ſtaircaſe, whereby two perſons might aſcend without ſeeing each

other.

other. The ſeveral ſtate-rooms were finiſhed in a ſtyle of the higheſt excellence of antient art, as was the interior of a chapel adjoining.

As I paſſed with awful ſenſations from room to room, gazing at the profuſe diſplay that every way caught my wondering eye, I could not but reflect on the mutability of human affairs.

Here were once all the faſcinating joys of honour, dignity, and ſplendour, united in one bright example of old Engliſh hoſpitality, to charm an heroic age, I now only found cold and forſaken walls, darkened windows, and barricadoed doors; with creeking floors, ſinking beneath the preſſure of the huſbandmen's tools!

In one part of this melancholy pile, where the light had been in part excluded, I own I felt ſome trembling momentos, which, in ſuch a ſituation, and in ſuch a frame of mind, few, I believe, would be inſenſible of: I heard—or, it may be, I thought I heard, ſome low hollow groans!—which, as my tremor increaſed, ſoon loſt their preſaging ſounds in diſtant air.

Returning to that part of the caſtle inhabited by the farmer, I received much hoſpitable attention, which ſoon calmed my agitated mind; and I bade farewell to this dreary abode, theſe ſad remains of former greatneſs.

I would not be ſuppoſed to give way to ſuperſtitious ideas; but a preſentiment ſurely poſſeſſed my ſenſes when at Wreſſel caſtle; for, ſoon after that period, I read in the public prints, that the whole fabrick had been burnt to the ground! AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *April* 15.

THE late Mrs. Foreſter (whoſe death you have recorded in p. 264) poſſeſſed, at Great Brickhill, Bucks, the identical clock which was at Whitehall at the time of King Charles's execution; and by which the fatal moment was regulated. This is now mentioned as a hint to the curious; the effects of Mrs. Foreſter being ſoon to be diſperſed by public ſale.

Yours, &c. A LOYALIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Felſtead, March* 26.

SOME time ago happened to ſtop at High Eaſter, one of the pariſhes called the Rodings, in Eſſex, and was induced to ſend to your reſpectable Magazine the incloſed liſt, as it records what I think many remarkable inſtances of longevity in one church-yard, where, I believe, the graves without any memorial, and thoſe of people who died under the age of the youngeſt mentioned in this liſt, do not in number double the following:

	aged		aged
Margaret Lambert	70	Sarah Saltmarſh	88
Glaſſcock Brown	71	Joſ. Walker	58
William Brown	75	Dan. Firmin	60
Anne Brown	81	Lydia Styleman	60
John Brown	97	Eliz. Gardiner	86
Joſeph Matthew	56	Joſ. Townſend	65
Joſeph Matthew	72	Rebecca Wilſon	58
Mary Matthew	85	John Wilſon	77
Robert Hadſeley	60	Mary Mead	72
Robert Hadſeley	75	Rob. Sorrell	64
Robert Barnard	74	Eliz. Sorrell	70
Eliz. Witham	85	Barlee Miller	62
Thomas Witham	60	Suſannah Rumſey	99
Thomas Saltmarſh	62	James King	64
Margaret Saltmarſh	64	Anne Green	83
Thomas Saltmarſh	87		

By inſerting this you will much oblige a conſtant reader,

FELSTEDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Northampton, Apr.* 16.

TO the mournful catalogue of fatal accidents that have ſo recently happened by fire, you have now to add one more, which, if conſidered in all its circumſtances, is, perhaps, as painful to the feelings as any that has been recorded. On Thurſday, the 4th ult. Mrs. Andrew, the wife of Robert A. eſq. of Harleſton park, in this neighbourhood, was induced, through exceſs of care and fear of fire, to ſit up after the family till her maid-ſervants ſhould have finiſhed their work in the laundry, which was at a diſtance. Whether ſhe fell aſleep, which is probable, we cannot ſay; but by ſome unfortunate accident her cloaths caught fire, and, before her ſcreams could be heard, ſhe was ſo terribly burnt, that when aſſiſtance came, alas! it proved ineffectual; ſhe lived only to linger in dreadful agonies near three days. The feelings of an affectionate family upon ſuch an occaſion are not eaſily to be deſcribed, hardly to be conceived. Their happineſs was centered in her, and hers in them. She was the eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas Thornton, eſq. of Brockhall, in this county, from whoſe aſſiduous care, added to a mother's bright example, ſhe imbibed ſuch principles as made her in theſe times (perhaps they would in any) a remarkable pattern of piety and prudence;

dence. Many of her children she lived to see happily settled; she left them all to bewail their unspeakable loss: and, whilst engaged in preparations for the marriage of her eldest son, and heir of the family, it pleased Providence (and may His will be always done!), by a sudden and unexpected stroke, to withdraw her from the fleeting pains and pleasures of this life. She died April 7.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 26.

YOUR correspondent, p. 109, will find, in p. 352 of Mr. John Berriman's Sermons, preached at lady Moyer's Lectures, a list of the several preachers from the first foundation to the year 1740-41; with a distinction of such as had, in the year 1741 (when Mr. J. B's Lectures were published), been printed. This list of preachers was supplied by Mr. Charles Wheatly. Subsequent to that time I know of no list, nor indeed of the publication, of any sermons preached at Lady M's Lecture, excepting only those by Mr. Clements, which were preached in 1757. That worthy man* might possibly be able to supply some, if not all, the particulars necessary to complete the list. It would likewise be desirable to have such extracts of the deed or will of lady Moyer as would enable your readers to judge of her ladyship's intention in founding the lectureship, as well as of its duration. Dr. Waterlands, who was the first preacher at it, and who published his discourses, in his title-page writes, that they were preached "upon the encouragement given by the lady Moyer, and at the appointment of the Lord Bishop of London." It is much to be wished that this useful institution, if such is at present in existence, should be restored to its original respectability; and that these important lectures should fall to the lot of one of the most able and experienced divines.

Prefixed to Bp. Hurd's Sermons preached at Bp. Warburton's lecture, is an extract of the deed of trust for founding that lecture. To bishops Hurd, Hallifax, and Bagot, succeeded, I believe, Dr. Apthorp; but of that I am not certain. Since that time the list would easily be filled up, as there can have been only three in addition to the present lecturer. Some of your correspondents, and, if I mistake not, the able and respectable divine who writes under the signature of R. C. may possibly supply you with a regular list of the preachers at the Bampton lecture. An extract of Mr. Bampton's will is prefixed to Mr. Professor White's Sermons. The date is not mentioned; but, I think, Dr. Neve was the first lecturer appointed; to him succeeded (though in what order I cannot exactly tell) Holmes, Cobb, White, Churton, Bandinell, Croft, Hawkins, Shepherd, Tatham, Katt, Morres, Wintle, Veysie, Gray, Finch, Hall. One or two names have escaped my memory; but these may possibly be of some use towards the list, which may easily have the Christian names added to them by some of your correspondents, who have access to the printed sermons. It seems advisable that the lecturers in every such establishment as I have mentioned should annex to their publications both such extract of the deed or will as applies to the foundation, and a regular list of the persons who have been appointed. Such an insertion in your Magazine would doubtless be acceptable to your clerical readers.

In the Encyclop. Brit. tit. *Boyle's* Lectures, we find, that they are a course of eight sermons preached annually, set on foot by the Hon. Robert Boyle, by a codicil annexed to his will, in 1691; the design, "to prove the truth of the Christian religion against Infidels, without descending to any controversies amongst Christians; and to answer new difficulties, scruples," &c. He assigned the rent of his house in Crooked-lane for the support of the lecture to some learned divine within the bills of mortality, to be elected for a term not exceeding 3 years, by the late Abp. Tenison and others. The fund proving precarious, the fund was ill-paid; to remedy which, the said archbishop procured a yearly stipend of 50*l. per ann.* for ever, to be paid quarterly, charged on a farm in the parish of Brill, in the county of Bucks. A. M.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

HOW many subjects for the pen and pencil lay buried in obscurity throughout this vast metropolis; and how much do I regret that no skilful

* He is now no longer living. EDIT.

and perſevering Antiquary hath endeavoured to bring to light the hidden treaſure! Is there no gentleman of leiſure and ability that will undertake to gratify your readers in a purſuit of this kind? I hope and truſt there is. Your pleaſing commentator on Architectural Innovation has endeavoured to ſtem a torrent too violent and too rapid for the feeble (in this inſtance) voice of Reaſon. Let him viſit the precincts of St. Helen's*; for a ſubject, let him view the fiend Deva[illegible]tation ranging abroad, order vaniſhing, clouds of hallowed duſt enveloping him, walls nodding, chaos, ruin, and deſtruction, ſurrounding him. He ſpeaks in a voice of thunder. "Tremble, ye remnants of *ſuperſtition*, of *folly*, ye laſt traces of bigotry; henceforth from your ruins ſhall ariſe nought for ages to admire; periſhable and frail ſhall be the ſtructures I will rear! When the tempeſt ſweeps round them, terror ſhall prevail over their inhabitants, and no wall ſhall be found in ſucceeding centuries to mock the ſtroke of the pick-axe." He vaniſhes, and we look in vain for the ſmall remains of the convent of St. Helen's. Alas! it conſiſts now only of mutilated pillars, arches, and pieces of ruin! Hard and perverſe has been thy fate, hallowed building! How melancholy, how dreary, the ſound of the pick on thy vaulted roof! How diſtreſſing to ſee thoſe nicely-fitted ſtones, placed with ſo much care by hands many, many centuries mouldered and forgotten, torn from their ſeats, and thrown into one maſs of rubbiſh! And this is the end of a work that would have laſted for ages to come. The foundations are widely extended, and reach under the kitchin belonging to the hall as well as beneath the withdrawing-room; the whole exhibiting an idea of extent and magnificence. The removal of the terrace near the porch has ſhewn two maſſy buttreſſes, about 20 feet above the pavement, with ſmall pointed arches and door-ways, which prove the ground to have been much raiſed. The builder of the hall very judiciouſly left thoſe ſupports, and had artfully concealed them. I entered the crypt from the wine-merchant's door, who had occupied it as vaults, and found that the roof was the floor of the great hall. The labourers had broken through the arches, which are of great thickneſs and ſtrength. The firſt diviſion has four pillars in the middle, that range North and South. The arches ſpring from plain capitals and brackets. To the Weſt is a grated door; and near it a *piſcina*. Another door leads into a ſmall room or cloſet without light; and beneath it is a vault, which I dared not explore on account of the rubbiſh. There is an air of lightneſs in this portion of the place, not common, I believe, to ſuch buildings. A thick wall of brick goes acroſs, Eaſt and Weſt, perhaps as a prop to the wall above. Near it, on the Weſt, are three elegant pillars in the wall, ſlender, with pointed arches. In this part the capitals are ornamented with ſcrolls. Second wall ſeparates this from another ſpace. Hence was the entrance to the church of St. Helen's, conſiſting of three doors; and thence to one to the Weſt. The capitals are plain; which the groins are throughout. There are various ſlender pillars and niches the whole extent of the crypt. The dimenſions of the convent were very conſiderable, as many fragments of old ſtone-work are viſible almoſt as far as Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. On one, which formed the foundation of the withdrawing-room of the hall, is painted in black and white, heightened with yellow, a moſt maſterly ſketch (ay, Mr. Urban, one that would do honour to any artiſt). I am grieved to ſay it was too much mutilated when I ſaw it, to form a correct idea of what it was intended to repreſent; nor could I find what apartment it was in, or whether it had been incloſed from view; I can only bear teſtimony that it is on plaſter, and done in with water-colours; but, whether painted by antient or modern, I will venture to affirm it is poſſeſſed of infinite ſpirit, eſpecially one principal figure.

And now, Mr. Urban, would that this convent's remains might reſt in peace, or that the aſhes of the dead, moſt probably under its foundations, might never be diſturbed! Does no reverend monk repoſe under thoſe pavements where he once trod in ſolemn proceſſion, anſwering in awful pauſes to the diſtant organ? Hears he not the thunder of falling beams? Doth he not dread the approach, ſlow, but ſure, of the labourer, when, his bones muſt again viſit the day, and be tranſformed to ſome leſs quiet [illegible]

* See before, p. 276. Edit.

ſpot? No; you anſwer; and well it is for our "Architectural Innovators," that the power of remonſtrance and feeling is gone from them. Heavens! what a phalanx of ghoſts of princes, cardinals, biſhops, priors, monks, heroes, and ſtateſmen, would appal thoſe violators of eternal reſt! Imagine how they each would plead and ſupport their cauſe. The prince's frown, the biſhop's anathema, the hero's defiance, the ſtateſman's craft, would all flaſh from the tomb upon them. And would that, at leaſt in one inſtance, it could be permitted that the bones might defend their right! I have thus endeavoured (though feebly) to reſcue from oblivion a pile deſerving of a better fate, and, by my graver, to perpetuate the remembance of the hall. If my exertions do not *pleaſe*, I hope they will not offend. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 11.

WHEN formerly I have heard the corporal of a Cambro-Britiſh regiment, at morning or evening parade, calling over the roll of his company, diſtinguiſh them by "John Jones *one!* John Jones *two!*" &c. &c. &c. I little dreamed then, or when I firſt became a correſpondent of yours, that it might one day be neceſſary to give *me* a ſimilar *addition*. However, I feel much pleaſure in having it in my power to anſwer my *couſin* Alphonſo's query, in p. 194, as to the true reading of the old French motto on the ring: *De bon coer (cœur) eſt moun (mon) deſr (deſir)*. In Engliſh, "a good heart is my deſire."

Should the tunnel under the Thames be finally accompliſhed, it would be worthy the conſideration of the publick and of *Government*, how far a ſimilar one might be executed beneath the Tamar, near Plymouth. The neighbouring *miners* would be the beſt of labourers for ſuch an undertaking. To the preſent lord-lieutenant of Cornwall (the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe) ſuch a paſſage would be of inconceivable advantage. ALPHONSO.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 25.

MR. BRYDGES, in Memoirs of the Gibbon Family (LXVII. 1104), cites ſome paſſages from a curious little tract (printed in 1650) by M; and he thus fills up the Chriſtian name of the author (*Matthew*). In another copy of that tract, *Mat. Carter* in MS. is added in the title-page to *M.C.* the initials of the names. The author's letter to the publiſher is addreſſed "to the truly noble, and my worthily honoured friend, Sir C. K." and C. K. is the ſignature of the prefixed letter to the reader. Qu. who was Sir C. K.?

Mat. Carter is noticed at p. 39, in a paragraph that follows that quoted by Mr. B. at p. 1105; which thus concludes, c. 2, l. 29: *Mr. Thomas Peake, marched to Sandwich.* In the book it is,

"Mr. Thomas Peak, with about ſeven ſcore trained men, being then by reaſon of the weakneſſe of the weather on horſeback, as dragoones, marched towards Sandwich, having diſpatcht a meſſenger with a letter to the mayor of that town to adverti/e him of their comming and intentions. Where when they came, they found the ports all ſhut, and guarded round about the town. Then Maſter *Mat. Carter*, by appointment of the reſt of the gentlemen marching in the head of the men, gave a ſummons to them; but they at firſt refuſed to open the gates; till, after ſome parley with them, an officer aſked him if Sir *Rich. Hardres* were there or not, who was one of the deputy-lieutenants for the parliament; who comming to them, and demanding entrance, the recorder of the towne came out and told him, that the mayor's orders were, that if he came the gates ſhould be opened, but not elſe," &c.

P. 1106, l. 39. The next day the whole met at a rendezvous at *Barming* down, near Maidſtone. In the book, at p. 81, the paſſage alluded to is,

"Having now thus reſolved, they appointed a rendezvouz at *Barham* downe, ſome three miles diſtant from *thence* towards Maidſtone; where Lord Norwich was proclaimed generall in the head of the army," &c.

Barham is evidently an error of the preſs for *Burham*, and *Burham* down is about three miles from Rocheſter towards Maidſtone; and after the repulſe at Stone-bridge, near Graveſend, the army was divided into quarters in Rocheſter, Strood, and Chatham, p. 79. There is an open piece of ground near *Barming*; but its common appellation is Barming-heath.

At p. 78, it is related, "that when they (the army) came back to Rocheſter, Maſter *Mat. Carter* having received commiſſion of quarter-maſter-generall of all the forces then raiſed, or to be raiſed, in the county, from the commiſſioners and gentlemen en-

gaged,

gaged, received orders for the quartering them there." W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 5.

THE Attorney-general little ſuſpects, while on the ſcent after rank treaſon, how much of the poiſon of democracy lurks under the ſmooth foliage of religious profeſſion. The maſs of apparently inſipid nonſenſe written to puff off the *philanthropic* labours of certain miſſionaries is particularly recommended to his attention. Pamphlets of this leaven uniformly repreſent the French revolution as the choſen inſtrument in the hand of Providence for fulfilling the prophecies of the Old Teſtament, and all its deſolating effects as operating to ſmooth the way for the triumph of "*Divine Truth!*" By which term is to be underſtood the crazy doctrine of every fanatic, from whoſe heated imagination, as from a crucible, Scripture itſelf, he would teach the ignorant to believe, comes forth purified and diveſted of all the obſcurities in which the ariſtocracy of learning had for ages involved it!

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 23.

P. 186, a. "an orle *between* 8 martlets." Should it not rather be thus expreſſed; an orle *within* an orle of 8 martlets; or, an orle, *and* orle of martlets; but, as more than 8 martlets are ſometimes borne in orle, why do ſome modern heralds omit to mention the number?

P. 186, b. *paſſim.* I know an inſtance, in the hall window of an old manſion, where the *cups* of a *vaire* coat have been miſtaken for, and are actually repreſented by, *bells*.

P. 191, b. r. Wenſley-dale.

P. 196, a. Perhaps biſhops may ſtill impale (or, rather, ſimply unite) their family arms with the arms of their ſee, only, the latter on the dexter ſide, becauſe churchmen, antiently, might be ſuppoſed not to have carnal wives, but to be *wedded* to the Church alone.

P. 201, a. l. 17. The lines were were written *about the year* 1735, as a ſort of ſchool-exerciſe, &c.

P. 203. b. Mountain *wind*, ſhould be mountain *winds*. Shakſpeare's Tempeſt, end of act I. ſc. II.

Ibid. *ult.* r. Octogeſimum.

P. 203, a. r. farra.

P. 245, a, and b. Is the deſcription of a concuſſion of the earth, and the conſequent phænomenon, to be referred wholly to the iſland of *Guernſey* or of *Wight*, or partly to each? the news-papers ſeeming to have confounded the two!

Mr. URBAN, *April* 18.

EVERY exertion for the removal of inveterate bad prejudices is certainly moſt laudable, but, like other virtuous purſuits, too often in the preſent age, which aſſumes to itſelf the character of high benevolence and philanthropy, it evaporates in praiſe, and dies neglected. This the Committee at Lloyd's muſt have already experienced, for they once already remitted thoſe exertions which they have now reſumed; and they plainly tell the objects of their charity, that they muſt not expect a long continuance of it. I wiſh, Mr. Urban, they may not find that the poor of this country are like young birds, who will open their mouths to take in food as long as the parent brings it and puts it in; but, were that aſſiſtance to fail, they would inevitably ſtarve. Nothing is more flattering to human goodneſs, than to repreſent to itſelf the aptneſs of imitation of the good works of which it ſets the ſtriking example. But take the great maſs of London poor, nurtured in habits of dram-drinking, pawning their cloaths, and engaging in lotteries, and ſay if they will put themſelves out of their way to make a ſtew for themſelves. Let this be preached from every pulpit, and inculcated from every door, and ſee with what effect towards bringing it into practice. The maſs of mankind are helpleſs, from indiſpoſition, from idleneſs, from inconſideration, from vice. While drams are to be procured, will they reſiſt the temptation to old indulgence? And, while diſtilleries and lotteries are eſſential to the ſupport of the State, the bulk of the people muſt be the victims of State-policy. May not the ſame be ſaid of pawnbrokers, whom it has been found expedient to put under ſtrict regulations? Can any good reaſon be given why they ſhould ſubſiſt at all? To the induſtrious and honeſt, can they be of uſe? and to the idle and roguiſh (it is feared) they are but too frequently the receivers of ſtolen goods, acceſſaries at leaſt to thievery, if not ſometimes thieves themſelves.

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That men may be wearied of well-doing, the very laſt ſpeech of the great Abolitioniſt ſtrongly declares. Yet, with all his piety, how would he like to be told that he is fighting againſt that Word of God, which declares that the poſterity of Canaan, the ſon of Ham, ſhould never be free? He may apply this to the ſubjugation of the Canaanites by the Jews, the offspring of Shem. But, not to mention that thoſe nations were extirpated, the puniſhment of Ham was inflicted on his poſterity, which was ſpread far beyond the borders of the land of Canaan. Who does not remember the fate of the bill for naturalizing the Jews? which, though it actually paſſed into a law, was repealed within ſix months.

Yours, &c. ALBIONICUS.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1798-9.

H. OF COMMONS.

December 14.

THE ſheriffs of the city of London preſented a petition from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council, againſt the bill now pending in parliament, for the erecting wet-docks in Wapping.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the report of the Committee on the income bill be now taken into further conſideration.

Sir *John Sinclair* ſaid, he thought it a duty incumbent on him to take the earlieſt opportunity to ſtate his ſentiments againſt a meaſure ſo repugnant to the feelings of Engliſhmen and to the principles of the Conſtitution. The Houſe, he obſerved, was aware that this was one of four meaſures adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for procuring the ſupplies for the carrying on the war. One was, the raiſing the extraordinaries within the year; the next was, the raiſing a ſum by aſſeſſed taxes, which was abandoned for the preſent plan; the third was, by voluntary contribution; and the fourth was, to procure the ſupplies by a tax on income to the amount of ten millions, and the remainder of the ſupplies for the ſervice of the year to be provided by the cuſtomary mode of loan. The laſt, he profeſſed, had his decided preference; as the funding ſyſtem had, from experience, proved the moſt valuable ſource of finance to the kingdom. This new financial plan of raiſing part of the ſupply within the year, he conceived, was liable to many objections; but, if it were what the right hon. Gentleman himſelf advanced, why then have recourſe to half meaſures, and not raiſe the whole of the ſupplies without any loan? By ſuch a ſtep, the Houſe would not have the whole advantage of either ſyſtem, though it would doubtleſs have all the inconvenience of both. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, he ſaid, took to himſelf conſiderable credit, in conſequence of the riſe of the ſtocks, which he would have the Houſe imagine proceeded from his plan for the redemption of the land tax, when in fact it proceeded from our victories at ſea, and the conſequent increaſe of our commerce. In his opinion, to raiſe the ſum required, it would be much better to blend capital and income together. He recommended, in lieu of the plan, that it would be much better, and more equitable, to tax capital one-half, and income five *per cent.* For inſtance, ſuch was the inequality of the preſent ſcheme, that if a man had an income of 600l. a year, and another had 20,000l. in the three *per cent.* which produced him the ſame ſum annually, the ſtockholder, by ſelling out, to meet the operation of the tax, would do it to much greater advantage than the landholder. With reſpect to land, there were a variety of matters, he remarked, which ought to be taken into conſideration; for inſtance, the legal expences to protect the property, the ſum to be deducted for improvement, for the repairing of roads, bridges, &c. Theſe were circumſtances to which the ſtock holder was not liable, and was worthy the particular attention of the Legiſlature. A tax on income, as laid down in the preſent bill, was a tax on induſtry—while profligacy and idleneſs eſcaped the proviſions of the act. With reſpect to profeſſions being taxed, it was extremely oppreſſive; the unfortunate lawyer may be ruined by party perſecution, or by any public calamity; and though he may be in the receipt of 500l. *per ann.* one year, the next probably he would be without a brief. There were three claſſes which would embraced; firſt, thoſe who lived within their annual income; the ſecond, thoſe that lived up to their income; and the third claſs was, that which

did

did not, nor would not, live up to their income. The bill was introduced, he ſaid, for the purpoſe of getting at the miſers in this kingdom; the number of theſe the Hon. Baronet computed at 3000; their income he eſtimated at three millions; ſo that his calculation in this particular muſt be wrong, as from theſe he could not get more than 300,000l. With reſpect to thoſe who lived up to their income, it would be a ſevere hardſhip on them; for they muſt borrow as well as the other claſs, and retrench. Now, the conſequence of this would be, that emigration would take place, and a conſiderable and alarming deficiency in the Exciſe and Cuſtoms would enſue. He next adverted to the tax on Iriſh and Colonial abſentees. This he conſidered a ſevere hardſhip: taxes, he ſaid, were doubtleſs given in return for the protection afforded the ſubject by the Government. But this was a ſpecies of double taxation, as they were taxed by their own repreſentatives at home. Such a tax, he ſaid, was not conſonant to any principle of juſtice, and was, he believed, without example.—He next reprobated the meaſure, as taxing the funds contrary to pledge of parliament; and it was diſgraceful to the Houſe, in his opinion, not to reſiſt it, for it was the firſt time that ever a tax on the funds made any part of the Engliſh Miniſter's budget. He was againſt the bill for the inquiſitorial power which it veſted in the commiſſioners—the oppreſſive tendency of a diſcloſure of property—and the effects that it would have on the annual income of the country, in conſequence of gentlemen of moderate fortunes curtailing their expences. He was of opinion that a Select Committee ſhould have been appointed, to enquire into the ſtate of the income of the country, and who would point out leſs exceptionable means of procuring the ſum required by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. *Simeon* ſaid, he ſaw the bill in quite a different point of view from the Hon. Baronet. Laſt year, he ſaid, he was againſt the aſſeſſed taxes; but he was happy that the Houſe paſſed the bill, as it prepared the public mind for the preſent bill, which was a much leſs exceptionable meaſure. He appealed to the candour of the Houſe, if the harſh expreſſions uſed by the *Hon.* Baronet and other gentlemen *were juſtifiable? Inquiſitorial* was indeed a hard word!—What idea did it convey to the vulgar? Why, that the commiſſioners were to travel about the kingdom with racks, axes, and guillotines. As to the ſurveyors being branded with the name of ſpies, that alſo was an unjuſtifiable epithet. If this language were admitted, the attorney general was a ſpy, and the ſolicitor-general was a ſpy alſo! (*A laugh.*) As to the alarming picture which the Honourable Member drew of emigration, the publick would be taught to believe that all the ſhips and boats in the river were engaged for that purpoſe. But whither, he aſked, would they convey them? Was it to France, to Italy, or Holland? He apprehended that no London merchant would not chearfully pay 10 *per cent.* income rather than change his ſituation with any merchant of Amſterdam. With reſpect to a Select Committee, even with the Hon. Baronet at its head, he did not believe that they could produce any propoſition which would be more acceptable to the Houſe than that which had received the aſſiſtance, and was approved of by the united wiſdom, of Parliament. He did not conceive, he ſaid, that the people of England would withdraw its ſupport at this conjuncture, as the further proſecution of the war againſt an enemy, that had for its object univerſal empire and univerſal republicaniſm, and whoſe government was "as like any thing elſe as a Republican form of government." Mr. Simeon next proceeded to recapitulate the heads of the principal clauſes in the bill, and ſaid the meaſure on the whole had his decided approbation.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* ſaid, he gave notice laſt year of his intention to move for a repeal of the aſſeſſed taxes bill early in the preſent ſeſſion. His intention was, however, anticipated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but he lamented to ſay, that he had ſubſtituted a meaſure, in his mind, equally exceptionable. The preſent bill was by no means congenial, any more than the other, to the pure principles of the Conſtitution; but it was a rule of conduct which he laid down for himſelf, on the plan of the late Mr. Lee, that, whenever a bill was once paſſed, he conceived it his duty, to the utmoſt, to conform to the act of the legiſlature, nor would he, under any circumſtance, defraud the kingdom of a ſhilling. Such were his ſenti-

ments,

timents, though no man was a greater friend than he was to reform. He next called the attention of the House to the surcharges made against gentlemen on many occasions. He complained of such so far as an hardship; for instance, where he surcharged in the country, he had six weeks to appeal; it might so happen that he was attending his duty, and the returning to the country would be more expensive than if he paid the surcharge. In such case, he thought, where the surcharge could not be made out, that the person so wrongfully accused should be paid his expences. This proposition he laid down, he said, preparatory to a clause to that effect, which he intended to propose in a Committee on the present bill. Were the House to agree to the measure, he would doubtless pay his 20 per cent.; but he did not carry a pistol in his pocket to shoot the Chancellor of the Exchequer, like those who objected to a late requisition in Egypt. (This allusion, our readers will perceive, was to the rumour just then in circulation of Buonaparte's being shot at Cairo.) Mr. Taylor next proceeded to shew the danger arising in a commercial country from a disclosure of property; and was surprized that his hon. friend the solicitor-general did not rise with more than usual warmth to reply to the hon. gentleman, who had applied to him the appellation of a spy. He declared himself an enemy to the Excise laws, which no longer rendered any man's house his castle; for, a surveyor, under the present bill, could ransack every hole and cupboard in a man's cabin, to discover notes or property of any sort. Such a law he, however, hoped would never pass an English House of Commons; and he felt that he was conscientiously discharging his duty by giving the bill his decided negative.

The *Solicitor-general*, in an elaborate speech, spoke in favour of the measure; as did also Sir *William Young* and Mr. *Ellison*.

Sir *Francis Baring* spoke with much warmth against the bill; and pronounced it a measure that would ruin the commercial interest, and give a death-blow to the mercantile world.

Mr. *W. Smith* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, spoke for a considerable time; when the House divided; for the bill 183, against it 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

December 17.

The malt-tax bill, the pension duty bill, the navy and army seduction bill, and Lord Nelson's annuity bill, received the royal assent by Commission.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *William Scott* and another member were sworn in, and took their seats.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the bill for imposing a duty upon income.

Mr. *Tierney* suggested that, on account of the lateness of the hour (seven o'clock), it would be proper to defer the Committee till next day.

For the Speaker's leaving the chair 116; against it 3.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the bill, Mr. *Smith* in the chair.

Mr. *Tierney* objected to that part of the preamble which said, "that the assessed taxes had been unequally levied." This was an assertion, he observed, of which there was no proof before the House.

Lord *Hawkesbury* said, that no proof was necessary of the frauds which had been practised. It was sufficient to observe, that the present measure was of a nature more general than that of last year.

Mr. *Lloyd* spoke in favour of the bill. He said, that in this measure of equal taxation, and on an occasion where all were called upon to contribute, the Minister had only met the wishes of the people.

The question was then put, "that the preamble stand part of the bill."

Mr. *Tierney* opposed it, on the ground of its false insinuation. It contained a harsh, and, he thought, an unwarrantable reflection on the gentry of England, by stating that the most profuse evasions of the assessed taxes had taken place.

Mr. *W. Smith* opposed; and Lord *Hawkesbury*, Mr. *Jones*, and Mr. *Elson*, spoke in favour of the preamble, which the Committee then agreed to form part of the bill.

The first clause of the bill, which expressed in general terms the expediency of raising a part of the supplies necessary for the public service within the year, was then read; in which, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*,

Exchequer, a few verbal corrections were made.

Mr. *Tierney* objected to the principle of this clause, as being in open violation of the terms upon which the loan of last year had been contracted.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that no agreement whatever upon the subject had been made with the contractors for the loan alluded to. Upon this point both these gentlemen spoke several times.

Sir *W. Young* also said a few words on the subject; after which the clause, in its corrected state, passed the Committee.

H. OF LORDS.

December 18.

Previous to the second reading of the bill to empower his Majesty to accept, for a limited time, the voluntary offers of a certain number of the British militia to serve in Ireland, Lord *Holland* rose, and expressed his surprize at a bill being treated as a matter of course, which infringed upon the Constitution, and tended to break the faith of Government with the people. He thought Ministers merited blame for not having had notice given to their Lordships, that they might have attended, to give the question the most serious discussion.

Lord *Grenville* said a few words; after which the bill was read a second time.

December 19.

In a Committee, went through the bill to allow the British militia to serve in Ireland.

Mr. Hobart, and other members from the Commons, brought up a bill for allowing further time for the redemption of the land tax, the loan bill, and inclosure, and a naturalization bill; which were read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Jekyll* presented a petition from the inhabitants of the city of Rochester, praying for leave to erect a theatre in the said city.

The loan bill was read the third time, and passed; as was also the amended land tax redemption bill.

The House, in a Committee, resumed the consideration of the income bill.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer said*, he could not take upon him to say that the plan, the outlines of which had been submitted to the House, would every where meet with approbation; but it was one he had well considered, and it proceeded greatly on the opinions and suggestions of persons eminently conversant with mercantile subjects. It was not quite a new scheme; for, on a late memorable occasion, when the commerce of the country was in need of a temporary support from adventitious credit, nearly similar methods were taken in administering the aid of parliament. This happened in 1793, when commercial exchequer bills were issued on the credit of merchants; a case of all others perhaps the most delicate; yet all necessary discussions of the circumstances took place, and the individual distribution of the aid was by a number. He understood, that, minute and circumstantial as were those proceedings, it was never known who had been assisted.

On the reading of the clause concerning surveyors, Mr. *Tierney* proposed a clause to enable the commissioners to prevent surveyors from acting, in case they should conduct themselves in a troublesome and vexatious manner, by surcharging people more than they had a right to do. This clause was negatived.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved an amendment in the clause concerning surveyors, which was agreed to; the object of it was, to let the commissioners have the power of suffering the rate any person should pay to remain as it had been first settled, notwithstanding that the surveyor might represent such persons income to be greater.

The clause requiring the disclosure of income upon oath, in order to do away the surcharge, produced a long conversation. The question being put, the Committee divided; ayes 60, noes 4.

A considerable difference of opinion arose on the clause which gives to the surveyor or inspector the right of appealing from the decision of the commissioners to the higher commissioners.

Mr. *Tierney* prest the propriety of adjourning the consideration of the clause to a future night, as the House was thinly attended.

After a discussion, which occupied nearly two hours, the Committee divided; Ayes 59, Noes 9.

(To be continued.)

74. *An Index, drawn up about the Year* 1629, *of many Records of Charters granted, by the different Sovereigns of* Scotland, *between the Years* 1309 *and* 1413; *moſt of which Records have been long miſſing: with an Introduction, giving a State, founded on authentic Documents ſtill preſerved, of the antient Records of* Scotland, *which were in that Kingdom in the Year* 1292. *To which are ſubjoined, Indexes of the Perſons and Places mentioned in thoſe Charters, alphabetically arranged. Publiſhed at the Deſire of the Right Honourable Lord* Frederick Campbell, *Lord Clerk Regiſter of* Scotland, *with a View to lead to a Diſcovery of thoſe Records which are miſſing. By* William Robertſon, *Eſq. one of the Deputies of the Lord Clerk Regiſter for keeping the Records of* Scotland.

SCOTLAND is under the higheſt obligation to Lord Frederick Campbell, who was appointed lord clerk regiſter of Scotland in 1768; laid the foundation-ſtone of the general Regiſter-houſe 1774, of which his deputies took poſſeſſion, and, on Oct. 5, 1791, removed the records into it. His Lordſhip, in 1787, obtained, by the bounty of his Majeſty, 500l. per ann. for the ſupport of the fabrick, and for defraying annually contingent expences neceſſarily connected with it. He farther formed a deſign of getting the parliamentary records of Scotland printed; and the editor tranſcribed, with his own hand, as much of the earlieſt and moſt decayed as would fill two folio volumes, when he was directed to ſearch the Tower of London and the Chapter houſe at Weſtminſter for materials to ſupply deficiences. Mr. Aſtle diſcovered in the Britiſh Muſeum, Harl. MS. 4609, the index, now printed, of 51 parliament rolls and 3 books of royal charters, containing about 1845 charters and 30 decrees of parliament, which may fairly be preſumed to be ſtill ſomewhere exiſting; 22 rolls and 1 book of charters mentioned in it being ſtill among the other public records of Scotland. Mr. A. farther diſcovered, in the State-paper office, the moſt antient book of Scotiſh records now known to exiſt; which, on application to his Majeſty, was removed to the Regiſter-office at Edinburgh, and the contents may be found in this index, p. 99—112. In 1785 29 volumes of records relative to the thirds of the Popiſh benefices in Scotland, appropriated by the Legiſlature to the ſupport of the Reformed Clergy, were found among the papers of Rod. Macleod, clerk of the ſignet, who died in 1784, and given by his ſon to the Record-office. In 1794 were found, in a bookſeller's ſhop at Edinburgh, 8 volumes of the ſecretary of ſtate's regiſter of ſeiſins.

The preſent index exhibits a ſtate of the charters granted by different ſovereigns of Scotland, from the acceſſion of Robert I. 1306, till the 8th year of the regency of Robert I. of Albany, 1413, a period of about 108 years. There are no records in Scotland anterior to Robert I. Edward I. 1292, removed all he could come at, firſt to Berwick on Tweed, and thence to the Tower of London, of which a catalogue is printed in Sir Joſeph Ayloffe's Calendars of antient Charters, p. 327—330; alſo, p. 333—336, a different catalogue of ſuch as were removed, at the ſame time, to Roxburgh caſtle, and delivered back to Baliol's chamberlain, after he was crowned king of Scotland. When he ſurrendered his crown, 1296, Edward got poſſeſſion again of all the records, of many of which there are ſchedules in the Chapter-houſe, printed by Sir Joſeph Ayloffe and Rymer. Mr. R. does not admit the ſuſpicion that Edward I. deſtroyed the records of Scotland; but ſuppoſes they fell a prey to neglect, or damage, or accident; and ſome, perhaps, to the caution of the leading men in Scotland, who had obtained grants of the large eſtates of thoſe who had been forfeited for their adherence to Baliol and the Engliſh party; and this accounts for their not being mentioned in the famous treaty of Northampton, concluded about 21 years after the death of Edward I. "Now, although it may be *poſſible* that thoſe antient records, thrown aſide in ſome dark, unexplored corner, may ſtill remain preſerved, and that, on a future occaſion, ſome fortunate accident may reſtore them to light, yet it ſeems, on the whole, but too *probable* that they are now irrecoverably loſt." His countrymen are certainly indebted to Mr. R. for his exertions towards their recovery, of which he is too modeſt to give a detail. Among the rolls are mentioned ſeveral of the antient laws and cuſtoms of Scotland, which Mr. R. underſtands of thoſe excellent ones of David I. who contributed ſo much to civilize his ſubjects. Mr. R. vindicates the authority of

of *Regiam Majeſtatem*, a collection of Scotiſh laws, known by that name more than 370 years, and recognized by ſtatutes 1425; and he diſcuſſes the queſtion of the *dependence* of Scotland, which he totally diſproves *. He has another note on the *thanedoms* in Scotland, which he ſhews to be of Saxon original. Before Mr. R's work was publiſhed, a diſcovery was made of many of the miſſing rolls, in a large volume of "Charters, Evidences, and Antiquities, collected by E. Hadmiton;" *i. e.* Thomas Hamilton, firſt Earl of Haddington, one of the moſt remarkable men of his age, who, between 1592 and 1636, held ſeveral of the great offices of ſtate, in which he found time to proſecute the ſtudy of the different objects of law and antiquity. In this collection are charters of Robert Bruce David, and ſubſequent kings, and abſtracts of ſeveral, ſaid, in the index of 1629, to be illegible. Four charters are here printed.

In the Appendix are Obſervations, by the Editor, relative to an Act of Settlement of the Crown of Scotland, paſſed 1 Robert II. 27 March, 1371, indorſed *Declaratio Parliamenti ubi Johannes primogenitus Roberti habet ſuccedere in regnum*; of which remarkable inſtrument a fac ſimile has been engraved by the direction and at the expence of Lord Frederick Campbell, with the remaining ſeals appendant, and with a printed copy *per extenſum*. Till the crown became ſtrictly hereditary in the deſcendants of Malcolm III. by Margaret of the Saxon royal family of England, it was cuſtomary for the reigning king to declare his ſucceſſor. This whole publication does credit to the Lord Clerk Regiſter and his Deputy.

75. England's *Cauſe for Thankfulneſs. A Sermon, preached on the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving*, November 29, 1798. *By a Curate in the Country.*

THE curate needed not have been aſhamed to ſet his name to a ſermon which holds up this iſland as the bulwark of true religion and morality, againſt the *regular ſyſtem* planned with Satanic ſubtlety, and acted upon with unexampled zeal, for the *ſubverſion of every regular government*, and the *extirpation of the Chriſtian religion* and the very *name of our Redeemer* from the world. Text, Pſalm cxlvii. 12, 13.

76. *A Sermon, preached at the Meeting-houſe in* Carter Lane, *on* Thurſday, Nov. 29, 1798, *being the Day appointed for a National Thankſgiving. By* Thomas Taylor.

MR. T, from Pſalm xi. 11, in the plain language of unaffected piety, exhorts his audience to improve the ſucceſs then commemorated by humble truſt in, and prayer to, God, and by amendment of life.

77. *The Seventh Report of the Society for bettering the Condition, and increaſing the Comforts, of the Poor.*

THE firſt volume of theſe reports being completed, the ſecond opens with a prefatory introduction, by way of ſummary or abſtract of them. The increaſe of poor-rates is accounted for by the decreaſe of cottages, and the deprivation of forecaſt in the poor, by expending their whole daily pay or daily bread, to be remedied only by encouraging œconomy, by putting individuals in poſſeſſion of a cow, a cottage, and a garden, of their own. The objects of the Society are, "to ſearch for and diſſeminate uſeful and practical knowledge with regard to the poor; to co-operate with every plan that tends to increaſe their œconomy and domeſtic comfort; to hold up the induſtrious and thriving cottager as an example of imitation; and to promote his good habits, induſtry, welfare, and happineſs. At the ſame time we are not unmindful of the danger of diminiſhing inducements to exertion by *theoretical philoſophy*, or by *injudicious and miſapplied liberality*, which may habituate the mind to a reliance on regular and periodical aſſiſtance, and, making exertion and foreſight of leſs moment, deprive the poor of the beſt and moſt honourable reliefs which can only be derived from themſelves." At the ſame time the Society are ſenſible complete ſucceſs is not to be expected, though much has been *recently* done. The faults of the poor are aſcribed to a diſadvantageous ſituation, rather than to individual delinquency. As to *pariſh relief*, the fact is now pretty well aſcertained, that the beſt and moſt *œconomical* application of the parochial funds is that which tends to aſſiſt and encourage induſtry and good management among the poor in their own cottages,

* Without the help of a *ſpurious* or *ill-underſtood* legend of a coin. See our vol. LXVIII, p. 739.

cottages, &c.; ſupplying them with food, &c. at prime coſt, by village kitchen and ſoup ſhops, by pariſh-mills, and, above all, by friendly ſocieties, and finding out uſeful employment. Pariſh workhouſes are ſtated to be the common receptacle of all who apply for relief*.

Report XL. is an extract from an account of the management of the poor at Hamburgh, extracted from Mr. Voght's publication, 1796; by which it appears, that 7000 poor, divided into 60 diſtricts, each under 3 overſeers, and the whole under a board or committee of 15 directors, were provided with lodging, food, medicine, ſchooling, and employment.

XLI. Account of a cottager's family at Haſketon, Suffolk; by Jo. Way, Eſq.—A ſmall farmer's widow, *being excuſed her rent*, by her exertions brought up a family of 14 children till they were able to maintain themſelves, and then became a nurſe.

XLII. A ſupply of flour to the poor, by a friendly ſociety at Rothley, co. Leiceſter; by Thomas Babington, Eſq. 1795.—They ſold out 50l. worth of flour, for ready money, for 6d. a ſtone leſs than the dealers; which was, to the purchaſers, a ſaving of about 20 per cent.; more barley-flour than wheat-flour, till corn became cheaper, and in the pureſt ſtate. The plan was adopted at ſeveral other places in the county.

XLIII. Mr. Secretary Pelham eſtabliſhed a ſociety for the diſtributor round his villa near Dublin to diſtribute pecuniary rewards to deſerving ploughmen, farmers' ſervants and labourers, boys and girls.

78. *A Sermon, preached at the Viſitation held at* Grantham, May 14, 1798, *and dedicated, with due Reſpect, to the Rev.* John Pretyman, *D. D. Archdeacon, and to the Clergy of the Hundred of* Beltiſloe. *By* Samuel Hopkinſon, *B. D. late Fellow of* Clare Hall, *and Vicar of* Morton.

"TO avoid the trouble of frequent notes, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that paſſages within inverted commas are either entire quotations or partial alluſions to the Bible, Shakſpeare, Horace, Virgil, Junius, Gibbon, Pope, Soame Jenniŋgs, and Blair, to the Engliſh and Roman Hiſtories. Minute references to particular parts of the above remarkable books would be a reflection on the learned and reverend body to whom they are addreſſed. To thoſe few, if any ſuch there are, who have had neither leiſure nor inclination to read them, the author has nothing to ſay." Whether this advertiſement be not the greateſt reflection on the preacher and the audience, is ſubmitted to the judgment of the readers of this ſingular diſcourſe, from 1 John iv. 1, of 14 pages, levelled, principally, at the Methodiſts, among whoſe diſciples the preacher paſſed ſeveral years.

"The pureſt of all religions is perverted to ſanction deeds the moſt atrocious. An example of this ſort, diſgraceful in the extreme to the clerical function, occurred at a place within the memory of many here*, which, though remote by the diſtance of about 40 *Southern* miles, will never be forgotten ſo long as the true ſpirit of the Goſpel continues to be preached among us, or a ſpark of virtue continues to be cheriſhed in the world. I can only think it incumbent on me, as a Chriſtian miniſter, to notice this; but wiſh it had ever fallen to my lot to have expreſſed my diſapprobation in that very part of the diocele which has been ſo much diſgraced by the commiſſion of it." This was a refuſal to reſign a living, meant to be reſigned as ſoon as the perſon, in whom the right of preſentation was veſted, could diſpoſe of it in a manner ſuitable to the poverty of his condition. "When things were properly arranged, after the expiration of a year, the incumbent, being preſſed to reſign, not only [*not*] refuſed, but poſitively pretended to be ſhocked at the ſuppoſition of being capable of deſerting a ſtation to which he pleaded a righteous call from the Almighty."—"What is to be expected from young people in the lower *grades* of life, whoſe abilities do not enable them to try the ſpirits?" Another charge againſt this ſect is their auſterity; but the foremoſt of their good qualities is their zeal in the diſcharge of duty. As prejudicial to the Eſtabliſhed Church, the preacher notices the diſpropoſtionate value of preferments, which occaſions a careleſs diſcharge of duty.

* All are not univerſally *taken into the houſe*; but, in many pariſhes, of various extent, have occaſional weekly relief *out of it*. EDIT.

* This muſt be the living of Aldwinkle, co. Northampton; of which ſee our vol. XXXVII. pp. 507, 508, 592.

"During

"During the pure and happy æra of the R. R. P.* no part of their religious ceremonies was more strictly cultivated than the funeral. The author earnestly submits to the dispassionate mind of every considerate and well-disposed minister of God the absolute necessity of paying more than ordinary attention to the funeral-service. He feels no pride, claims no merit, in thus publicly declaring in what manner it is always performed within the precincts of his own church—not only over the rich man, who is 'cloathed in purple and fine linen,' but over the body also of the deserted stranger. Having obtained a profound silence, placed the friends of the deceased in a proper situation, and arranged all things in due order, every one uncovered at all times and under any sky, he repeats the service, without book, as a solemn *harangue* to the audience, who are *always exceedingly attentive*, raising or depressing, hastening or checking, his voice, as the tone and import of each word and sentence particularly requires."

"As 'many suns have revolved over 'my head' since I entered the vineyard of my Lord, in whose sight I am conscious I have not been an idle, I trust not altogether unprofitable, spectator, as 'the lengthning shadows forewarn 'us of approaching night,' as 'every 'envious year detracts somewhat from 'the life of man;' just so I am admonished, by the impulse of my own mind, of having passed the meridian of *my* day. These public opportunities cannot be often individually proffered us. I thought it, therefore, an incumbent duty, wishing to give no offence in any thing, to avail myself of this which has occurred of presenting you, my reverend brethren, with these *small, genuine efforts of my labours.*" Mr. H. concludes with recommending charity towards our dissenting brethren; & DIXI.

79. *The Life of* St. Columba, *the Apostle, and Patron Saint of the antient* Scots *and* Picts, *and joint Patron of the* Irish, *commonly called* Columkille, *the Apostle of the Highlands.* By John Smith, *D. D. one of the Ministers of* Campbeltown, *Honorary Member of the Antiquarian and Highland Societies of* Scotland. Edinburgh, 1798.

IT seems a phænomenon in the History of Scotland, that a minister of the Church of Scotland should write the life of a Popish saint. But let us hear his own account of it, in his preface:

"There is implanted in the mind of man a principle of curiosity which makes him desirous of knowing the manners and customs of others in distant places and in former times. This desire is particularly strong in regard to what relates to one's own country. We then feel a more than ordinary interest in viewing those customs, manners, and modes of thinking and acting, which prevailed in the days of our forefathers. To satisfy this curiosity, no mean is so likely as the particular history, anecdotes, and memoirs, of the men who, in their time, made the greatest figure in their country. In this view, the following account of St. Columba may not, perhaps, be unworthy of the perusal of such as wish to know something of the state of religion and society in the Highlands about 1200 years ago. No man ever lived, to whom the Highlands and Isles of Scotland were more indebted than to St. Columba; and perhaps few lived, to whom the British Isles in general were under stronger obligations. It was Columba who kindled that torch which, in the darkest ages, shed its kindly rays far beyond the limits of the Highlands, and which contributed much to enlighten even the South of Britain; for, according to the testimony of the venerable Bede, England was indebted for many of its most learned and pious divines to the seminary of learning established by Columba in a remote and obscure corner of the Highlands. Such are the revolutions effected by time in this world of strange vicissitude!

"In a period in which biography is so much in vogue, an account of the life of so extraordinary a man, and of such a benefactor to his country and to mankind, may claim some little attention from those who may, perhaps, at this day, be in part indebted for their comforts to the fruits of his labour and instructions. The conqueror of kingdoms may claim our admiration; but the enlightener and civilizer of nations deserves our love, esteem, and respect. The memory of the one, without any imputation of ingratitude, may be suffered to perish, but the memory of the other deserves to be honoured. The general taste, at present, is for books of a light, gay, and animating cast. But why may not even the readers of such books diversify their amusement, and bestow an hour or two on the perusal of the history of a man who may now be considered as so singular and extraordinary a character, that his life may well pass for novel? If, in the midst of gaiety, this should for a moment dispose them to be serious, where

* We suppose this means *Roman Republick.*

would be the great harm? Or, should it lead them to reflect, for a little, on the power of religion, with its pleasures and prospects, as exhibited in the life of Columba, what reason can they have to think that they should afterwards repent it, or that the time would not be well bestowed? Among the many expedients which they use for passing the time, might they not try, for once, how the reading an account of the life of a saint would pass a little of it?

"To the man who is truly pious and religious, the life of Columba cannot fail to be entertaining and useful. It will shew him the power of divine grace upon the soul, and the progress that may be made in holiness by a man entirely devoted to God, and aspiring to as high a degree as possible of glory, honour, and immortality. The contemplation of such a life will attract his regard, and powerfully engage him, in part at least, to follow his example.

"But the life of St. Columba is calculated to be still more useful to those in holy orders, as it furnishes them with a lively example of fidelity and zeal in the discharge of their important office, and with a fair copy of every grace and virtue that should adorn the sacred character. To examine how other men, in the same profession, have discharged the duty to which they were called, what manner of men they have been, and what manner of work they have done, may lead us to consider what we ourselves are, and how we ought to act, so as to obtain the *Well done!* of our Lord when we shall be called to give an account of our stewardship *.

"A laudable spirit for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts is at present gone abroad. To the missionaries employed in this important work it may be useful to have the example of the man who devoted his life to the same business, to know the means which he used, and the manner in which he acted, so as to have attained such wonderful success. For few, if any, since the days of the Apostles, had more success in preaching the Gospel to the heathens than the venerable St. Columba. May God, for Christ's sake, endow all who are engaged in the same office with a portion of the same spirit!"

* "The following pages were drawn up at first with this view, and intended to accompany some discourses on *lectures on the nature and end of the sacred office*, but which the bookseller chose to separate, that such as wished only for the one might have it without the other. Most of the notes and the appendix were, in consequence of this, drawn up partly for the sake of other readers, and may be passed over by such as do not choose to be interrupted by such matters as they contain."

The life of this saint was written in excellent Latin by two of his successors, Cummin and Adomnan *, the one 60, the other 83, years after his death. Dr. S. is aware of the many wonderful stories with which their accounts are stuffed; and that, in order to peruse the life of this great and holy man with patience and profit, we must strip it of that marvellous aid with which it has been so long invested, to separate the fact from the fable, and to shew the saint in his real character. Of these marvelous relations he does not profess to believe any; nor would he be so bold as to deny them all. The life of Columba is abundantly uncommon and interesting without them; and his example, as it will in that case be the more imitable, will also be more useful; and, with a view to emulation in usefulness only, do I attempt to unfold this holy man's character.

Some account of that saint has appeared in our vol. XXIV. p. 506. Campbeltown, of which our author is minister, was anciently called *Kil Chiaran*, from St. Ciaran, the tutor of Columba. We shall not repeat what was there said, and may be found in Butler's Lives of the Saints, and such like compilations, not to mention the accounts of travellers to the Western islands. Having thus laid before our our readers the doctor's motives for republishing this life, we shall not fatigue them with any extracts from it. Suffice it to observe that the doctrines which Columba taught were derived from the Scriptures, untainted with the errors which at that time prevailed in the Church of Rome; and his monastic institutions were borrowed from the Eastern Churches. He closed a long life June 9, A. D. 597, in his 77th year. "His extraordinary parts, piety, and usefulness, accompanied with a perpetual serenity of mind, cheerfulness of countenance, simplicity of manners, benevolence of heart, and sweetness of disposition, have deservedly raised him to the first rank of saints, or holy men. The contemplation of his life and character may teach all, and especially those in the sacred office, this useful and important lesson,—that

* These are both printed in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, Louvain, 1647, vol. II. and the second in Mellingham's *Florilegium*, by Gretzer, at Ingoldstadt, 1619. Pinkerton, *Vitæ Sanctorum*, 1789.

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"As 'many ſuns have revolved over 'my head' ſince I entered the vineyard of my Lord, in whoſe ſight I am conſcious I have not been an idle, I truſt not altogether unprofitable, ſpectator, as 'the lengthning ſhadows forewarn 'us of approaching night,' as 'every 'envious year detracts ſomewhat from 'the life of man;' juſt ſo I am admoniſhed, by the impulſe of my own mind, of having paſſed the meridian of *my* day. Theſe public opportunities cannot be often individually proffered us. I thought it, therefore, an incumbent duty, wiſhing to give no offence in any thing, to avail myſelf of this which has occurred of preſenting you, my reverend brethren, with theſe *ſmall, genuine efforts of my labours.*" Mr. H. concludes with recommending charity towards our diſſenting brethren; & DIXI.

79. *The Life of* St. Columba, *the Apoſtle, and Patron Saint of the antient* Scots *and* Picts, *and joint Patron of the* Iriſh, *commonly called* Columkille, *the Apoſtle of the Highlands.* By John Smith, *D. D. one of the Miniſters of* Campbelkown, *Honorary Member of the Antiquarian and Highland Societies of* Scotland. Edinburgh, 1798.

IT ſeems a phænomenon in the Hiſtory of Scotland, that a miniſter of the Church of Scotland ſhould write the life of a Popiſh ſaint. But let us hear his own account of it, in his preface:

"There is implanted in the mind of man a principle of curioſity which makes him deſirous of knowing the manners and cuſtoms of others in diſtant places and in former times. This deſire is particularly ſtrong in regard to what relates to one's own country. We then feel a more than ordinary intereſt in viewing thoſe cuſtoms, manners, and modes of thinking and acting, which prevailed in the days of our forefathers. To ſatisfy this curioſity, no mean is ſo likely as the particular hiſtory, anecdotes, and memoirs, of the men who, in their time, made the greateſt figure in their country. In this view, the following account of St. Columba may not, perhaps, be unworthy of the peruſal of ſuch as wiſh to know ſomething of the ſtate of religion and ſociety in the Highlands about 1200 years ago. No man ever lived, to whom the Highlands and Iſles of Scotland were more indebted than to St. Columba; and perhaps few lived, to whom the Britiſh Iſles in general were under ſtronger obligations. It was Columba who kindled that torch which, in the darkeſt ages, ſhed its kindly rays far beyond the limits of the Highlands, and which contributed much to enlighten even the South of Britain; for, according to the teſtimony of the venerable Bede, England was indebted for many of its moſt learned and pious divines to the ſeminary of learning eſtabliſhed by Columba in a remote and obſcure corner of the Highlands. Such are the revolutions effected by time in this world of ſtrange viciſſitude!

"In a period in which biography is ſo much in vogue, an account of the life of ſo extraordinary a man, and of ſuch a benefactor to his country and to mankind, may claim ſome little attention from thoſe who may, perhaps, at this day, be in part indebted for their comforts to the fruits of his labour and inſtructions. The conqueror of kingdoms may claim our admiration; but the enlightener and civilizer of nations deſerves our love, eſteem, and reſpect. The memory of the one, without any imputation of ingratitude, may be ſuffered to periſh, but the memory of the other deſerves to be honoured. The general taſte, at preſent, is for books of a light, gay, and animating caſt. But why may not even the readers of ſuch books diverſify their amuſement, and beſtow an hour or two on the peruſal of the hiſtory of a man who may now be conſidered as ſo ſingular and extraordinary a character, that his life may well paſs for novel? If, in the midſt of gaiety, this ſhould for a moment diſpoſe them to be ſerious, where

* We ſuppoſe this means *Roman Religion.*

would

would be the great harm? Or, should it lead them to reflect, for a little, on the power of religion, with its pleasures and prospects, as exhibited in the life of Columba, what reason can they have to think that they should afterwards repent it, or that the time would not be well bestowed? Among the many expedients which they use for passing the time, might they not try, for once, how the reading an account of the life of a saint would pass a little of it?

"To the man who is truly pious and religious, the life of Columba cannot fail to be entertaining and useful. It will shew him the power of divine grace upon the soul, and the progress that may be made in holiness by a man entirely devoted to God, and aspiring to as high a degree as possible of glory, honour, and immortality. The contemplation of such a life will attract his regard, and powerfully engage him, in part at least, to follow his example.

"But the life of St. Columba is calculated to be still more useful to those in holy orders, as it furnishes them with a lively example of fidelity and zeal in the discharge of their important office, and with a fair copy of every grace and virtue that should adorn the sacred character. To examine how other men, in the same profession, have discharged the duty to which they were called, what manner of men they have been, and what manner of work they have done, may lead us to consider what we ourselves are, and how we ought to act, so as to obtain the *Well done!* of our Lord when we shall be called to give an account of our stewardship *.

"A laudable spirit for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts is at present gone abroad. To the missionaries employed in this important work it may be useful to have the example of the man who devoted his life to the same business, to know the means which he used, and the manner in which he acted, so as to have attained such wonderful success. For few, if any, since the days of the Apostles, had more success in preaching the Gospel to the heathens than the venerable St. Columba. May God, for Christ's sake, endow all who are engaged in the same office with a portion of the same spirit!"

* "The following pages were drawn up at first with this view, and intended to accompany some discourses on *lectures on the nature and end of the sacred office*, but which the bookseller chose to separate, that such as wished only for the one might have it without the other. Most of the notes and the appendix were, in consequence of this, drawn up partly for the sake of other readers, and may be passed over by such as do not choose to be interrupted by such matters as they contain."

The life of this saint was written in excellent Latin by two of his successors, Cummin and Adomnan *, the one 60, the other 83, years after his death. Dr. S. is aware of the many wonderful stories with which their accounts are stuffed; and that, in order to peruse the life of this great and holy man with patience and profit, we must strip it of that marvellous aid with which it has been so long invested, to separate the fact from the fable, and to shew the saint in his real character. Of these marvelous relations he does not profess to believe any; nor would he be so bold as to deny them all. The life of Columba is abundantly uncommon and interesting without them; and his example, as it will in that case be the more imitable, will also be more useful; and, with a view to emulation in usefulness only, do I attempt to unfold this holy man's character.

Some account of that saint has appeared in our vol. XXIV. p. 566. Campbeltown, of which our author is minister, was anciently called *Kil Ciaran*, from St. Ciaran, the tutor of Columba. We shall not repeat what was there said, and may be found in Butler's Lives of the Saints, and such like compilations, not to mention the accounts of travellers to the Western islands. Having thus laid before our our readers the doctor's motives for republishing this life, we shall not fatigue them with any extracts from it. Suffice it to observe that the doctrines which Columba taught were derived from the Scriptures, untainted with the errors which at that time prevailed in the Church of Rome; and his monastic institutions were borrowed from the Eastern Churches. He closed a long life June 9, A. D. 597, in his 77th year. "His extraordinary parts, piety, and usefulness, accompanied with a perpetual serenity of mind, cheerfulness of countenance, simplicity of manners, benevolence of heart, and sweetness of disposition, have deservedly raised him to the first rank of saints, or holy men. The contemplation of his life and character may teach all, and especially those in the sacred office, this useful and important lesson,—that

* These are both printed in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, Louvain, 1647, vol. II. and the second in Mellingham's *Florilegium*, by Gretzer, at Ingoldstadt, 1613. Pinkerton, *Vitæ Sanctorum*. 1789.

we have in us a capacity, if exerted, of attaining, by the grace of God, to such measure, both of holiness and usefulness, as we are little aware of, unless we make a fair trial. And, without such a trial, it is to no purpose that we see in the lives of holy men how good we may *be* ourselves, and what good we may *do* to others. These two points are the sum of all that has been advanced in the account which we have given of the life of Columba."—An appendix contains his hymns, with translations, and a list of the churches and monasteries founded by him; another of his disciples and contemporaries, and an account of Iona and his successors.

80. *The Case of the People of* England, *addressed to the "Lives and Fortune Men," both in and out of the House of Commons, as a Ground for National Thanksgiving.*

THIS is a new edition of an old pamphlet, with a less obnoxious title. The principles are the same; Mr. Fox is the hero, the only man who can save the nation, by establishing peace and tolerance.

81. *More Truth for the Seekers; or, The Charges of Dr.* Markham *vindicated, in Opposition to the Defence of the Quakers imprisoned for not paying Tithes. By* George Markham, *D.D. Vicar of* Carleton, *in the West Riding of* Yorkshire.

AFTER detecting the weakness of the defence of his opponents, under the assumed name of Charles Wilson (LXVII. 51), whom they now acknowledge to be a man of straw, Dr. M. convicts them of *Obstinacy*, *Injustice*, *Hypocrisy*, and *Perjury*, and repels their charges of *Cruelty* and *Oppression*, for availing himself of the decree, and proceeding to demand his arrear of tithes, and the reimbursement of his expences, though he voluntarily relinquished nearly 1200l. of his fair demand upon them in these two articles, when the rest of the parish gladly embraced the terms. After the decree, one of these conscientious men *absconded*. He obviates their plea of conscience, and thus concludes:

"In prosecuting the claims of the Vicar of Carleton, I have professed, and still profess, to have been actuated by a regard to the rights of the Church; though I confess, if I had foreseen that this plea would have been protracted to so unusual a length, and involved such a complication of attentions as well as expence, I should perhaps have been deterred from so arduous an undertaking; but I was not disconcerted by new difficulties, rising, to all appearance, in endless succession. I can reflect with pride and triumph on my own conduct. I have asserted the cause of Truth; exposed the artifices of Hypocrisy; vindicated the rights of the Church; and exemplified to an improved Clergy the powers of self-exertion. I have also demonstrated, that, for 'high authorities' to affect the reputation of generosity, on account of sacrifices not made at their own expence, is but a poor and pitiful attempt at popularity. And now to conclude, inimical indeed to tithe-laws, but friendly to justice, sincerity, and truth, I demand of the Legislature, either to repeal those laws, or to facilitate their operation."

Of Dr. M's "Truth for the Seekers," and "The Defence of the Quakers," see p. 54.

82. *An Appeal to the Men of* Great Britain, *in Behalf of Women.*

THIS is one of the impertinent effusions of modern theorists and visionary reformers, who, instead of attributing the miseries and distresses of life to the real cause, the wickedness and mischievous passions of human nature, which they deny the existence of, or assert to be remediable, by leaving Nature to herself, without fettering her with *prejudices* of education, ascribe them to the *incorrect organization* of society, and the abuses of established institutions. Thus are they accountable for all the mischief that inevitably results from their system; which, by pretending to cure disorders, makes men fancy themselves more disordered than they are, and fits them for every experiment vain or wicked innovators can practise upon them. Thus the writer before us has *discovered* that woman, under the regulations of marriage, and the subordination in which the law has placed her, is frequently unhappy by the faults of others, and enjoys not that perfect liberty of conduct, for the loss of which no comfort or gratification can compensate. Man, therefore, is her tyrant and superior; odious subjection to his power is the cause of all her misery: it is unjust, because her abilities are equal, if not superior, to his; and every privilege which man enjoys in exclusion of women is an unwarrantable usurpation, absurd in theory, and oppressive in practice.—The language of this work is very incorrect, and even ungrammatical, and the reasoning weak and frivolous.

83. *A Letter to the Women of* England, *on the Injuſtice of Mental Subordination; with Anecdotes. By* Anne-Frances Randall.

IN the general confuſion of ideas, religious, moral, and political, we are not ſurprized to find claims ſet up for the female ſex, unſupported we muſt not ſay by *preſcription*, but we are juſtified in ſaying by *reaſon*. Mrs. R. avows herſelf of the ſchool of Wolſtencroft; and that is enough for all who have any regard to decency, order, or prudence, to avoid her company. She has travelled for her improvement; and what are the bleſſed fruits of her travels? Let the motley liſt of heroines ſubjoined to this letter, and the anecdotes of female characters, of all deſcriptions, interſperſed in it, ſpeak for themſelves.

84. *A Supplement to the "Remarks on the Signs of the Times;" with additional Remarks. By* Edw. King, *Eſq. F.R.S.A.S.*

MR. K's "Remarks on the Signs of the Times" were reviewed in our vol. LXVIII. p. 591, with general concurrence, though he conceived himſelf to be inſulted by the freedom of our critique. In conformity with the opinion he then held, reſpecting the ſecond book of Eſdras, by others deemed apocryphal, and, which would ſeem deciſive againſt its authenticity, not being found in any Hebrew or Greek verſion, he perſiſts in illuſtrating Scripture prophecy from it, as if the great events which were to come upon the world were not ſufficiently detailed in numerous prophetic writers, of whoſe genuineneſs no doubt is entertained. We cannot help again repeating, this is adding no ſupport to a good cauſe, any more than preſſing too many parts of true prophecy into one object, as is here done by Pſalm xlvi. The deſign of this ſupplement is, to produce paſſages from Zechariah and Iſaiah, reſpecting what has happened, and is now tranſacting, in EGYPT. Here we muſt beg leave to prefer the arrangement in our tranſlation of Iſaiah xix. to the new idea that the ¶ is, at ver. 23, placed a verſe too low; for, there appears to be no farther meaning; that which is implied in the verſes from ver. 19 to the end implying that the Egyptians, with the Aſſyrians, ſhould be united to the Iſraelites in the worſhip of the true God. Mr. K. is perſuaded that the xxth chapter of Iſaiah can refer only to Egypt. *The land ſhadowing with wings, which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia*, he refers to France, which, "in every map (and eſpecially upon *one well-coloured*), has *Spain* on one ſide, and *Germany* on the other, in the form of their outlines, *like two extended wings*, whilſt imagination might paint *Italy* as its tail, and *England* as its head. The *leg*, the *toe*, the *heel*, of Italy, and the *Delta* of Egypt, were alluſions not one whit more apt." We are willing to take upon ourſelves every imputation of dullneſs; but we cannot, for our lives, diſcover wherein *Germany* can reſemble a *wing* to France. Spain has ſomething like a pinion and an extended wing, terminated by the ſea; but Germany is blended with the vaſt Continent, reaching to the North Sea and Tartary. Nor is England enough connected to form a head, unleſs we ſuppoſe it *wrung* off from this monſtrous bird. This compariſon reminds us of that of all the provinces and places where the war raged of which Strada wrote the hiſtory to a lion ſquatted and putting one of his paws on a ſhield, as prefixed to the quarto edition of that work, 1651, where the lower part of the uplifted tail was contrived to paſs through Dover and the South-eaſt part of England. "*France* (continues Mr. K.) *is*, to a perſon in India, as the prophet was *geographically*, "beyond the rivers of Ethiopia." *France* was the *firſt* kingdom on earth that ſent ambaſſadors to foreign countries, to make *permanent* ſtationary *reſidences* for ſtate purpoſes, and whoſe example compelled other kingdoms to do the ſame. *France* alſo was the firſt country that ſent *miſſionaries* to all regions, travelling on vaſt lakes and great rivers in *canoes*, or *veſſels of the ſlighteſt conſtruction**. Mr. K. omits the word *ſaying*, printed in our Bibles in Italicks, and applies the following verſes to the command given to the divine meſſengers to go forth—againſt France, of which he finds "a prophetical picture, ſo ſtrongly painted with outlines that could not be miſtaken." Theſe are *poſſeſſors* of every ſpecies, *ſpread* into all regions by the deſcendants of the old *Franks*, who have been, in all points, the ſcourge of Europe, and whoſe deſcendants are now meting out and treading king-

* Stronger, ſurely, than *bull-ruſhes*;—trunks of trees and leather, if we miſtake not. EDIT.

doms

doms and ſtates, and whoſe land the rivers, the turbulent ſtreams and violence of the multitude, have ſpoiled. If we comprehend Mr. K. on what follows, it ſhould ſeem that he underſtood that there was a prior partial converſion of the Jews amid the preſent convulſions, and that they are to be the "preſent brought to the Lord of Hoſts of a people ſcatteired and peeled, or poliſhed, &c." But may we be permitted to aſk Mr. K. if the words of Iſaiah xviii. 7, as they ſtand in our tranſlation, are not more applicable to the ſame poliſhed, terrible nation before treated of? We would not inſinuate the ſmalleſt reflection on Mr. K's learning; but, according to Biſhop Lowth, the Hebrew original does not encourage the application of this prophecy, one of the moſt obſcure in the whole book of Iſaiah, to any nation but Egypt. The Biſhop and Mr. K. differ widely in their explanations of Iſaiah xxvii. 12, which the latter, on the authority of the LXX, refers to the preſent *blockade* of the coaſt of Egypt, from Alexandria to the Nile, both by land and water; while the former, more conformably, we preſume, to the *Hebrew* verity, refers it to the "*gathering* of the Iſraelites, from the flood of the river to the ſtream of Egypt;" and, while the one underſtands the great trumpet of ver. 13 of the great 7th trumpet of the Revelations, the other, more naturally, to the call of the Jews. We decline following Mr. K. through more of Eſdras, for obvious reaſons; and we ſuſpend our belief of the meeting of the Jews on the plain of Agada till Mr. Butler is better ſatisfied about it.

In an appendix Mr. K. vindicates his alluſions to inferior objects and diſcoveries in his illuſtrations of the vials by hiſtorical events, and particularly his alluſion to the diviſion of Poland. Much as we reſpect Mr. K's. pious inveſtigations, we muſt be permitted to expreſs our apprehenſions that theſe ſecond lucubrations are not ſufficiently calculated to ſerve the good cauſe he is engaged in.

85. Inkle *and* Yarico, *a Poem.* *By Mr.* C. Brown.

"THE ſtory of Inkle and Yarico, related in the XIth number of "The Spectator," is, perhaps, as affecting an one as can any where be met with. *So baſe* are the returns made by Inkle to Yarico, for the uncommon ſervice he received from her, that, if his ſtory were not allowed to be a true one, human Nature would not be thought capable of ſuch enormous wickedneſs." The ſtory, here done into rhyme, on the plan of Colman's opera on the ſubject, deſerves a better poet to ſet it off in more harmonious lines than

"Deſerving Yarico, great was thy load of care!"

Mr. Brown is a medical profeſſor and writer.

UNION WITH IRELAND.

86. *No Union! but Unite and Fall!* By Paddy Whack, *of* Dyot Street, London. *In a loving Letter to his dear Mother,* Sheelah, *of* Dame Street, Dublin.

THE ſubſtance of this arch letter may be ſeen in the concluſion: "But beware, Sheelah, of all their ſnares! If you do not make an Union with John Bull, but rather chooſe to be ſeduced to unite with the five French baboons, you will be plucked as bare, in half a year, my honey, as the bareſt rock on the Wicklow mountains. For, if there be NO UNION between yon and *John*, you muſt UNITE AND FALL, my jewel, and be an Iriſh Lazaroni. Then 'To be, or not to be? that is the queſtion,' as Kemble the actor-man uſed to ſay, when he paſſed my houſe in Dyot Street from his houſe in Caroline Street. And, arrah, pray do not, my dear and loving mother, Sheelah, mind now what Peggy Ponſonby, or ſuch ſpalpin, paltry, parliamentary prokers might perſuade you to do; but, remember, honey, this, once for all,—that a *fair*, an *equal*, and a *ſolid* UNION WITH JOHN BULL will make you happy, will enrich your children, will unite the Catholick to the Proteſtant, and the Proteſtant to the Preſbyterian; will make the Catholic prieſt happy, the Proteſtant prieſt happy, and the Preſbyterian parſon happy; and will form the whole maſs of population into ſuch an harmonious union of intereſts and of love, that, by Jaſus, I am certain we ſhall ſoon double the wealth and the population of all Ireland, my jewel: while others of your love-begotten ſons, Sheelah, ſuch as your dutiful ſon Paddy, will double the wealth and the population of Great Britain too,—*particularly the population, honey!* by enjoying an uninterrupted importation of the various commodities of all Iriſh traffick,

traffick, and all the good goods, honey, of Goody Good Old England. Arrah, my dear Sheelah, all this is from your dutiful and very loving ſon,

PADDY WHACK."

87. *A Letter to* Joſhua Spencer, *Eſq. on an Union. By* William Johnſon, *Eſq. Barriſter at Law.*

MR. S. having given it decidedly as his opinion, that, "circumſtanced as Ireland and England are, both with reſpect to their own particular internal concerns and their mutual relation to each other as connected kingdoms, and the particular ſtate of Europe at this moment, no poſſible Union of the Legiſlatures of the two countries can be for the advantage of the former," Mr. J. declares "himſelf to the principle of an Union, circumſtanced as we are, deliberately a friend;" and "ſees no hope of accommodation, or even of *ſecure hoſtility*, ſave what is preſcribed by an Union." One plan, yielding to the claims of the Catholicks, and admitting them into the united Legiſlature, would leſſen their weight in the ſcale, and effect the proſperity and happineſs of the country for ever; and the other, by excluding them, would place, as barriers againſt them, the united Legiſlature of the three kingdoms, with a majority of Proteſtants greater than their own boaſted majority in Ireland, which would ſecure, at leaſt, permanent tranquillity to that kingdom. He anſwers the objections raiſed to the oath taken by the yeomen corps, to ſupport the conſtitution and the laws, and, by the competency of the Legiſlature of the reſpective countries, to effect their change. This laſt objection is anſwered in

88. *Conſiderations on the Competency of the Parliament of* Ireland *to accede to an Union with* Great Britain. *By the Right Hon.* Charles *Lord Viſcount* Falkland;

who obſerves, this argument of Oppoſition "would, if allowed, go to the ſubverſion of the very conſtitution which they ſo much affect to admire, and which it is not only their duty, but their intereſt, to ſupport." If Parliament has not a right of deciſion on all queſtions whatever, where does that right of deciſion ſtop? and who are to be judges what queſtions it has a right to decide upon? If the people, how can their determination be collected? or, if they have a right to demand a new election on *any* queſtion, how is that conſiſtent with the power of diſſolution veſted in the Crown? If the People are paramount to the Parliament, the Government becomes a Democracy. The people cannot remove the repreſentatives they have choſen; nor does their right of petitioning prove that their conſtituents are not perfectly independent of them. Two branches of the Legiſlature conceived themſelves competent to tender the crown to William and Mary; and the preſent ſtate of Ireland is not an inſtance of leſs extraordinary deſcription. If it be ſaid that the ſeparation of the power of the Parliament of Ireland from the right of exerciſing it will go far in proving its want of competency to accede to the propoſed Union, ſuch an argument goes to prove that the conſtitution is ſo faulty, that it does not ſupply remedies for particular exigences. If then there is no aſcertaining the bounds of the power of Parliament; if there is no controul over it as to the queſtions which the deliberative parts of it may think proper to diſcuſs, except the mutual checks of its component parts of it on each other, and the regulations of its own eſtabliſhing, which itſelf may reſcind; then to what is Parliament not conſiſtently competent? At the ſame time, his Lordſhip does not deny to the people that proper proportion of influence in the adminiſtration of the government of the country which they derive from our admirable conſtitution.

89. *Legal Arguments, occaſioned by the Project of an Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *on the Excluſion of the* Roman Catholic *Nobility and Gentry, in both Kingdoms, from Parliament. By a Member of the Honourable Society of* Lincoln's Inn.

"THE object of the following arguments is, to prove that, whether the project of the Union be accompliſhed or abandoned, the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry ought, agreeably to the *principles of exiſting laws, and of the conſtitution of the Government, as by law eſtabliſhed*, to be reſtored, in both kingdoms, to the right of ſitting and voting in Parliament. This is attempted to be done by "cold, diſpaſſionate reaſoning, and by *legal* arguments, ſubmitted, not only to implacable animoſity and virulent prejudice, but to calm reflection and conſiderate judgement." He argues from the oaths appointed to be now taken by 18 Geo. III. c. 60, and 31 Geo. III. c. 32;

31; and that the declaration by 30 Charles II. involves matter of religious controverſy, not of political conſideration, matter wholly *ſpiritual*, not *temporal*. But he ſays, it is not meant to enter upon controverſial argument; he has a long note, a compariſon between the apparent conformity of the Catholic and Proteſtant Churches; and he obſerves, that the whole faith of the Roman Catholic Church, having lately undergone, before the moſt exalted tribunals in England, a ſtrict and ſcriptural examination, and been declared innocent as to ſociety, and tolerated *by law*, its particular points of faith cannot, in themſelves, juſtify a partial excluſion of the Roman Catholicks from Parliament. "With reſpect, therefore, to the Roman Catholicks of England, it has been proved that the diſability created by 30 Charles II. is partial, ſince it affects none but Roman Catholicks; that the *principle* on which it is enacted is deſtroyed by 31 George III. It has been proved, by this ſtatute, that the imputations formerly charged upon the Roman Catholicks are void of truth, as to thoſe who comply with the oaths therein preſcribed; that the oaths taken by Roman Catholicks are, in effect, adequate to thoſe preſcribed by 1 William and Mary, c. 2; that a total repeal of 30 Charles II. or a modification of the oaths taken at preſent by members of parliament, would not be *innovation*, interfere with any general *principle*, or moleſt any *ſyſtem* of laws. It has been proved that no one tenet of the Roman Catholic religion can impede allegiance to his Majeſty's perſon or government. It therefore obviouſly reſults, that the liberality, juſtice, and impartiality, of Engliſh Juriſprudence are called upon to remove all peculiar diſability inflicted ſolely upon Roman Catholicks, and to reſtore and allow the ſame privileges *to them* as are enjoyed by all Diſſenters from the Church of England." (pp. 25, 26.)

Ireland was long more oppreſſed by penal reſtraint on the Roman Catholicks, till relieved by modern Parliaments in the preſent reign. They have been proved, by concluſive evidence of the higheſt authority, to have been, as a body, innocent of the late horrible rebellion. The Roman Catholic Biſhops have vindicated their religion from all ſuch charges; and the diſtinguiſhed conduct of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry, during the late rebellion, can never be forgotten. The ſame diſability of ſuing and voting in parliament affects them excluſively in Ireland as in England, though they are tolerated and even allowed a college for education of youth. But this diſability may be removed in the one country as well as in the other, without introducing any *innovation*, without diſturbing any eſtabliſhed *principle*, without involving any *general queſtion*, without violating any *fundamental law*. When Union and Unanimity are ſo eſſential, "it is only by removing the cauſe of jealouſy and animoſity, by redreſſing all real and well-founded complaints, by granting to perſons according to their reſpective rights, by riveting the loyalty and affection of all his Majeſty's ſubjects of whatever denomination, by encircling around the throne RANK, PROPERTY, and RELIGION in general, that the Britiſh Monarchy will be able to oppoſe ſucceſsful reſiſtance to the furies of Jacobiniſm, let looſe on earth to deſtroy the exiſtence of ſociety, who ſeem to have ſworn, around the furnaces of Hell itſelf, to ſubvert ALL AUTHORITY, ALL GOVERNMENT, AND ALL RELIGION."

90. *Competency of the Parliaments of* Great Britain *and* Ireland *to incorporate their Legiſlatures; with ſome Remarks upon the Debate in the* Iriſh *Houſe of Commons upon the Addreſs. By the Author of the "Neceſſity of an incorporate Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland."

VERY little is here added to the arguments of Lord Falkland on this ſubject, before noticed.

91. *A Letter to the Right Hon.* William Pitt.

SIGNED *William Drennan*, Marlborough Street, 19 January, 1794: the moſt virulent and abuſive compoſition concerning the intended Union of Ireland with Great Britain, charging it with being a *military idea*, a mere *ruſe de guerre*, to ſacrifice the ſafety and welfare of the former to that of the latter.

92. *Thoughts on Taxation; with ſome Suggeſtions relative to the Means of raiſing Supplies for the preſent Year. By a Commiſſioner of Taxes.*

THIS commiſſioner, who practiſes at *Newark*, and "has been for ſome years engaged in an undertaking of magnitude, which, whatever be its merit, is a work of labour and learning," propoſes that "all taxes ſhould be productive,

productive, optional, equal, eaſy of collection, invariable, not on induſtry, manufacture, or exportation;" and then ſuggeſts 13 new taxes:

1. A ſtamp-duty on *ſhrouds.*
2. A tax on *travelling* for pleaſure, by a duty of 3 *d.* a horſe on every *carriage of pleaſure* drawn by two or more horſes, to be collected at every toll-gate every day; double on Sundays, when it is to be ſingle on all other carriages, except mail-coaches and clergymen going to perform their duty on one horſe.
3. Notices between landlords and tenants to be ſtamped.
4. Licences for bankers.
5. A reviſion of the tax on attorneys.
6. Licences for apothecaries and phyſicians.
7. Three pence a ſheet on muſick.
8. The dog tax to be new-modeled.
9. Twenty ſhillings ſtamp on every gun-barrel; 10*s.* for all other fire-arms.
10. Militia ſubſtitutes.
11. Minuter diſtinctions in armorial bearings.
12. Race-horſes.
13. Engravings.

It is enough for us to ſtate theſe improvements, without diſcuſſing their propriety or practicability.

93. *Review of the Arguments advanced in the Houſe of Commons in ſupport of the Bill for granting an Aid and Contribution for the Proſecution of the War, by impoſing certain Duties upon income.*

THE reviewer, preſuming on the general approbation of the principle of the bill, as raiſing the ſupplies within the year, in preference to taxes on conſumption, which bear hard on the community in general, and a tax upon all capital, which is *abſolutely impracticable*, proceeds to anſwer objections to the injuſtice of taxing different ſorts of income in the ſame proportion, and by the ſame rule and meaſures, for life or for years, in the ſame proportion as perpetual incomes, and different rates of income in the ſame proportion, theſe principles not being new. The ſcale for relief to fathers of families is repreſented as inconſiſtent with the principle of the bill. He is of opinion, that, after a very large proportion of the landed proprietors declared, in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, their approbation of the principle, and the merchants of London, Liverpool, Norwich, Glaſgow, and Paiſley, came forward earneſtly in its ſupport, no merchant of credit would wiſh for concealment.—"It is a matter of doubt with ſome perſons whether ſecrecy in trade is as neceſſary and important as has ſometimes been imagined; but it cannot be denied that there are many perſons engaged in commerce, whoſe credit is in ſuch a ſtate that the diſcloſure of their circumſtances might prove their ruin. To prevent effects of this nature, theſe regulations have been adopted. But, having gone this length, I have no difficulty in contending, *that, wherever concealment is not neceſſary, it is objectionable.* Not only a door would be opened, by that means, to fraud and evaſion (which, in ſpite of every regulation to prevent it, you muſt expect will exiſt to a certain degree), but the publick would be precluded from the knowledge of what is the contribution of the higher orders of ſociety, their acquaintance with which is one great advantage of the meaſure, and will lead materially to its productiveneſs. And, as to any advantage from concealment, there is no perſon, whoſe property is in land or in the funds (the two great ſources of wealth beſides commerce), which any individual who chooſes it may not know with as much exactneſs, and perhaps with more, than the amount of the contribution will diſcloſe it." (p. 27). That this meaſure has not been attempted before, was owing to an unfortunate prejudice againſt any thing that could lead to an inveſtigation of the property of individuals. The diſcuſſion of the aſſeſſed tax-bill called the attention of the publick to the ſubject; and that which, in former times, would have been thought an intolerable calamity, is now conſidered as a great national advantage. So far from the principle of the bill being a ſecurity, hereafter, againſt wars, as there are few wars we have engaged in, from the commencement of Queen Elizabeth's reign to the preſent time, which have not been, on our part, purely defenſive; and there is, from that time, no war in which we have been engaged with France in which the juſtice has not been *clearly, unequivocally,* and *decidedly,* in our favour. So that this meaſure, inſtead of cramping our ſpirit, or making us more tardy than we have hitherto been in defence of our juſt rights or the liberties of Europe, will put new means into our hands, and

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give us ſtrength hitherto unknown to us; ſecure to us the juſt pre-eminence we have acquired among the nations of the world, by proving that our power is not the reſult of temporary exertions, but the conſequence of a ſettled ſyſtem, *abſolutely inexhauſtible*, while we have the induſtry to feed it, and the ſpirit to put it into action. To our *national character*, to our *national exertion*, we owe every advantage we poſſeſs (pp. 30, 31).

94. *Redemption and Sale of the Land-Tax. Thoughts on that intereſting Subject, and Remarks on the original Act paſſed for that Purpoſe in* June, 1798, *and on the Act lately paſſed to explain and amend the ſame.*

THIS pamphlet, which alſo contains thoughts on the explanations of the two acts publiſhed with them by a commiſſioner of the tax-office, who is ſuppoſed to have been the original framer of both acts, and who aims to make that office a board of appeal for their illuſtration, is by no means favourable to the tax, though profeſſed to be written by a commiſſioner of the land-tax, who concludes with obſerving, that, "with reſpect to the *land-tax in its preſent ſtate*, and under the acts for its redemption and ſale, conſtructed as they are, we may ſay, with Shakſpeare, that better it is

——— to bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of."

And he feels confident that he has, during the progreſs of his remarks, conſtantly kept in view the principles and poſitions he profeſſed at the beginning; and has carefully avoided treating the meaſure in a *political* point of view.

95. *Tax upon Income. The Payment of Tribute a Duty of ſtrict moral Obligation. A Diſcourſe, delivered in the Pariſh-church of* Sheffield *(purſuant to the Will of the late Dr.* Waterhouſe), *on* Jan. 30, 1799, *being the Anniverſary of the Martyrdom of King* Charles I. *To which are annexed, ſome ſhort Obſervations on the Word* Loyalty, *in anſwer to Mr.* Urban's *Reviewers. By* George Smith, *M. A. Curate of the ſaid Church, and late of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge.

IF the withers of any are wrung by the tax on income, it is not Mr. Urban's Reviewers who wince. Mr. S. muſt ſatisfy us that "many ſubjects of *this realm can* lay claim to more than *ordinary loyalty* and attachment to the *preſent King and Conſtitution*, and be notoriouſly diſobedient to the laws of that Conſtitution by which it is the glory of Britiſh Kings to reign." We perfectly agree with him in the concluding ſentiment of his *review* of us; and here we leave him.

96. *The Fallacy of* French *Freedom, and dangerous Tendency of* Sterne's *Writings; or, an Eſſay ſhewing that Irreligion and Immorality pave the Way for Tyranny and Anarchy, and that* Sterne's *Writings are both irreligious and immoral; concluding with ſome Obſervations on the preſent State of* France. *By* D. Whyte, *M. D. late Surgeon to the* Engliſh *Priſoners in* France.

A VERY ſeaſonable detection of the evil tendencies of *ſentimental* writings, which, in the inſtance before us, have only been the vehicles of the worſt of principles, exemplified in the practice of France, whoſe people are the moſt inſincere, oppreſſed, enſlaved; "in their minds immoral, in their perſons filthy; and even the fair ſex are entitled to ſome ſhare of the cenſure." The Doctor promiſes "A Journal of Three Month Reſidence in France during the late Autumn."

97. *Arguments for a Coalition againſt* France.

THE cauſes of failure of a former coalition againſt France are here urged as ſtronger arguments for a new one—to maintain the balance of power, and to ſave the world from France; by doing which, "Britain would be the father of nations."

98. *Memoirs of Colonel* Edward Marcus Deſpard. *By* James Bannantine, *his Secretary when King's Superintendant at* Honduras, *&c.*

COLONEL DESPARD is a native of Queen's County, Ireland; born about 1750 or 1751; has an elder brother there, who poſſeſſes the family-eſtates, and raiſed a corps for the defence of his country, and four others, who have ſerved in the army or navy; was, for 34 years, employed in a civil or military capacity under Government, and honoured with the thanks of ſeveral general officers, of the governor, council, and houſe of aſſembly in Jamaica, and of the king himſelf, for very important ſervices. But, by the miſrepreſentations of certain perſons at Honduras, from whoſe charges of groſſeſt injuſtice, tyranny, and oppreſſion, he has not been permitted to clear himſelf, after 8 years conſtant attendance

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on all the departments of Government, was at last told that there was no charge against him worthy of investigation; that his Majesty had thought proper to abolish the office of superintendant at Honduras, otherwise he should have been reinstated in it; but he was then and on every occasion assured that his services were not forgotten, and would receive their reward. In all his attempts, for nearly these 8 years, to get his accounts with Government settled, he has been equally fruitless and unsuccessful, though he has claims to a large amount. After being kept several weeks in confinement last Spring, he was released, no charge being substantiated against him; but, immediately after the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, he was again arrested, without any specific charge, and has now been kept 8 months in a house of correction, without any attempt to bring him to trial. In justice to Col. D. the author declares that this publication is made altogether without that gentleman's knowledge.

99. *An Examination of the leading Principles of the new System of Morals, as that Principle is stated and applied in Mr.* Godwin's "*Enquiry concerning Political Justice.*" *In a Letter to a Friend.*

IN the advertisement the examiner, who dates from Ipswich, February, 1798, declares that his "sole wish in publishing the following letter is, to expose in its elements, and while it may yet avail, a system of ethicks which has long, in its principle at least, been stealing into favour, and which, in its certain tendency to undermine the foundation of whatever is excellent and valuable in the human heart, is exactly adapted to qualify us for either of the two descriptions of character which form the shame and scourge of the age—for the obsequious and unprincipled tools of political corruption on the one hand, or the vain and desperate votaries of political empiricism on the other."

The radical position of Mr. G's system is, we are bound in *justice* to do all the good we can; and that all moral duty, therefore, is comprised in justice. Allow the first position, and all the inferences follow so clearly and irresistibly, that it seems impossible to elude their force, however subversive they may be of the principles which *have hitherto governed the* conduct of mankind. Justice being an inflexible duty, admitting no dispensation, no remission, for a moment, our whole mind must be solely directed to this single purpose, and the desire to effect it must constitute the only legitimate motive of human action. Whatever leads us to act upon any other incitement, or with any other view, must be extirpated or subdued, as revolting against the rules of justice. Every passion and emotion of the human heart must be extinguished as abhorrent to our duty, it being in the essence of all affections of this kind to prompt us to act upon particular motives, sometimes not apparently conducive to the general good, and never certainly grounded upon it. Then patriotism, friendship, gratitude, affection, pity, all the public and private virtues, all the social and domestic charities, which have hitherto been considered as the best blessings and surest hope, as well as the grace and ornament of our nature, must be effectually rooted from our feelings, as creating an unjust preference in favour of certain individuals, or descriptions of individuals, independently of their disposition, and their power to co operate with us in promoting the general good. Then, whatever obstructs us in the pursuit of this good, is an ab mible nuisance. All determinate rules are blind restrictions. All legal property is inveterate injustice. I have a right to just as much as I conceive will best enable me to accomplish my grand project, and nobody has a right to any other portion upon any other title. All law is usurpation upon reason; all judicial process, fetters and oppression; prevailing sentiments and manners, antiquated prejudices. If we accept the principle, we must take the consequences." (p. 13—15). "What gives force to this principle is, the opinion which has lately prevailed, that virtue consists altogether in utility; that it is the beneficial or pernicious tendency of any action which alone constitutes it virtuous or vicious. No antient moralist has accounted for it in this way. Hume resolved virtue into personal merit, which he made to consist solely in the possession of personal qualifications, useful or agreeable to ourselves or others. Nothing, he observes, can furnish just ground for moral distinction in any quality or action but its beneficial or pernicious tenden-

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cy. Reaſon informs us what thoſe tendencies are; and a ſentiment of humanity, implanted in our nature, a fellow-feeling for the happineſs or miſery of mankind, produces our moral approbation or blame, as any quality or action has the one tendency or the other. No hypotheſis was ever more ſucceſsful; it prevailed without a ſtruggle, and was purſued to preciſely the ſame conſequences, by the illuminated philoſophers of France, and the moſt orthodox divines of England; men as little diſpoſed to agree in any ſpeculation as can well be imagined. If it is the tendency of any action to good or ill which conſtitutes it virtuous or vicious, then this tendency is the ſpring-head, ſo long concealed, of moral truth, and the univerſal ſolvent to which we muſt reſort in all moral enquiry. The ſame concluſion was formed by the Atheiſtic philoſophers and the Chriſtian divine, but of courſe it was differently applied. By the former it was employed to explode the received diſtinction of right and wrong, as the offspring of prejudice and error, and to conſtruct an improved code of morals on the ſimple principle of utility; by the latter it was adopted to give a rational account of theſe diſtinctions, and to impreſs a juſter ſenſe of their importance. The works of Helvetius will afford an able ſpecimen of the firſt of theſe deſigns; and I ſhall juſt advert to Mr. (Dr.) Brown and Mr. (Dr.) Paley, the firſt as the original mover, the latter as the very popular expounder, in this country, of the other. In the latter's "Principles of Moral and Political Philoſophy," virtue is defined as a fundamental principle; "the doing good to mankind, in obedience to the will of God, and for the ſake of everlaſting happineſs," an improvement on Mr. Brown's definition, which conſiders obedience to the will of God and a view of everlaſting happineſs as extrinſic motives, eſſential only to enforce its obſervance; while Mr. P. makes them eſſential ingredients in the compoſition of virtue. The ſoundeſt advocates of Chriſtianity on this ſide the water ſeem juſt as earneſt in the propagation of this doctrine, that, whatever is is; and that it is the utility of any moral rule which alone conſtitutes the obligations of it; as the *moſt determined* Atheiſts are on the *other; till, between* the two, no other *notion of virtue* is left, of any prevalence, in the civilized world. This axiom takes for granted that, becauſe the end of virtue is the general good, its tendency is to this end, which determines us to diſtinguiſh it as virtue; that, becauſe the final cauſe of moral diſtinction is utility, that utility muſt be its proximate cauſe alſo. I may venture to affirm, there is no ſingle inſtance, in the whole œconomy of man, in which the end to be attained is, as this axiom preſumes, the motive appointed to attain it. By the law of Nature we proceed from perſonal affection to general regard; from the love of offſpring, of kindred, of neighbours and acquaintance, to that of our diſtrict, our community, our country, and our kind. In this order our affections are diffuſed; and in this order, by the conſtitution of our being, they weaken as they ſpread." (p. 35.)

"This undiſtinguiſhing proſcription of all the received regulations of life is not a remote conſequence, but the eſſence, of the new ſyſtem of morals. The project before us has all the excluſive ſpirit of inſpired truth, with all the wretched impotence of brainſick error. It enjoins inflexibility, as the ſole legitimate principle of action, which is utterly inconſiſtent with every other principle of action whatever." (p. 43.)—"Inſtead of every man's providing for himſelf, he is to purvey for others; every body is to buſy himſelf in every body's buſineſs but his own; every body is to meddle in every thing but what he is competent to manage; all are to cater, and none to conſume; and, in the mortification, confuſion, perplexity, diſtruſt, and deſpair, of each individual, is to conſiſt univerſal confidence, peace, plenty, ſecurity, and happineſs. I am far from ſaying this project is capable of all the miſchief I have ſtated. Few ſchemes, either of good or ill, fully anſwer the deſigns of the contriver, or the prognoſtication of the critick. If it fails to attain its purpoſe moſt completely, it is no fault of the ſyſtem; nor (for my own part), when I regard, even with the moſt indulgent eye, the ſtate of public manners and the public mind, can I fondly perſuade myſelf that we are fallen upon times ſo good, ſo full of an high ſenſe of perſonal dignity in the individual, and an exquiſite reſpect for the cultivated feelings of others, ſo alive to true glory and true ſhame, ſo grounded in an incorrupt integrity, ſublimer

sublimed into honour, and accomplished in a generous courtesy, exalted into worth, as to render an attempt to shed a deadly palsy on the vital principle that feeds these sentiments a matter of absolute indifference. It is no difficult matter to precipitate the falling. But this to myself." (pp. 49, 50.)—"Reason, incapable of affecting the mind in any other way than through the agency of objects which previously affected it, can never operate as an original principle of action itself, though, by being frequently conversant with such powers, it may sometimes, by a natural delusion, seem to do so. We do not merely *believe* an action to be of a certain description called moral or immoral; we *approve* or *disapprove* it as such; and this sentiment of approbation and disapprobation has a positive influence on human conduct. But approbation and disapprobation are emotions of the mind, and cannot therefore originate from reason. We may observe, accordingly, that Mr. Hume, who has laboured very assiduously to refer morality altogether to reason, has been obliged to resort at last to "a sentiment of humanity implanted in our nature," to a feeling entirely underived from reason, to account for the only principle which sets it in action, and without which it would be nothing more than an empty speculation and dead letter. No reasoning on the tendency to augment or diminish the general happiness in which he, with others, establishes the standard of right and wrong, could give origin to this feeling. Assuming that our moral sentiments, as principles of actions, operating through an affection of the mind, must proceed from some cause distinct from reason, and adapted to that effect; where, let me ask, are we to look for this cause but in the immediate objects *in* which and *on* which it acts, in the qualities which strike them as moral or immoral, and in acknowledged properties of the human mind? To deduce these sentiments from a general sentiment (for, to some sentiment we must at last recur) in favour of their ultimate end, is perfectly preposterous. If you ask me whence I derive our moral sentiments, in which I place the efficient cause of moral distinction, I do not hesitate to refer you to the account of these sentiments by Adam Smith, not as adopting all his inferences with unqualified assent, nor as supposing that he has exhausted a subject productive in its nature to the power of the searcher, but from a firm and rooted conviction that he has opened and explored the only quarry from which any solid conclusion on the subject will ever be deduced. Passing over all speculations on the relative properties or ultimate tendency of moral qualities as totally incompetent to *form* such impressions, and disdaining the clumsy artifice of a moral sense peculiarly adapted to *receive* them, he has looked for our moral sentiments in the acknowledged properties of the objects we regard as moral or immoral, acting on the acknowledged properties of the mind of man, and he has found them there. His solution, as far as I know, has never been contested; and, if its effect has not been adequate to its merits, it is imputable to our being but little interested in the origin of principles which operate independently of all our speculations about them.—Nothing can be better founded than the principles of the theory stated in his work, or more natural and satisfactory than the solution it affords. It places the grounds of our moral approbation and blame, not in the *consequences* of actions which we rarely regard, and which it is an effort to pursue, but in the *sentiments* and *passions* whence they spring, which touch us by an involuntary sympathy, and find an echo in every breast. We enter into the feelings of those around us; without this their conduct could affect us no otherwise than if they were automata. On this theory all is regular, consistent, harmonious, in perfect concord with our feelings and experience, and of a piece with the general oeconomy of Nature. It comes home to the bosoms of us all. We are not left, under this scheme, to consume life in groping our way through it; as much agaze at its most ordinary duties as at its highest functions, the sport of every gust, without any other direction than caprice, without any other impulse than fanaticism. Our appetites and passions stand as the true original principles of action, each possessing, like the correspondent powers in physical nature, a certain determinate destination, which would be missed, and to a loss incalculable, in the suspension even of the meanest of them. As not possessing, however, like those powers, a certain determinate force, nor acting on the same unchangeable substance,

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but varying in different tempers and conditions, and operating on all the varieties of life and ſociety, our moral ſentiments ariſe againſt thoſe of our nature too, to check, to urge, and to regulate, their impulſe. While, paramount to theſe, and arbiter of all, preſides the Underſtanding, enabling us, by a wider ſurvey of theſe principles, in their cauſes and their conſequences, to rectify our own conduct, and, by a judicious application of them, to ameliorate the human character." (p. 52—60.)

100. *An Addreſs to the People of* Great Britain, *on the Doctrine of Libels, and the Office of Jurors. By* George Dyer, *B. A.*

AS friends to this bold and diſappointed writer, we ſee with concern that he is but too well verſed in the *theory*, if not the *practice*, of LIBELS. The rock on which ſuch aſſertors of the *truth* ſplit is the want of diſtinguiſhing between *ſpeculative* and *practical* truth. In order that their opinions may be eſtabliſhed, all other are to be admitted,—is the great preliminary article of their creed. They forget that, whether ſociety be in a civilized or uncivilized ſtate, it cannot ſubſiſt while men are allowed to ſay what they pleaſe of each other, which muſt finally lead to *doing* what they pleaſe to each other. Nothing is ſo far from Unity and Indiviſibility as the Truth, of which ſuch men call themſelves the Advocates. Changeable as the wind, they fight as for a ſhadow, with all the vehemence of the moſt ſturdy pugiliſts. Like them, they gather a mob of adherents, and, if the miſchief ends with the combatants, it is very well. Nor is Truth to be uttered by inuendos, under diſguiſes too flimſy to conceal their meaning. The peace of individuals ſhould not be wantonly diſturbed by opinions that diſtreſs the mind, or axioms that endanger their ſocial happineſs. No *honeſt* man in this country, and in theſe times, would wiſh to ſet himſelf up as a rival of Voltaire, and a propagator of opinions whoſe influence has been ſo ſeverely felt. Nothing is more eaſy than to make bold aſſertions; but aſſuredly the publick have as good a right as individuals to decided proof. Take a caſe in point:

"A charge of aſſault, with intent to commit a rape, was brought, with *the utmoſt* confidence, by a woman *againſt* a *labouring* man, to whoſe wife the pariſh had put her children, among others. Long the poor man lingered under imputation and impriſonment, beſides the ſufferings of a pregnant wife; till, on the faireſt trial, it appeared ſelf-proved that the charge was founded entirely on reſentment and private pique, to gratify which, a mother had trained the infant mind to the boldeſt, moſt inconſiſtent, and moſt impudent aſſertions — on oath."

100. *A Sermon, preached at the Pariſh-church of* Heytesbury, *in the County of* Wilts, Nov. 29, 1798, *a Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Audience. By* David Williams, *Curate of* Heytesbury.

A PLAIN and pertinent improvement of Iſaiah viii. 12—14, applied to the preſent ſtate of the world.

101. *Subſtance of Mr.* Canning's *Speech in the Houſe of Commons*, Tueſday, Dec. 11, 1798, *on Mr.* Tierney's *Motion reſpecting Continental Alliances.*

ANIMATED with the greateſt and beſt *object*, *the deliverance of Europe* from French tyranny and oppreſſion, Mr. C. combats Mr. T. "that it is the duty of his Majeſty's Miniſters to adviſe his Majeſty, in the preſent criſis, againſt entering into engagements which may prevent or impede a negotiation for peace, whenever a diſpoſition ſhall be ſhewn, on the part of the French Republick, to treat on terms conſiſtent with the ſecurity and intereſts of the Britiſh Empire."

102. *An authentic Narrative of the Proceedings of His Majeſty's Squadron under the Command of Rear Admiral Sir* Horatio Nelſon, *from its ſailing from* Gibraltar *to the Concluſion of the glorious Battle of the* Nile; *drawn up from the Minutes of an Officer of Rank in the Squadron.*

THE ſubſtance of this authentic narrative has been given in our vol. LXVIII. p. 1141. To this third edition is added the Gazette account of the victory, and of the capture of the Leander, whoſe gallant commander has been ſince knighted and married (ſee p. 165).

103. *Song of the Battle of the* Nile. *Publiſhed for the Benefit of the Widows and Children of the brave Men who fell on that memorable Day, and humbly inſcribed to the Gentlemen of that Committee. By the Rev.* W. L. Bowles, *A. M. of* Donhead, Wiltſhire, *and Rector of* Dumbleton, Glouceſterſhire.

WE have not read a poetical compoſition

poſition ſo truly Miltonic as the preſent, which, if its author's reputation as a poet were not already eſtabliſhed, would put it out of the reach of doubt. The wildneſs and the dignity of the *ode* are admirably ſupported; and the character of Britain and her pious Admiral, "as brave as pious," contraſted with former conquerors, and, with devout and patriotic hope, oppoſed to the oppreſſors of the world at large.

104. *The Battle of the* Nile, *a Poem. By* William Sotheby, *Eſq.*

EXCEPT the prefatory ſonnet to Lord Spencer, we find little to praiſe in this poem. Indeed, we do not underſtand ſuch deſcriptions as theſe:

"——the iſle an iron fortreſs *rung*.
The angel of deſtruction from on high
Ruſht with *red* wing that blaz'd along the ſky,
Stalk'd on the wave with garment dyed in blood,
And laſh'd the billows of the *ſounding* flood.
Death heard his voice, and, as he tower'd in air,
Shook arrowy lightnings from his *meteor* hair.
A wild confuſion of uncertain ſound,
Loud ſhouts and ſhrieks of horror rung around,
The groan of *anguiſh*, and the *brazen roar*,
And the ſlow wave that heav'd the dead aſhore;
And, *all confus'd, come floating* on the ſight,
Through tranſitory flames of lucid light.
Save where aloft, mid either navy rais'd,
Tower'd a vaſt wreck that far o'er Ocean blaz'd,
Like Etna pouring from the ſeagirt height
A fiery torrent through the ſtorm of night:
There *Frenzy's* thrilling outcry ſmote the ear,
And *viſions* flaſh'd that ſtruck the brave with fear;
Through the torn deck, rent ſides, and ſhiver'd ſails,
As ruſh'd the expanding flame before the gales,
Pale *ſwarms* were ſeen, that *daſh'd*, in wild diſmay,
Through burſting fires that clos'd around their way:
Some on the maſts and blazing cordage hung,
Or headlong plung'd the crowded waves among,
And, on the piles of dying and of dead,
Gaſh'd with wide wounds, the *unyielding* chieftain bled!
Now ſcene, and now no more! Mid *globes* of fire
That burſt around, and blaz'd above the pire,
Death wav'd his torch, and *ſir'd the impri-* [ſon'd blaſt,
High in mid air the ſhiver'd fabric caſt,
And rode upon the ſtorm, and ſhouted as IT paſs'd.
As, when *incumbent* o'er the accurſed town,
Th' *avenging* angel rain'd deſtruction down,
Pour'd forth the fountains of eternal fire, [fire,
And *ſwept* the land with ſtreams of living
Thus, *in conſpiring tempeſts wing'd with flame*,
Prone from the ſky the burning fragments came;
While *echoes* from the *wave*, the air, the ſhore,
Suddenly rung with momentary roar. [round,
And all was ſtill—dread ſilence reign'd a-
Thick darkneſs *fell* upon *the deep profound*;
The victor paus'd—the ſcene of carnage clos'd,
And, huſh'd in ſullen horror, War repos'd.
Death yell'd again—the ſun that ſet in blood
Dawn'd on the claſh of arms and crimſon flood;
Nor when its *orb*, *hung weſtering to the* [night,
Ceas'd, *heard at intervals the dying fight*.
Till NELSON, bleeding on his *victor prow*,
Look'd down with pity on his proſtrate foe,
Rear'd his proud flag a captive navy o'er,
And ſtill'd with hymn of praiſe the battle's roar.
"*Almighty Lord of Hoſts, hear, hear our cry*,
Thine, God of battle, thine the victory!"
"Wreaths that ſhall deck the wound where *Britain bled*."
"Renews the wonders of the *days of yore*."
"——the pyramid, *aërial* ſtone,"
"You tall pillar, whoſe *aërial* brow,"

muſt be ſome of Mr. King's ſtones that fell out of the clouds.

The Genius of Gallia—"did ſhout to all the nations round,
By Nature link'd to Egypt's *central bound*."
"Copto's riſing towers."
"Nile's *recover'd* ſtream."
"Golconda's *gem* my brow."
"Landlocked ſea, *gemm'd* with green iſles," &c.

But enough of *ſublimity*, *epithets*, and *repetitions*! [See a French poem, p. 324.]

105. *Obſervations on the Expedition of General* Buonaparte *to the Eaſt, and the Probability of its Succeſs conſidered. To which is added, A brief Sketch of the preſent State of* Egypt; *an hiſtorical Account of* Alexandria; *the Two Tombs of that City accurately delineated; its former Splendor and preſent State contraſted; with ſome Remarks on its local Importance ſhould it become the Mart of the Eaſt. Together with a few Particulars relating to the Navigation of the Red Sea. By the Editor of the Hiſtory of* Peter III. *and* Catharine II. *of* Ruſſia.

AFTER the glorious victory which it has pleaſed Almighty God to give to his Majeſty's arms under the gallant admiral, now *Baron Nelſon of the* NILE, it might ſeem ſuperfluous to ſay any thing more of the objects of the expedition, which we may, without raſhneſs,

Sur l'Expedition dans la Mediterranée, et sur le Combat du Nil le 1 Août, 1798.

QUELS chants et quels cris d'allégresse
Frappent les airs de toutes parts?
Quels transports, quelle aimable yvresse,
Se peignent dans tous les regards?
Albion! ainsi la victoire
Couronne aujourdhui tous les vœux;
Et de nouveaux rayons de gloire,
Ornent ton front majestueux.

Ainsi tes escadres sur l'onde,
Viennent de dompter pour jamais
Ces cruels tyrans dont le monde
Avec horreur voit les forfaits.
Ce desastre de leur marine,
Qui fait échouer leurs desseins,
Est l'epoque de leur ruine,
Et du salut des Souverains.

Cachés long tems dans leurs retraites,
Où les enchaînoit la terreur,
Ils vouloient venger leurs défaites,
Et reparer leur deshonneur.
Vainqueurs de l'antique Ausonie,
Maitres de vingt peuples divers,
Ils se flattoient que leur Génie
Les suivroit jusqu'au bout des mers.

Au son des trompettes guerrières,
Je vois matelots et soldats
Marcher en flots vers les frontiéres,
Aller chercher d'autres climats.
Leur chéf à leur tête s'avance,
Brigand dont la rapauté
L'Orgueil, la Fougre, et la Démence,
Font horreur à l'humanité.

De leur départ, sur les rivages
Je vois les funestes apprêts:
Pour les porter sur d'autres plages,
Tous les vaisseaux sont déja prêts.
Ils vont à bord; tous prennent place;
L'espoir anime tous les rangs;
Et tous semblent, avec audace,
Défier les flots et les vents.

La flotte fend l'onde écumante;
Malthe la voit de ses rochers;
Déja dans cette isle importante
Les François entrent par milliers.
Le fort est sommé de se rendre;
On livre ses fermés ramparts;
Et le vainqueur courty suspendre
Ses drapeaux et ses étendarts.

Delà, la fureur du pillage
Vers l'Egypte guide ses pas,
Bientôt le Nil voit son rivage,
Bordé de farouches soldats.
Rosette tombe en leur puissance;
Et le Caire saisi d'effroi,
Subit le joug sans resistance;
Et Buonapatte y fait la loi.

Cependant l'Europe attentive
Apprend ces succés inouis,
Avec la douleur le plus vive,
Elle voit croître ses périls.
Les Rois sur le thrône pâlissent;
Et les peuples épouvantés
Pleurent, soupirent, et gémissent,
Sur ses tristes calamités.

Mais dans leur crise infortunée
Quel est ce changement soudain?
Qui fixe enfin leur destinée?
Grand Dieu! je reconnois ta main.
Ici ta puissance adorable
Dissipe les plus noir complots;
Ainsi tes ordres sur le sable
Enchaînent la fureur des flots.

Cruels, sur la plaine liquide,
De Nelson trompant les efforts,
A cet Amiral intrépide
Avoit échappé jusqu'alors.
Nelson découvre enfin la proye,
Il signale enfin les vaisseaux;
Et pleine d'ardeur et de joie
Sa flotte mouille dans leurs eaux.

Là, dans un poste inaccessible,
Et loin des fougueux aquilons,
Son ennemi fier et terrible
Avoit rangé ses pavillons.
Le Nil, ses rives meurtrieres
Des forts, et des retranchements,
Et des chaloupes canonnières,
Protégeoient sa ligne et ses flancs.

Que ferez vous? quel parti prendre?
Repondez-moi, braves guerriers;
Vous ne scauriez rien entreprendre,
Sans compromettre vos lauriers;
Pour surmonter tous ces obstacles,
Qui te séparent des François,
Nelson, il faudroit des miracles
Pour t'en tirer avec succés.

Que vois-je! sourd à ce langage,
Nelson est déja loin de moi.
Ah! son audace et son courage
Me glacent de crainte et d'effroi.
Il plonge au sein de la tempête;
Il brave l'horreur du trepas;
La foudre éclate sur sa tête;
Et mille ecueils sont sous ses pas.

Nelson poursuit son entreprise;
Et par des efforts glorieux,
Tourne la flotte et la divise;
Et scait la mettre entre deux feux.
De l'ennemi la confiance
Se change en de mortels regrets;
Il perd sa plus ferme esperance;
Le voilà pris dans ses filets.

Le combat de plus près s'engage;
L'audace, l'intrepidité,
La haine, la soif du carnage,
Disputent de rivalité;
Tous se battent, dans cette arêne,
Comme des braves en champ clos;
Et sur cette effrayante scéne,
Chacun se comporte en héros.

Dans cette lutte opiniâtre
Qui pourroit peindre leurs fureurs?
Mes yeux, sur ce vaste théatre,
Ne découvrent que des horreurs;
Il ne m'offre que des ravages,
Que des débris, que des vaisseaux
Sans mats, sans voiles, sans cordages,
Que sang qui coule par ruisseaux.

L'Orient

L'Orient me preſente encore
Un ſpectacle plus deſaſtreux;
Le feu, le brule, et le devore,
Et ſur l'eau jette un jour affreux.
Il s'enfonce dans les abiſmes;
Et mille infortunés François
De la flamme ſont les victimes,
Ou ſont engloutis pour jamais.

De cette infortune cruelle
Les autres ſont déſeſpérés;
Ils n'ont plus, ſur l'onde infidéle,
Que des vaiſſeaux déſemparés:
Incapable de ſe defendre,
Et de reparer ſes malheurs,
L'eſcadre entiere vient ſe rendre,
Et ſubir la loi du vainqueur.

Anglois, cette illuſtre victoire
T'eléve au ſommet des grandeurs—
Quels monuments et quelle hiſtoire
Offrent des traits auſſi flateurs—
Ah! tes manœuvres nonpareilles,
Que l'on ne peut trop admirer,
Viennent d'enfanter des merveilles,
Que ton bras ſeul peut operer.

Guerriers vaillants et magnanimes,
Qui defendez ſi bien les rois,
Les eloges les plus ſublimes
Sont au deſſous de vos exploits.
Ils vont, dans peu, donner paſſage
Aux faits les plus intereſſants;
Ils ſont l'infaillible préſage
De plus heureux événements.

Vous, François, qu'une erreur commune
Contre l'Europe reúnit,
Regardez, dans votre infortune,
Un Dieu juſte qui vous punit;
Par cette épreuve ſalutaire,
Il vent vous deſſiller les yeux;
Vous arracher, et vous ſouſtraire,
Au joug de tyrans odieux.

Jadis un grand Roi dont la vie
Du ſort épreuva la rigueur,
A la bataille de pavie
Dit; "Je perds tout, hormis l'honneur."
A vos cœurs, dans ce jour funeſte,
Les ſentiments ſont interdits;
Ah! le ſeul parti qui vous reſte
C'eſt de retourner à Louis.

Aux tendres avis qu'il vous donne
Pourquoi ne deferez vous pas?
Ce'ſt un grand Roi que vous pardonne,
Un Pére qui vous tend les bras;
Ah! venez tous lui rendre hommage;
Venez l'arroſer de vos pleurs,
Et ſur ſon auguſte viſage
Lire l'oubli de vos erreurs.

Par N. LE GUAY, *Prêtre François*, Reading.

ON RETURNING THE "ELEGANT EXTRACTS" TO THE OWNER, OF WHOM THEY HAD BEEN BORROWED BY A MEDICAL FRENCH GENTLEMAN.

MILTON, Dryden, Pope, Shakeſpeare,
Troupe auguſte de beaux eſprits;
Dans un tiroir d'Apoticaire,
Trop long tems vous aves languis.

Chez le favori d'Uranie;
Sous l'ombrage de ſes lauriers,
Retournes paſſer votre vie;
Vous n'êtes plus mes priſonniers.

Ma foi, vous l'aves couru belle,
Un moi fut un lit de Séné;
Entre la Manne, et la Canelle,
Et n'être point empoiſonné!!!

Que votre voix reconnoiſante
Rende en tout tems, grace au Deſtin,
De ce que vous ſortes vivante,
D'entre les mains d'un Medecin.

(A poetical tranſlation is requeſted.)

AN ESSAY TOWARDS A CHARACTERISTIC EPITAPH ON THE LATE DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.

IF "peace on earth, good-will tow'rds men," may claim,
The bleſt diſtinction of the Chriſtian name,
Behold a Chriſtian here; whoſe hallow'd duſt
Shall riſe to glory, with the good and juſt;
Whoſe living energies were all ſupplied
From the pure ſtream of Mercy's healing tide;
Whoſe ardent pen, and lateſt breath, diſplay
Thy bleſſings, Peace! and War's deſtructive ſway,
While bright conviction proves thro' every line,
The hand, tho' human, had a guide divine;
Witneſs his zeal to ſtay the mad career
Of hard Oppreſſion, and to dry the tear
Of weeping Slavery, and from Rapine's hand,
Devoted Afric! free thy groaning land.
Should Chance, in the eventful round of Time,
Bring ſome poor wanderer from thy ſultry clime,
(To whoſe fond ear his grandſire had reveal'd
The tale of Freedom, nor his name conceal'd
Who plann'd the glorious ſcheme,) and tow'rds this tomb
Direct his ſteps along the cloiſter'd gloom;
Here ſhall he ſtop—while grateful ſorrows break
From his full heart, and wet his ſable cheek;
The ſilent drops, unconſcious as they flow,
Embalm the ſacred duſt that ſleeps below,
While with claſp'd hands, and deep reſpectful ſighs,
His quiv'ring lips pronounce—here *Packard* lies.

INSCRIPTION

FROM AN ELEGANT MARBLE MONUMENT IN ISLEWORTH CHURCH, ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE COMMUNION TABLE;

TO THE MEMORY OF MR. KEATE, AUTHOR OF "THE PELEW ISLANDS," &c.

NEAR this place are depoſited
the remains of

GEORGE

GEORGE KEATE, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. and one of the Benchers of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.
Born November 30, 1730.
Deceased June 28, 1797.
His literary compositions, both in verse and prose, give evidence of his genius; while warm Regret, and fond Remembrance, are Friendship's eager testimonies to the qualities of his heart.
The elegant *historian* of pure and simple manners,
His own resembled those which he described.
The ingenious *author* of works of fancy, gay, sentimental, tender,
His imagination, in its freest sallies,
paid respect to those decorums, the sense of which was ever so conspicuous in his private life.
The TRIBUTE may be vain, which thus Affection pays his memory;
and vain the marble monument, which would perpetuate his fame:
At least, they mark the spot made sacred by a husband's death;
where widowed love,
when it pleases Heaven to dry its sorrows, is anxious to repose.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.
No. XXXIV.

THE Chess-board doth engage
The mind of man in divers functions,
Setting endeavour in continual motion,
To which is fix'd, with silent and nice aim,
Attention: so play they this wondrous game;
Whose pieces, by a rule in science, teach
The art of generalship to warlike troops.
Each square has moves, and officers of sorts; [home;
Where some, besieg'd, defend the state at
Others, invaders like, skirmish abroad;
Others, in close array, with cautious skill,
Make plunder on the adverse weaker part;
Which feats they all with ready march perform, [queen.
At the known signal of their puissant
She, busied in her counsels deep, surveys
The bishops watchful, with a sidelong glance; [issuing forth;
Th' adventurous knights, with bold step
The rooks, like castles, fix'd, impregnable;
The pawns in ambush, ready to cut off
Th' advancing enemy at the narrow pass;
Till she, quick-eyed, with one well-managed stroke, [king,
Bears down upon the pale ungarded
Inevitable check-mate. HENRY V. I. 2.

WHAT hour now?—I think it lacks of seven— [season,
Why then it draws near the preposterous
When modern taste doth hold it fit to dine.
But to my mind (tho' I'm constrain'd to it,
Not the folly born) it is a custom
Founded in pride, not in convenience;
It leads to revels, East and West; and makes
Idle and loose the morals of the Nation;
Unmans our courage; nay, wantonly it takes
From the division wife of day and night,
Of rest and labour—just attribute of Heaven.
Yet, by o'ergrowth of silly imitation,
Thus breaking down the rules and forts of reason,
We all do yield to habits, that o'erleaven
Our antient sober manners.
HAMLET, I. 4.

THOU, Fashion, art my goddess—to thy caprice [should I
Be all my dress conform'd—wherefore
Stand upon point of decency; and permit
The curious primness of old aunts to check
My taste, that scarce a week or fortnight lies [love loose?
Of proud dutchess? why flattern? where-
Doth not my vail o'erspreading look as well,
My waist as Grecian, and my shape more hid, [brand they us
Than strait-lac'd madam's tiffue? why
With naked elbows, stripp'd arms, heel-ty'd slippers, [take
Who, to promote the good of trade, do
More composition in a muslin train,
Than doth, in stiff dull formal modesty,
Go to the making of a tribe of Quakers,
With coifs and pinners?
While I can be seen,
I'll sport in dashing style; and am bethought
To wear the newest and most shewy things
That ever Fancy, in despite of price,
Bought dear and useless; my cheeks I'll touch with rouge; [behind;
Scent me with musk; crop close my hair
And with bold helmet, or bandeau, outface
The state and persecutions of the men.
Our country millenets give all the patterns
Of London shops; and with most choice supply, [window,
Crowd in their smart and all-alluring
Muffs, tippets, shawls, sprigg'd muslins, strings of beads, [mills,
That village misses, from farms, lodges,
To the neglect of dairy, plain-work, and spinning,
Bewitch with glare of finery.
LEAR, I. 2.—II. 3.
MASTER SHALLOW.

THE FIRST EDITION OF TASKER'S ODE TO THE WARLIKE GENIUS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
As published in the year 1778.
(Continued from p. 238.)

Stanza XI.

(This stanza describes the encampment at Wilton, near Salisbury plain, in the year above mentioned, which consisted entirely of horse, commanded by General Johnson.)

WHERE you tall spire salutes the sky,
Where Sarum's spacious plains extend,
Before

Before the gales equeſtrian enſigns fly,
And ſhouts of war the joyful welkin rend.
Freedom's brave ſons, unknown to yield,
On generous courſers ſcour the field,
They burn with fierce delight;
Their injur'd Country's wrongs they feel,
Eager they ſnatch the gleamy ſteel,
And, fir'd by Johnſon, with th' avenging fight.

Stanza XII.

(The poet in this ſtanza takes a Pindaric digreſſion to Stone-henge, in the neighbourhood of Wilton.)

What wondrous ruin yonder ſtands!
A pile not rais'd by mortal hands,
Stone-henge! ſtupendous, antient * frame!
Well known in days of early fame!
O Muſe! from thee what marvels ſpring!
The Muſe's work the Muſe ſhall ſing;
Beyond the date of records old,
Bards attun'd their harps of gold;
The power of ſong was unconfin'd,
To prove its wondrous force they all combin'd.
All Albion's bards aſſembled round,
(Their brows with oaken garlands crown'd,)
To try the power immenſe of conſecrated ſound.
With rapturous fire
They ſtruck the lyre;
With geſtures wild, and looks entranc'd,
Along the vale in magic ranks they danc'd.

Stanza XIII.

"Give us (they ſung) great God of light †!"
A glorious inſtance of thy might;
Some miracle impart,
To dignify the myſtic art."
Their voice the God propitious hears—
He ſtoops—he ſhakes the lofty ſpheres—
He viſibly deſcends;
Each mountain ſinks, each valley bends,
And rocks the ſolid earth.
With awe inſpir'd,
The Bards retir'd.
When, lo! a wondrous birth!
With inſtantaneous bound,
To order dance'd the rocks around;
Fabric compleatly form'd and new!
Stone-henge aroſe to their enraptur'd view.

Stanza XIV.

Sacred to Bards and Druids' magic power,
The fane upſprang, in happy hour,
In Time's remoter date;
To ſages old,
And chieftains bold,
An oracle of ſtate!
To Bards the Gods decreed,
To charm the martial throng,
To ſing the warrior-ſong,
And form the youth t' acquire bright Glory's meed. [midnight
Even now (they ſay) what time at ſtill

* It appears from the moſt authentic records, that Stone-henge was a temple of the Druids, before the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity.

† The Druids worſhiped the Sun.

The Moon's mild beams the vales delight:
The ſimple ſhepherds think they hear
Sounds more than human in the air.
Stronger Fancy Reaſon warps;
Majeſtic forms of Druids riſe,
In ſudden viſion to their eyes,
And tune their ſhadowy harps.

Stanza XV.

(This ſtanza proves, that the digreſſions to the former ſtanzas have a military tendency.)

Since arms embraze the fields—appear
Spectres more frequent in the air;
Arrang'd in order bright,
Well-pleas'd amid the tents to rove,
The ſhades of mighty heroes move,
Cloth'd in the robes of night,
Inſpire the ſons of Mars in dreams,
And fire their ſouls in warlike themes,
Protracted ſleep they ſcorn,
From beds of ſloth unbarn,
Light and active as the morn,
Refreſh'd they riſe;
With winged ſpeed,
They mount the ſteed,
And raiſe the ſhout of triumph to the ſkies.

(To be continued.)

HYMN

OF THE CATHOLIC IMPERIAL ARMY IN BELGIUM. (See p. 239.)

VENGEANCE awakes! ſhe claims her hour,
And to our warrior-graſp confides
Her hotteſt thunderbolts, to ſhow'r
On Gallic hell-born regicides.

Shall Belgium's high-priz'd valour bend
To Slavery's deteſted yoke?—
The ſmiles of Heav'n our cauſe befriend,
And wing with fate the righteous ſtroke.

Mark, as o'er burning Afric's plain
The tiger rolls his famiſh'd eyes;
On timid hinds he ſprings amain,
But from the daring hunter flies.

With Hardihood's unconquer'd mound
Let us the ruffian horde withſtand;
Till, by the dint of battles found,
Fair Peace return to bleſs our land.

Behold the crew who drench'd their knives
Deep in our gallant brethren's ſide;
Our parents, ſiſters, daughters, wives,
Fell victims to their luſtful pride.

At the dire ſight what hallow'd rage
Thrills through our frame! Ah! let 's eviuce
The zeal wherewith our ſouls engage,
For God, for Honour, for our Prince.

What! ſhall theſe deſolating hands
The altar and the throne deſpiſe;
And raiſe their ſacrilegious hands,
Inſenſate Titans, 'gainſt the ſkies?

Comrades, advance! and ſeek the foe;
Heav'n will inſpire reſiſtleſs might;
Remember, as ye deal the blow,
'Tis in our SAVIOUR'S cauſe we fight.

Chelſea. CLERICUS.

ANOTHER

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

HARK! Vengeance calls! come, instant arm,
My friends, and crush the insolence
Of caitiff foes; our hearts are warm
To right ourselves and innocence.
By Heav'n's own care to glory bred,
Say, shall the youth of Belgium's plain,
Forgetful how their fathers bled,
Crouch to Oppression's galling chain?
O'er sandy Afric's arid shore
On timid prey the tiger flies,
And gluts his maw with shepherd-gore;—
See, see! the hunters come!—he flies.
To vile marauders let 's oppose
The bulwark of a patriot's sword;
Till, by the conquest of our foes,
Bright independence be restor'd.
Lo! butchers of our brethren haste,
Rejoicing in the crimson flood;
They violate our couches chaste,
All reeking with our parents' blood.
Oh! how our hearts with fury beat!
How our sense maddens at the sight!
Haste then these savage hordes to meet;
God, Honour, and our Prince, invite.
Altars and thrones, rever'd no more,
They trample down with impious rage;
And against Heav'n's eternal pow'r
These modern Titans warfare wage.
Come, comrades, come! no rest, no pause,
Allow them, God directs our storm;
To seek redress in Virtue's cause
Is God's appointment to perform.

T. D.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

TREMBLE, assassins! tho' the Belgians fled,
Loud Vengeance thunders o'er their mangled dead;
To us the thunderbolt of war is sent,
Let 's Virtue shield from Murder's crimson tent.

Th' avenging arm of Heav'n contention tries,
And want of vigour to th' oppress'd supplies;
Shall Belgium then forget her wonted fire,
Ignobly yield to tyrants, and expire?

See, through the heat-parch'd plains of Torrid Zone
Destructive tigers range, with hideous moan,
Attack the fearful shepherd's fleecy care,
But cautious dread th' intrepid Hunter's snare!

Wretches, like these profane, must quickly yield;
Oppos'd to them, true courage is a shield;
A hundred battles may our valour gain,
And peace restore to each enfanguin'd plain.

'Mongst fiends like these, you nought but murder trace,
The well-known butchers of the human race,
Wives, fathers, brothers, sires, all must fall,
Unpitied victims to each brutal call.

At fights like these, thro' ev'ry heated vein
The sparks of animated fury reign;
Rush forth, my friends, against this plund'ring band,
Let 's serve our God, the Prince, our Fame, and Land.

Ye Gods! their sanguinary hordes o'erturn,
The Throne, the Altar, and the cloister'd Urn,
A second race of Titans, they assail,
And madly hope the Throne of Heav'n to scale.

Haste! haste! the midst of dangers let us face,
'Tis Heav'n directs unseen our valiant race,
Let 's quickly shed their homicidal blood,
Thus serve our God, protect the Just and Good.

WINTONIENSIS.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

BEHOLD the day of retribution rise!
To crush the vile apostate bands,
Heaven trusts its thunder to our hands:
The blood of injured saints for vengeance cries.

Heaven with success the bold emprize shall crown:
Shall Belgia's valiant sons sustain,
With patient neck, the tyrant's chain,
Forgetful of their warlike sires' renown?

Behold! the tiger, with death-darting eyes,
On Afric's monster-breeding plain,
Pursues and tears the trembling swain;
But, daunted, from th' intrepid hunter flies.

Let patient courage be your seven-fold shield;
And soon soft Peace, with smile serene,
Again shall gild each rural scene,
The sweet reward of many a well-fought field.

See the fell spoilers of our brethren's lives,
Who foil'd our fathers hairs in dust!
The coward ravishers, whose lust
Profan'd our sisters chaste, our faithful wives!

'Tis holy rage, at this heart-rending sight,
Which in our veins tumultuous glows:
Come, friends, rush instant on your foes!
Your God, your Prince, your Honour, claims the fight.

Presumptuous Atheists! in their frantic rage,
The Throne, the Altar, they o'erturn;
Like Titans' fabled race, they burn,
On Heaven itself their impious war to wage!

No longer pause! to glorious danger fly!
'Tis Heaven itself our faulchions guides,
To shed the blood of homicides;
By such revenge we serve the Lord most high.

Φ.

Abstract

Abſtract of the Premiums offered, in 1799, *by the Society inſtituted at* London *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

To the PUBLICK.

THE CHIEF OBJECTS of the attention of the SOCIETY, in the application of their REWARDS, are all ſuch uſeful inventions, diſcoveries, or improvements (though not mentioned in the Book of Premiums), as appear to have a tendency to promote the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this kingdom; and, in purſuance of this plan, the Society have already been enabled, by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of its members, and by benefactions of the nobility and gentry, to expend for ſuch uſeful purpoſes a ſum amounting to full FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

Whoever attentively conſiders the benefits which have ariſen to the Publick ſince the inſtitution of this Society, by the introduction of new manufactures, and the improvements of thoſe formerly eſtabliſhed, will readily allow, no money was ever more uſefully expended; nor has any nation received more real advantage from any public body whatever than has been derived to this country from the rewards beſtowed by this Society; and this obſervation will be confirmed by inſpecting a general account of the effects of the rewards beſtowed by the Society, annexed to a work in folio, printed in 1778, intituled, "A Regiſter "of the Premiums and Bounties given by the Society, inſtituted at LONDON, for the Encou- "ragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, from the Original Inſtitution in 1754, "to 1776, inclusive;" which work may be ſeen by any perſon, applying to the Secretary, or other officers of the Society, at their houſe in the ADELPHI.

In order ſtill farther to promote the laudable views of this inſtitution, and to enable the Society to proſecute to greater effect the work ſo ſucceſsfully begun, it may not be improper to inform the Publick, by what mode, and on what terms, Members are elected.—Peers of the realm, or Lords of Parliament, are, on their being propoſed at any meeting of the Society, immediately balloted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other perſon propoſing to become a Member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the ſame, and properly inſert the name in a liſt of candidates, to be hung up in the Society's room until the next meeting, at which ſuch perſons ſhall be balloted for; and, if two-thirds of the Members then voting ballot in his favour, he ſhall be deemed a Perpetual Member, upon payment of TWENTY GUINEAS at one payment, or a Subſcribing Member, upon payment of any ſum, not leſs than TWO GUINEAS, annually.

Every Member is equally entitled to vote, and be concerned in all the tranſactions of the Society, and its ſeveral Committees.

The meetings of the Society are held every *Wedneſday*, at ſix o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wedneſday* in *October*, to the firſt *Wedneſday* in *June*. And the ſeveral Committees, to whoſe conſideration the various objects of the Society's attention are referred, meet on the other evenings in every week during the ſeſſion.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unleſs the conditions of the advertiſements are fully complied with.

The ſeveral candidates and claimants, to whom the Society ſhall adjudge premiums or bounties, during their next ſeſſion, are to attend at the Society's office in the Adelphi, on the laſt Tueſday in May, 1800, at twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the ſame, that day being appointed by the Society for the diſtribution of their rewards; before which time no premium or bounty will be delivered.

It is required, that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, ſuch claimant ſending with it a paper ſealed up, having on the outſide a correſponding mark, and on the inſide the claimant's name and addreſs; and the candidates in the Polite Arts are to ſignify their ages, and whether their Drawings be Originals or Copies.

All the Premiums of this Society are deſigned for Great Britain, except thoſe offered for the advantage of the Britiſh Colonies.

The Seventeenth volume of the Tranſactions of this Society is now in the preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed, when it may be had at the Society's houſe in the Adelphi; and of the principal booksellers in England and Wales; in which book will be found the particulars of each premium inſerted in the following Abſtract, and the methods to be purſued by thoſe who intend to become candidates; together with many papers communicated to the Society, in the ſeveral branches of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; which are the immediate objects of their attention and encouragement; AND IT IS RECOMMENDED TO ALL CANDIDATES TO CONSULT THAT BOOK, in order that miſtakes in making their claims may be avoided.

Adelphi, April 10, 1799. By Order, SAMUEL MORE, Secretary.

PREMIUMS FOR PLANTING AND HUSBANDRY.

CLASS.

1. ACORNS. For having ſet ten acres, between October, 1798, and April, 1799; the gold medal.

2. For five acres; the ſilver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1799.

9. RAISING OAKS. Not fewer than five thouſand, from plants, or acorns; the gold medal.

10. For three thouſand; the ſilver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1800.

15. RAISING OAKS. For aſcertaining the comparative merits of the different modes of raiſing Oaks for timber; the gold medal.

Accounts to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1799.

17. OAK TIMBER IN COMPASS FORMS. For aſcertaining, by experiment, the beſt method of training Oaks, not fewer than one hundred, into compaſs forms for ſhip-building; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1805.

18. SPANISH CHESNUTS. For ſetting ſix acres between the 1ſt of October, 1798, and April, 1799, with or without ſeeds or cuttings of other trees; the gold medal.

19. For four acres; the ſilver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1799.

26. ENGLISH ELM. For eight thouſand, planted between June, 1797, and June, 1798; the gold medal.

27. For five thouſand; the ſilver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in April, 1800.

34. LARCH. For planting, from June, 1796, to June, 1797, five thouſand, the gold medal.

35. For three thouſand; the ſilver medal.

Certificates to be delivered on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1799.

44. SILVER FIR. For not fewer than two thouſand, planted between June, 1795, and June, 1796; the gold medal.

45. For one thouſand; the ſilver medal.

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1799.

50. OSIERS. For not leſs than five acres, planted between the 1ſt of October, 1798, and the 1ſt of May, 1799, not fewer than twelve thouſand on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

51. For three acres; the ſilver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in November, 1799.

54. ALDER. For having planted, in the year 1796, at leaſt three thouſand; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1799.

58. ASH. For ſix acres planted in 1796; the gold medal.

59. For not leſs than four acres; the ſilver medal.

Certificates to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1799.

68. TIMBER-TREES. For having incloſed, and planted or ſown, ten acres with Foreſt trees for timber, between October, 1795, and May, 1797; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1799.

72. PLANTING ORCHARDS. For planting an Orchard in the moſt judicious manner, not leſs than four acres, after the month of Auguſt, 1796; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

73. For the next in merit; the ſilver medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1815.

74. ORCHARDS. For the Orchard which, at the end of three years after planting, ſhall ſhew the greateſt promiſe of ſucceſs; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1799.

78. SECURING PLANTATIONS OF TIMBER. For ſatisfactory accounts of ſecuring Timber-trees from hares, cattle, &c.; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1799.

☞ *The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to certify, that the reſpective plantations are properly fenced and ſecured, and particularly to ſtate the condition the plants were in at the time of ſigning ſuch certificates.*

Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may chuſe to communicate, relative to the methods made uſe of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the ſeveral trees, or any other obſervations that may have occurred on the ſubject, will be thankfully received.

80. PREVENTING BLIGHTS. For diſcovering the beſt method of preventing

ing blights on fruit-trees; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in November, 1799.

83. TAKING OFF THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS. For discovering a method of taking off the ill effects of blights on fruit-trees, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be delivered on the first Tuesday in February, 1800.

84. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantages of cultivating wheat, by sowing broad-cast or drilling; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1800.

86. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT. For the best set of experiments made on eight acres, to determine the comparative advantage of cultivating wheat, by broad-cast or dibbling; the gold medal, or silver medal and thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1800.

88. BEANS AND WHEAT. For planting or drilling, between December, 1797, and April, 1798, ten acres, with beans, and for sowing the same land with wheat in the year 1798; twenty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1799.

89. TURNEPS. For experiments made on six acres, to determine the comparative advantages of the drill or broad-cast method in the cultivation of turneps; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

To be delivered on the third Tuesday in March, 1800.

99. VEGETABLE FOOD. For the best account of vegetable food, that will most increase the milk in mares, cows, and ewes, in March and April; the gold medal, or silver medal and ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in November, 1799.

92. CULTIVATING ROOTS AND HERBAGE FOR FEEDING SHEEP AND BLACK CATTLE. For experiments made on two acres of land, between Michaelmas, 1798, and May, 1799, to ascertain which of the following plants can be secured for winter fodder to the greatest advantage, viz.

Turnep-rooted cabbage, carrots, turnep-cabbage, parsneps, turneps, potatoes.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1799; the gold medal.

93. PARSNEPS. For cultivating, in 1799, not less than five acres with Parsneps, for feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas

Certificates and *accounts* to be delivered on the second Tuesday in February, 1800.

95. MAKING MEADOW HAY IN WET WEATHER. For discovering the best method of making meadow hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* of the making the produce of six acres of land to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1800.

96. HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER. For discovering the best method of harvesting not less than four acres of corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates, *accounts*, and *samples*, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1800.

97. CULTIVATING THE TRUE RHUBARB. For raising, in the year 1799, not less than two thousand plants of the true rhubarb; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the second Tuesday in February, 1800.

99. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. For the most satisfactory experiments, to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of arable land, by an accurate analysis of it; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in November, 1799.

102. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For a method of improving 50 acres of soils lying waste or uncultivated; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

103. For 25 acres; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the second Tuesday in December, 1799.

108. MANURES. For the best set of experiments to ascertain the comparative advantage of soot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, night-soil, or any other fit article; the gold medal, or silver medal and twenty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1800.

112. IMPROVING WASTE MOORS. For

For the improvement of not leſs than one hundred acres of waſte moor-land; the gold medal.

111. For not leſs than fifty acres; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

112. For not leſs than twenty-five acres; the ſilver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

122. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. For an account of the beſt method of gaining from the ſea not leſs than twenty acres of land; the gold medal.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in October, 1799.

126. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. For the beſt machine for dibbling wheat; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1800.

127. MACHINE TO REAP OR MOW CORN. For a machine to reap or mow grain, by which it may be done cheaper than by any method now practiſed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The machine, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1799.

128. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. For diſcovering a method of deſtroying the grub of the cockchafer; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1800.

129. DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM. For diſcovering a method of deſtroying the wire-worm; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1800.

130. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS, AND CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS. For diſcovering an eaſy method of deſtroying the fly on hops, and caterpillars in orchards; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

131. CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP. For diſcovering an effectual cure, verified by experiments; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts of the cauſe and prevention, with *certificates*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

132. PREVENTING AND CURING THE ILL EFFECTS OF THE FLY ON SHEEP. For diſcovering a method of preventing and curing thoſe effects; the ſilver medal, or twenty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1799.

133. PROTECTING SHEEP. For protecting in bad ſeaſons in the year 1799, by means of hovels or ſheds, not fewer than five hundred ſheep; twenty guineas.

Accounts of the advantages, and *certificates* of the utility, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1800.

135. IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR. To the perſon who, in the year 1799, ſhall build the greateſt number of cottages, to accommodate the labouring poor, and apportion two acres of land to each cottage; the gold medal.

136. To the perſon who, in the year 1799, ſhall apportion not leſs than two acres of land to each cottage already built upon the eſtate; the gold medal.

The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

141. BARILLA. For half a ton of merchantable barilla, made from any plant raiſed in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Twenty-eight pounds, with a *certificate*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1800.

142. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For a method of preſerving the ſeeds of plants fit for vegetation; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1799.

144. SEPARATING THE SUGAR FROM TREACLE. For diſcovering a cheap method of ſeparating the ſaccharine ſubſtance of treacle in a ſolid form, not leſs than one hundred weight; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates and *accounts*, with ſamples, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

145. PRESERVING FRESH WATER SWEET. For the beſt account, verified by trials, of a method of preſerving freſh water during long voyages; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, and deſcriptions of the methods made uſe of, with thirty gallons of the water, to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1799.

147. PURIFYING BRACKISH WATER. For diſcovering the beſt method of purifying brackiſh water, ſo as to fit

it for the uſe of families; the ſilver medal or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, and an *account* of the method uſed, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1800.

148. DESTROYING SMOKE. For an account of a method of deſtroying the ſmoke of fires belonging to large works; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1800.

150. CONDENSING SMOKE. For the beſt method of condenſing and collecting the ſmoke of ſteam-engines, &c.; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts, *certificates*, and *ſpecimens*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1799.

152. CANDLES. For diſcovering a method of making candles of reſin, or any other ſubſtance at a price inferior to tallow, fit for common uſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1799.

153. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For diſcloſing a method of purifying oil from glutinous matter; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The proceſs to be delivered on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1800.

155. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR OIL. For diſcovering a method of clearing gooſe feathers from their oil, ſuperior to any known; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

Accounts and 40lb. of feathers to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

156. SUBSTITUTE FOR OR PREPARATION OF YEAST. For diſcovering a ſubſtitute for, or preparation of, yeaſt, that may be preſerved ſix months; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in November, 1799.

157. PROOF SPIRIT. For making, in 1799, not leſs than one hundred gallons of Proof Spirit from articles not the food of man or cattle; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and ten gallons to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1800.

158. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS. For diſcovering the cheapeſt method of preſerving ſalted proviſions from becoming rancid or ruſty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates* to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

160. INCREASING STEAM. For a method of increaſing the quantity or the force of ſteam, in ſteam-engines, with leſs fuel than is now employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1800.

161. PREVENTING THE DRY ROT IN TIMBER. For diſcovering the cauſe of the dry rot in timber, and diſcloſing a method of prevention; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1799.

163. FINE BAR-IRON. For making ten tons with coak from coak-pigs, in England or Wales, equal to Swediſh or Ruſſian iron; the gold medal.

One hundred weight, with *certificates*, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1800.

164. WHITE LEAD. For diſcovering a method of preparing white lead, in a manner not prejudicial to the workmen; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that a ton has been prepared, and the proceſs, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in February, 1800.

165. SUBSTITUTE FOR BASIS OF PAINT. For the beſt ſubſtitute for baſis of paint, equally proper as white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Fifty pounds weight to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in November, 1799.

167. RED PIGMENT. For diſcovering a proceſs for preparing a red pigment, for uſe in oil or water, equal to carmine, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

One pound of the colour, with the proceſs, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

168. REFINING BLOCK TIN. For diſcloſing a method of purifying block tin, ſo as to fit it for the purpoſes of grain tin; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The proceſs, and one hundred weight of the tin, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1799.

170. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. For diſcovering the moſt eaſily fuſible compoſition for glazing ordinary earthen-ware without lead; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens and *certificates* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

171. BLACK DYE ON COTTON. For the beſt black dye on cotton yarn ſuperior to any in uſe; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and certificates, with five pounds

pounds of yarn so dyed, to be produced on the first Tuesday in February, 1800.

172. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. For a cheap composition to effectually preserve wrought iron from rust; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with ten pounds of the composition, to be produced on the first Tuesday in January, 1800.

175. OPIUM. For preparing, in 1799, not less than twenty pounds weight from poppies grown in Great Britain, equal to foreign opium; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Five pounds, *certificates*, and *accounts*, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1800.

176. For not less than ten pounds weight; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

179. SUBSTITUTE FOR TAR. For discovering the best substitute for tar, equal to Stockholm tar, and prepared from materials the produce of Great Britain; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

One hundred weight, with *certificates*, and the process, to be delivered on the first Tuesday in March, 1800.

PREMIUMS FOR PROMOTING THE POLITE ARTS.

181. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing by sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1800; the gold medal.

182. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

183, 184. The same premiums will be given to daughters or grand-daughters of peers or peeresses of Great Britain or Ireland.

185. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS. For the best drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one.

To be produced on the first Tuesday in March, 1800; the gold medal.

186. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

187, 188. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N.B. Persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

189. SCULPTURE. For a basso-relievo in terra cotta, the subject taken from the Iliad of Homer, not fewer than three human figures, and the principal figure not less than twelve inches; a silver medallion, in conformity to the will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.

To be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1800.

190. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For an outline after a group or cast, in plaster, of human figures, by persons under the age of sixteen, to be produced on the last Tuesday in February, 1800, the greater silver pallet.

191. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet.

192. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best drawing after Nature, by persons under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1800, the greater silver pallet.

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194. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the best original historical drawing of five or more human figures, to be produced on the third Tuesday in February, 1800, the gold pallet.

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196. SURVEYS OF COUNTIES. For an accurate survey of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

To be begun after the first of June, 1795, and produced on the last Tuesday in January, 1800.

199. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The work to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1800.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

202. SILK. For ten pounds of silk, produced by one person in England, in the year 1799; the gold medal.

One pound, with *certificates*, to be delivered to the society on the first Tuesday in January, 1800.

203. For five pounds; the silver medal.

204. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For a machine for carding waste silk, to be produced on the first Tuesday in November, 1799; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

205. CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, OR BINDS. For not less than thirty yards, twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty

thirty guineas; to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1799.

206. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. For diſcovering a method of manufacturing hop ſtalks, or other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, to ſupply the place of cotton for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

Five pounds of the wicks, with *certificates*, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in January, 1800.

208. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLES. For ten reams of uſeful paper from raw vegetable ſubſtances; twenty guineas.

One ream and *certificates* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in November, 1799.

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Certificates, and two gallons of the oil, to be produced to the Society on the laſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

PREMIUMS FOR INVENTIONS IN MECHANICKS.

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213. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN HARPOON. For the greateſt number, not leſs than three, by one perſon; ten guineas.

Certificates of the taking the whales to be produced on the laſt Tueſday in December, 1799.

214. DRIVING BOLTS INTO SHIPS. For a model of a machine for driving bolts, particularly copper, into ſhips, ſuperior to any now in uſe; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

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A pair of mill ſtones, three feet eight inches diameter, with *certificates* that two pair of ſuch mill ſtones have been uſed, to be produced to the Society on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

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A pair of mill ſtones, three feet eight inches diameter, with *certificates* that two pair of ſuch mill ſtones have been uſed, to be produced to the Society on the firſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

225. HEATING ROOMS FOR MANUFACTURERS. For inventing, and diſcovering

diſcovering a method of heating rooms, ſuperior to any hitherto known, and at a moderate expence, for the uſe of painters, japanners, &c. ſo as to prevent the neceſſity of iron or copper funnels; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

A model, or drawing, with *certificates*, to be delivered on the firſt Tueſday in March, 1800.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

226. NUTMEGS. For ten pounds weight of nutmegs, the growth of his Majeſty's dominions in the Weſt Indies, or Africa, the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in December, 1799.

228. CINNAMON. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the iſlands in the Weſt Indies, or the ſettlements in Africa belonging to the crown of Great Britain, imported in 1798, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples and certificates to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1800.

229. CLOVES. For twenty pounds weight, the growth of the iſlands in the Weſt Indies, or ſettlements in Africa belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, imported in 1799; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Samples and *certificates* to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1800.

231. BREAD-FRUIT TREE. For a plantation of not leſs than one hundred bread-fruit trees in any of the colonies of the Weſt Indies, or Africa, ſubject to the Crown of Great Britain; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Accounts and *certificates*, with ſamples of the fruit, to be produced on the firſt Tueſday in January, 1800.

234. KALI FOR BARILLA. For cultivating two acres of land in the W. Indies, or Africa, with Spaniſh Kali for making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

235. For one acre, the ſilver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, with ſamples, to be produced on the ſecond Tueſday in November, 1799.

240. DESTROYING THE INSECT CALLED THE BORER. For diſcovering an effectual method of deſtroying the inſect called, in the W. India iſlands or Africa, the Borer, ſo deſtructive to the ſugar-cane; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The diſcovery to be aſcertained, and *delivered, with certificates*, to the Society *on the firſt Tueſday* in January, 1800.

242. BOTANIC GARDEN. For incloſing and cultivating five acres in the Bahama iſlands as a botanic garden; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in January, 1800.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

243. BHAUGULPORE COTTON. For one ton imported into the port of London in the year 1799; the gold medal.

N. B. Cloths are made of this cotton of a nankeen colour without dying.

Certificates, ſigned by the ſecretary of the Board of Trade of Bengal, with ſamples, not leſs than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on the laſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

246. ANNATTO. For not leſs than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies in the year 1799; the gold medal,

Certificates, ſigned by the ſecretary of the Board of Trade of the reſpective ſettlement, that it is the produce of that ſettlement, with ſamples, not leſs than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

249. TRUE COCHINEAL. For not leſs than five hundred weight imported into the port of London from any of the Britiſh ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies in the year 1799; the gold medal.

Certificates, ſigned by the ſecretary of the Board of Trade of the reſpective ſettlement, that it is the produce of that ſettlement, with ſamples, not leſs than ten pounds, to be produced to the Society on or before the laſt Tueſday in February, 1800.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A. P. requeſts for information relative to any part of the early hiſtory of the town of Northampton, not contained in Bridges's Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire; and particularly reſpecting the Mint eſtabliſhed there in the reign of King John, &c.

R. R. will be much obliged to any of Mr. Urban's genealogical or hiſtorical readers, who will inform him the day of the birth of Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III; ſo famous in our Engliſh annals for his uſurpation and other enormities.

Mr. M. Browne may receive an anſwer to his letter in vol. LXVIII. reſpecting Sir Edmund Andros, by addreſſing a letter to Mr. Thomas Andros, at Lynn Regis.

INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-ſtreet, March 21. The King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, to the miniſters of neutral powers reſiding at this court, that, the neceſſary meaſures having been taken, by his Majeſty's commands, for the blockade of the ports of the United Provinces, the ſaid ports are declared to be in a ſtate of blockade; and that all veſſels, which may attempt to enter any of them after this notice, will be dealt with according to the principles of the law of nations, and to the ſtipulations of ſuch treaties ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and foreign powers, as may contain proviſions applicable to the caſes of towns, places, or ports, in a ſtate of blockade.

Admiralty-office, March 30. Extract of a letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. dated at Gibraltar the 26th of February.

I incloſe letters from Capt. Bowen, of his Majeſty's ſhip Argo, and Capt. Sanders, of his Majeſty's ſhip L'Eſpoir, giving an account of the capture of the Santa Tereſa Spaniſh frigate, and African xebeque; alſo a letter from Capt. Markham, of his Majeſty's ſhip Centaur, relating the events of his cruiſe on the coaſt of Catalonia.

Sir, *Argo, off Port Mahon, Feb.* 8.

I have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that in carrying your orders into execution, in company with the Leviathan, on the 6th inſt. at 4 P. M. drawing round the Eaſt end of Majorca, under ſtorm ſtay-ſails, with a violent gale weſterly, I diſcovered 2 large Spaniſh frigates at anchor, near a fortified tower on the South point of the Bahia de Alcude, who, immediately on ſeeing us, cut their cables, and made ſail to the N. N. E. We inſtantly gave chace with all the canvas the ſhips could bear; unfortunately the Leviathan's main-top-ſail gave way, which cauſed her to drop aſtern. The enemy ſeeing this took the advantage of it, and, after the cloſe of the day, ſpoke to each other, and ſeparated; one hauling her wind to the northward, and the other ſet top-gallant ſails, and kept away before it; which latter I followed. The darkneſs of the night precluded the Leviathan from ſeeing their manœuvre, as alſo my ſignal to her to alter her courſe to port; however, the Leviathan kept ſight of the Argo, and was near up with us at midnight, when I got alongſide of the enemy, who ſtill perſevered in his endeavours to get off, (although his ſmall ſails were either ſhot or carried away in the chace,) and did not ſurrender until he had received our whole broadſide, which wounded 2 men, and did much miſchief to his rigging. She proved to be the Santa Tereſa, commanded by Don Pablo Perez, mounting in all 42 *guns, beſides ſwivels and cohorns,* and manned with 280 ſeamen and marines, beſides 250 ſoldiers; in all 530 perſons on-board. My firſt-lieutenant, Mr. Thomas Lyne, has much merit in keeping ſight and obſerving the different ſhifts of the enemy, by which great advantage was gained by the Argo during the chace; much commendation is due to his profeſſional ſkill and great exertions after taking poſſeſſion of the prize, in ſaving her tottering maſt from tumbling over-board, which he could not have done had not Capt. Buchanan ſent him ſpeedy aſſiſtance of officers and men from the Leviathan, to whom I feel myſelf much indebted. Great praiſe is due to all my officers and ſeamen for their vigilance and exertions in ſhortening and making ſail in ſqualls during the chace; and, had the enemy given them an opportunity of ſhewing farther proofs of their zeal and loyalty, I am convinced they would have behaved as Britiſh ſeamen always do upon theſe occaſions.

I have the honour, &c. JAMES BOWEN.

P. S. The Santa Tereſa is juſt out of dock, rebuilt, new-coppered, and is in every reſpect almoſt as good as a new ſhip. She was completely ſtored and victualled for 4 months, and is eſteemed one of the faſteſt ſailing frigates out of Spain, of large dimenſions, upwards of 950 tons, and fit for immediate ſervice. Her conſort, the Proſerpine, that made her eſcape, is of the ſame force, but not ſo large.

Sir, *L'Eſpoir, at ſea, Feb.* 22.

At a quarter paſt noon, town of Marbello bearing N. N. W. 3 leagues, a brig and 2 xebecs in the S. E. quarter, appearing ſuſpicious, I hoiſted my colours to them, when the brig and one of the xebecs hoiſted Spaniſh, upon which a Mooriſh brig in tow was caſt off, and L'Eſpoir hauled to the wind in chace. It was ſoon perceived that they were armed veſſels; but, not being ſo fortunate as to weather them, we exchanged broadſides with both in paſſing. L'Eſpoir being attacked, ſoon brought the xebec to cloſe action, which continued for an hour and an half, when a favourable opportunity of boarding her was embraced, and after a ſharp conteſt of about 20 minutes ſhe ſurrendered, and proved to be the Africa, commanded by Joſepho Subjado, in the ſervice of the king of Spain, mounting 14 long 4-pounders, and 4 braſs 4-pound ſwivels, having on-board 75 ſeamen, and 38 ſoldiers, from Algeſamus, bound to Malaga. Lieut. Richardſon (in whom I have much confidence) and all the officers and ſeamen of his Majeſty's ſloop I have the honour to command, behaved with the ſame courage they have done on former occaſions. During the action the brig (which, I have ſince learned, mounted 18 guns) ſtood in ſhore, and

and anchored. I incloſe a liſt of the killed and wounded; and am, with reſpect, Sir, &c. JAMES SANDERS.

Liſt of the killed and wounded.

L'Eſpoir; 2 ſeamen killed; a ditto wounded.

Africa; 1 officer, 8 ſeamen, killed; 1 captain, 2 officers, and 25 ſeamen, wounded.

Sir, *Centaur, at ſea, Feb.* 16.

I have the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your orders, I proceeded to Sallo Bay, in his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, after the Spaniſh frigates, and, having been joined by the Cormorant alone, of the ſquadron under Capt. Bowen, I at length, after beating againſt heavy gales of wind, from the 18th of January till the 9th of February, reached Sallo Bay, in which I found 21 Swediſh and Daniſh merchantmen; but no men of war had been in ſight of Sallo ſince the 2d of February. Having looked into Fangel bay and Tarragona, alſo, where lord M. Kerr, in the Cormorant, took a tartan, and drove another on ſhore, I proceeded towards Majorca, and at day-light the Cormorant took a ſettee laden with oil, and I chaſed two large xebecs and a ſettee, all privateers in the royal Spaniſh ſervice; one of which, La Vierga de Roſario, I captured at 2 o'clock, mounting 14 braſs 12-pounders, and 90 men. The other two eſcaped by the wind ſhifting at dark when within ſhot. The ſame night the Aurora joined and proceeded for Tarragona, in conſequence of intelligence I received of 2 Spaniſh frigates being bound there with Swiſs troops from Palma. On the 15th I fell-in with the Argo and Leviathan, and the next morning ſtood in for Sallo Bay. Finding the frigates were not in the neighbourhood, I attacked the town of Cambrella, and, the Spaniards having quitted their guns on a tower, ſent the boats in under Lieut. Groſſet of the Centaur, who, after diſmounting the guns, burnt and captured as per margin *; La Velon Maria was taken in the offing, from Aguilas bound to Barcelona. The Proſerpine frigate, conſort to the Santa Tereſa, taken by the Argo, after having eſcaped to Palamor, has ſince. I am informed by Capt. Bowen, hauled cloſe into the bar of Barcelona. JOHN MARKHAM.

* 5 ſettees, burnt; tartan, name unknown, laden with wine, taken; 1 ſettee, name unknown, laden with hoops and ſtaves, taken; 1 ſettee, name unknown, laden with wine, taken; 1 ſettee, name unknown, lading unknown, taken; La Velon Maria tartan, armed as a letter of marque, with 1 braſs and 2 iron 12-pounders, and 2 3-pounders, 24 men, laden with wheat, taken.

Corfu, March 3. This day the French garriſon ſurrendered by capitulation to the united forces of the Ruſſians and Turks. The Leander and the Brune frigate were taken in the port.

This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of the Indefatigable French ſhip privateer, of 18 guns and 120 men, by the Ethalion; and another privateer, of 18 guns, by the Anſon; alſo, the following liſt of ſhips and veſſels captured and deſtroyed by the ſquadron under the command of Sir Hyde Parker: by the Queen, the Spaniſh armed ſchooner L'Aimable Marſeilles, of 4 guns and 40 men, taken; by the Queen and Lark, a French ſchooner privateer, name unknown, of 4 guns and 30 men, cut out of Port Nieu; by the Acaſta, the French brig privateer Active, of 8 guns and 36 men, the Spaniſh armed ſchooner Cincinnatus, of two guns and 33 men, taken; a French ſchooner privateer, name unknown, of 6 guns and 60 men, burnt, by the Acaſta; by the Trent and Acaſta, the Spaniſh armed ſhip Penada, of 14 guns, and 40 men, taken; by the Renommée, the French ſloop privateer Le Trimomphant, of 6 guns and 56 men, taken; by the Renommée and Squirrel, the Spaniſh armed brig Neptune, of 4 guns and 23 men, taken; by the Magicienne, the Spaniſh armed ſloop Julie, of 4 guns and 12 men, taken; by the Surprize, the French ſchooner privateer Laurette, of 6 guns and 46 men, taken; by the Swallow, French ſchooner privateer Bonaparte, of 6 guns and 50 men, taken; by the Pelican, the French ſchooner privateer La Belle en Caiſſe, of 4 guns and 57 men, taken; by the Amaranthe and Surprize, the French ſchooner privateer Petite Françoiſe, of 4 guns and 35 men, taken.

Downing ſtreet, April 2. A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Mr. Conſul Foreſti, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Port of Corfu, March 3, *on board the Ruſſian ſhip of war the St. Paul.*

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 1ſt inſt. an attack was made by the united Turkiſh and Ruſſian forces on the iſland ſituated in this port, called Lo Scoglio di Vido, and by the French, L'Iſle de la Paix. After a very briſk fire of about 2 hours and a half from the ſhips of war, the troops were landed, and the ſaid iſland was captured. An attack was made at the ſame time on the out-works of the town, and fort St. Salvado was taken by the Ruſſian and Turkiſh troops, and the French themſelves evacuated another out-work called Il Monte di Ibrara. On the morning of the 2d a flag of truce was ſent

ſent off by the French commander of the garriſon of the town of Corfu, to the Ruſſian vice-admiral, for the purpoſe of informing him of the wiſh of the garriſon to capitulate; a Ruſſian officer was therefore ſent to the town with the propoſitions of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh commanders, and they were accepted of with little variation. The capitulation of the garriſon, of which I have the honour to incloſe a copy, was ſigned this afternoon on-board of the Ruſſian vice-admiral's ſhip.

SHEREDION FORESTI.

Articles of capitulation.

The French to give up to the Turkiſh and Ruſſian commiſſaries the town and forts of Corfu, together with the artillery, proviſions, ſtores, ammunition, and all other public effects. The garriſon ſhall march with all military honours out of all the forts and poſts they occupy; afterwards be conveyed to Toulon, giving their word of honour not to bear arms for 18 months againſt the Grand Seignior, the Emperor of Ruſſia, the King of England, or the King of the Two Sicilies. All public property, whether belonging to the town or the garriſon, (the ſhip Leander, and all other veſſels belonging to the French Republic, included,) to be given up to the commiſſaries of the Turkiſh and Ruſſian powers.

Admiralty-office, April 2. Copy of a letter from Capt. Keats to the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B.

My Lord, *Boadicea, at ſea, March* 24.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 7th inſt. I re-took an American, from Charles Town, bound to Hamburgh; on the 8th fell-in with and liberated a neutral ſhip from Charles Town, bound to Embden, and took the privateer La Requin, a brig, pierced for 18, mounting 14 guns, with 70 men, which, when I firſt diſcovered her, was in the act of taking poſſeſſion of the neutral. It is with extreme concern I add, that on the day following, in a violent gale of wind, the Requin overſet, although at the time ſhe had no canvas ſpread; by which misfortune Mr. W. Clay, maſter's mate of the Boadicea, a young man of much merit, 9 valuable ſeamen, and 1 priſoner, loſt their lives. R. G. KEATS.

Admiralty-office, April 6. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Spaniſh packet Golondrina, from the Havannah, bound to Corunna, pierced for 20 guns, but had only 4 on-board, coppered, 200 tons burden, a remarkable faſt ſailer, having a cargo of ſugar, cocoa, and indigo, after a chace of 15 hours, by the Mermaid, Capt. Newman, in company with the Sylph;—alſo La Debut French brig letter of marque 8 guns, pierced for 16, laden with different ſorts of merchandize, by the ſloop Sylph, Capt. White.

Admiralty-office, April 9. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the French brig privateer Reſolu, of 14 6 and 8-pounder guns, and 65 men, by the Spitfire, Capt. Seymour;—alſo, the French national lugger La Sans Quartier, pierced for 16 guns, but had thrown all her guns overboard in the chace, having on board 56 men, by the Diana, Capt. Proby.

Hamburgh, April 5. According to the moſt recent accounts from the Auſtrian army, it appears, that, after the action of the 21ſt ult. Gen. Jourdan retreated in the night, between the 21ſt and 22d, to Stockach and Engen. He then occupied the line from Shaffouſen through Engen to Detlingen; in the neighbourhood of which laſt place, he aſſembled the principal part of his army. The Archduke advanced towards him on the 25th, when Gen. Jourdan attacked the Auſtrians. His left wing was at firſt ſucceſsful; but, his centre and right having been defeated, he was obliged to retreat with his whole army in great diſorder; his right wing towards Switzerland, and he himſelf, with the remainder of his army, towards Fribourg and Offenbourg, by the Black Foreſt. Whilſt this was paſſing in Suabia, Gen. Maſſena, in perſon, attacked, on the 23d, the poſition of Feldkirk, where Gen. Jellachich commanded in the abſence of Gen. Hotzé. The French were repulſed with very great loſs, and driven over the Rhine. Gen. Hotzé is ſince returned to Feldkirk from Buckhorn, with the corps of 12,000 men, which he had marched to that place, the French having retreated from thence in conſequence of the Archduke's victory of the 21ſt. The loſs on both ſides in theſe different actions, which appear to have been hard fought, has been very conſiderable; but much greater on the part of the French than on that of the Auſtrians, who have, however, loſt ſeveral officers of diſtinction. On the 21ſt the French are ſtated to have loſt 4000 men, on the 23d 3000, and on the 25th their loſs is ſtated to have been much more conſiderable than on either of the preceding days. On the 26th the Archduke marched in purſuit of the enemy.

This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of the French brig privateer L'Utile, of 16 8-pounders, 10 of which are brafs, and 120 men, by the Boadicea, Capt. Keats.

Admiralty-office, April 16. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of La Prudent French ſhip privateer, copper-bottomed, of 18 guns and 200 men, (ſhe had

had captured 2 ſchooners) by the Concorde, Capt. Barton;—alſo, Le Marſouin, French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and and 58 men, by the Aſtrea, Capt. Dacres.

Venice, March 29. Early on the morning of the 26th inſt. the French made an attack on the Auſtrian advanced poſts at Santa Lucia and Buſſolengo, before the expiration of the truce, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs at both places. 1000 French priſoners, and 60 officers, with 2 pieces of cannon, have been ſent to Verona. The Auſtrians had many officers and men killed and wounded. Gen. Kray repulſed the enemy at Legnago, killed 3000, made 2000 priſoners, took 14 pieces of cannon, and purſued the remainder towards Mantua. The Piedmonteſe inſurgents are become ſo formidable againſt their new lords, as to threaten the capital. Continual reinforcements of Auſtrian cavalry and infantry paſs every day by forced marches; and his Imperial Majeſty never had, during the war, ſuch a numerous and fine army as we ſee at preſent in Italy.

This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the Argus French privateer, carrying 18 braſs 9-pounders, pierced for 22, and 130 men; and the re-capture of the Minerva, a valuable Liverpool Weſt India ſhip, that had been captured by the Argus, and an American ſchooner; and the capture of the Mutius Scævola, French privateer, and a Spaniſh coaſter; by La Pomone, Capt. Reynolds.

Admiralty-office, April 23. Extract of a letter from Sir Harry Burrard Neale, bart. to Evan Nepean, eſq. dated Plymouth, the 17th of April.

Sir, I beg you will acquaint their Lordſhips, that I arrived with the St. Fiorenzo in Plymouth Sound this morning, with a French brig, prize, from St. Domingo bound to L'Orient, with ſugar and coffee. I alſo captured a French brig in ballaſt, on the ſame day, not yet arrived. I incloſe, for their Lordſhip's information, a copy of my letter to Lord Bridport, of the 16th inſt. H. Neale.

My Lord, *St. Fiorenzo, at ſea, April* 16.

I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 9th inſt. after reconnoitering 2 French frigates at anchor in the port of L'Orient, I ſtood towards Belle Iſle. On our approach I ſaw ſome ſhips at anchor in the Great Road, but, as the weather was hazy, and the ſhips under the land, I could not ſufficiently aſcertain their ſtrength until we had run the full length of the iſland, when I fully diſtinguiſhed them to be 3 French frigates, and a large ſailing gun-veſſel, with their top-ſail yards ready hoiſted to come out to us. At this inſtant a heavy and ſudden ſquall of wind from the N. W. carried away the Amelia's main top-maſt, and her fore and mizen top-gallant maſts; the fall of the former tearing a great part of the main-ſail from the yard. The enemy, who were apparently waiting our near approach, got under weigh immediately, and made ſail towards us in a line a-head. Circumſtanced as we now were, I felt we had but one duty to perform, and that we could do nothing more than teſtify our readineſs to meet them. I therefore made the ſignal to prepare for battle; and, when they had advanced a little to leeward of us, I ſhortened ſail, ſo as for the Amelia to keep under command, with her fore and mizen top-ſails only; and made the ſignal to bear up, preſerving the weather-gage, and keeping cloſe order. The enemy tacked to meet us; and we inſtantly commenced an action, receiving the fire from one of the batteries on the iſland at the ſame time. The enemy were ſo little diſpoſed to cloſe quarters, we were under the neceſſity of bearing down upon them three times, until they were cloſe upon the iſlands of Houatt and Hedic. After engaging them 1 hour and 55 minutes they wore ſhip, and ſtood from us. I am extremely ſorry we had it not in our power to do any thing more with the enemy (who had a port cloſe on each ſide of them) than to compel them to relinquiſh an action, which, from their ſuperiority, and the crippled ſtate of the Amelia previous to the action, had inſpired them with the hope of ſucceſs. Soon after the action ceaſed, they bore up for the Loire, two of them apparently much ſhattered; and the gun-veſſel returned to Belle Iſle.

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction I acquaint your Lordſhip, that the active and ſpirited conduct of Capt. Herbert is deſerving of the higheſt applauſe; and I feel that no encomiums of mine can do juſtice to his merit. The officers and ſhips' companies of both ſhips conducted themſelves with the greateſt order and moſt determined courage: they are entitled to every commendation I can beſtow. I take the liberty of naming in particular Lieuts. Farnall and Holmes, the firſt-lieutenants of each ſhip, as very deſerving officers. The damage ſuſtained by his Majeſty's ſhips is principally confined to the maſts, ſails, and rigging. By a veſſel captured ſince the action, I learn the frigates we engaged were La Cornelie, La Vengeance, and La Semillante. They have been lately ſtationed at Belle Iſle to guard the coaſt. Incloſed is a liſt of killed and wounded in each ſhip. I have, &c. H. Neale.

Liſt of killed and wounded.

St. Fiorenzo; 1 ſeaman killed; 18 ſeamen wounded, 2 of them dangerouſly.

Amelia;

Amelia; Mr. Rayley, midshipman, and 1 seaman, killed; 17 seamen wounded, 1 of them dangerously.

Vienna, April 10. The enemy has been entirely expelled from the Tyrol, and dislodged from the posts of Funfter-Munfter and St. Maria, in the Engadine. They have also been driven from the Adige, beyond the Mincio.

Hamburgh, April 16. On the 30th ult. the French attacked the Auftrians on the Upper Adige, between Verona and Roveredo. At firft they obtained fome fuccefs; but they were on the fame day repulfed with very confiderable lofs. Accounts have been received from the Tyrol, that the French force which had penetrated into that country had been obliged to evacuate it completely; and that Gen. Jourdan's army, as well as a great part of Bernadotte's, had repaffed the Rhine, having left a garrifon in Manheim, and in the works of Keil, but had abandoned the blockade of Philipfburg. The Auftrians had advanced to Friburg and Offenburg, and had fummoned Kehl to furrender. Advices from Raftadt of the 8th April mention that Gen Stamy had gained a very confiderable advantage over the French general St. Cyr, as the latter was retreating from Freudenftadt to Offenburg, on his way to Kehl; and that the French had loft a confiderable park of artillery.

This Gazette alfo contains an account of the capture of the French lugger privateer Le Coureur, mounting 4 4-pounders, and 6 fwivels, and 46 men, by the Phœnix lugger private fhip of war, commanded by Mr. Daniel Hamon.

Admiralty-office, April 27. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of the French privateer brig Le Pepillon, carrying 10 brafs 9-pounders, and 4 36-pounder carronades, and 123 men, by the Melampus, Capt. Moore.

It alfo contains the official details of the military operations which have taken place both in Suabia and in Italy fince the beginning of the campaign; which we fhall duly notice.

This Gazette likewife contains two orders in council, the one for laying an embargo on all veffels belonging to the territories of the Grand Duke of Tufcany, which are, or fhall be, in any of the ports of thefe kingdoms. The other, to continue for 6 months, from the 29th inft. the prohibition of the export of rock and other falt.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Difpatches received from Commodore Trowbridge, dated Feb. 27, ftate, on the authority of accounts from the Continent moft fatisfactorily accredited, that the plague, uncommonly extenfive and virulent, had broken out in Egypt; and that the French troops were literally and fpecifically dying by thoufands. They add, that, fhould this malady continue its deftructive influence for fix weeks longer, it was not probable a Frenchman would be left in Egypt.

A fire broke out on the 13th of March in the fuburbs of *Pera*, at *Conftantinople*, and, notwithftanding every exertion to fuppreis it, nearly two-thirds of that quarter were burnt down. Among the buildings deftroyed are the houfes of the Engliih ambaffador, the Auftrian internuncio, and of feveral other perfons of diftinction; the hotels of Spain and of Poland, the Roman Catholic church, and the ftone magazine, which contained all the riches of Pera, as it was thought a place of perfect fafety. The damage is eftimated at 20 millions of florins.

St. Peterfburg, March 21. His Majefty the Emperor of Ruffia has this day figned the following edict:

"Whereas we have remarked, for fome time paft, in the government of Hamburgh, a difpofition for the principles of anarchy, and an attachment to the forms of the *French goverpment, which* are deftructive of all legitimate powers we order that an embargo fhall be laid upon all the Hamburgh veffels in our ports, and which belong to Hamburgh fubjects; and we alfo order, that a return fhall be made to us of the number of the faid veffels which are in each of our ports. Given at St. Peterfburg, March the 21ft, 1799. PAUL."

March 28. Two Neapolitan fhips of the line have been burnt by the Portuguefe fquadron, off *Naples*, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French.

April 11. By advices received yefterday from America, we learn, that a fire broke out lately at *Maryland*, which deftroyed near 70 houfes.

IRELAND.

March 25. As a proof how very infecure travelling is confidered in *Ireland*, no perfons now dare venture to go from one diftant town to another without the protection of the mail-coaches, which do not travel of a night, and even by day are ftrongly guarded. The mail-coaches have generally a number of poft-chaifes and horfemen in their fuite.

COUNTRY NEWS.

March 8. This day a waggoner, fervant to Richard Jefferfon, carrier, between Scarborough and York, called at the inn at *Ayton*, near the former place, where he attempted to kifs Jane Brown, a girl of about 15, and fervant belonging to the

cil, were re-chosen of the new council: and Charles George Lord Arden, Alexander Aubert, esq. Sir George Beaumont, bart. John Marquis of Bute, Richard Lord Bp. of Gloucester, Richard Payne Knight, esq. John Henniker Major, esq. Alleyne Lord St. Helens, Hon. Frederick Stuart, and Henry Penrudock Wyndham, esq. ten of the other members of the Society, were chosen of the new council; and they were severally declared to be the council of the Society for the year ensuing. And on a return made of the officers, it appeared, that George, Earl of Leicester, was elected president; John Topham, esq. treasurer; Samuel Lysons, esq. director; Rev. John Brand, A.M. secretary; and the Rev. T. W. Wrighte, A. M. secretary for the year ensuing. On the event of this election we congratulate the friends of the noble President, on having, by a very handsome majority, defeated the machinations of his enemies.

Thursday, April 25.

Answer of Lord Nelson to the vote of thanks of the British House of Commons:

"*Vanguard, Palermo, Jan.* 31, 1799.

"Sir, Believe me, I feel as I ought the noble reward which our country has bestowed on me by its thanks; and I beg you will, sir, have the goodness to express to the Honourable House my gratitude. Lean answer for that of my brave brethren who fought with me in the battle of the Nile. To you, Sir, who have not only so handsomely but so elegantly conveyed to me the Resolutions of the House, words are inadequate to express what I feel; but, believe me, sir, I am, with every sentiment of respect and esteem,

"Your most obliged, and faithful servant,

"NELSON."

"*To the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Speaker of the House of Commons*"

After one of the accidents which befel the fleet of Lord Nelson previous to his falling-in with the French squadron at Aboukir, his Lordship is said to have written the following letter to his lady:

"*Vanguard, St. Peter's Island, off Sardinia, May* 24, 1798.

"My dearest Fanny, I ought not to call what has happened to the Vanguard by the cold name of accident: I believe firmly it was the Almighty's goodness, to check my consummate vanity. I hope it has made me a better officer, as I feel it has made me a better man. I kiss with all humility the rod. Figure to yourself, on Sunday evening, at sun-set, a vain man walking in his cabin, with a squadron around him, who looked up to their chief to lead them to glory, and in whom their chief placed the firmest reliance, that the proudest ships of equal numbers belonging to France would have bowed their flags, and with a very rich prize lying by him. *Figure to yourself*, on Monday morning, *when the sun rose*, this proud conceited man, his ship dismasted, his fleet dispersed, and himself in such distress, that the meanest frigate out of France would have been an unwelcome guest. But it has pleased Almighty God to bring us into a safe port, where, although we are refused the rights of humanity, yet the Vanguard will, in two days, get to sea again as an English man of war."

The following extract is also said to be taken from a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Nelson to the Rev. Brian Allot (who holds a living in the neighbourhood of Burnham), in answer to a congratulatory epistle on the late victory; dated Oct. 1798.

"My great and good son went into the world without fortune, but with a heart replete with every moral and religious virtue—these have been his compass to steer by: and it has pleased God to be his shield in the day of battle, and to give success to his wishes, to be of service to his country. His country seems sensible of his services—but, should he ever meet with ingratitude, his scars will cry out and plead his cause; for, at the siege of Bastia he lost an eye; at Teneriffe, an arm; on the memorable 14th of February, he received a severe blow on his body, which he now feels, and now a wound on the head. After all this, you will believe his bloom of countenance must be faded; but the spirit beareth up as vigorous as ever. On the 29th of September he completed his 40th year; chearful, generous, and good, fearing no evil, because he has done none; an honour to my grey hairs; which, with every mark of old age, creep fast upon me."

Friday, April 26.

This morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a genteely dressed young woman sprung from the walls of London bridge, and before any one could come near her, threw herself into the Thames. A boat immediately put off, and, as she was floating, brought her on shore; she was soon recovered, having been but a few minutes in the water.

Saturday, April 27.

This day the Exhibition at Somerset House was opened, as usual, by an elegant dinner to the Royal Academicians and their friends; and on Monday the publick at large will be admitted.

In the Appendix to the Report on the East-India illicit trade, is an affidavit from Mr. David Scott, in answer to Mr. Bosanquet's charge, which concludes as follows: "And, lastly, this deponent saith, that the charge against this deponent, by the said Jacob Bosanquet, esq. of giving information to the said Capt Murray of an intended expedition against Manilla, is almost too wicked to require to be met by a denial upon oath; nevertheless, this deponent most solemnly swears, that such charge, in whatever manner coloured, is altogether infamous and unfounded."

P. 167, a. Was Georgina or Georgiana the lady's Chriſtian name? And, query, if one or both be derived from the Weſtern Georgia, our late Anglo-American province; or from the Eaſtern Georgia, the region of Aſiatic beauties; or if it be a compound of *George* and *Anne*, poſſibly the names of two of her ſponſors; as I have heard was aſſerted, in her own caſe, by another Right Hon. Georgiana? H. H.

P. 171, b. The Rev. R. Deane, B. D. rector of Barwick and of Kirkbram, within the deanry of Doncaſter, from the general confidence in his great integrity, by means of ſmall ſums entruſted to him, is ſuppoſed to have relieved more debtors from priſon than any other individual in the kingdom.

P. 174, b. Mrs. Naſon was the widow of the Rev. Stephen N. many years vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon.

P. 180, l. 6, for *Mortimer* r. *Northcote*.

P. 254, b. l. 29, r. *Sophronius*.

P. 256. It was not James Calvert, but his father and uncle, who got the great prizes.

P. 257, a. The death of Major Lemon ought to be an example to all young men. Heir to a baronetcy and to an eſtate of 6000l. a year, bleſt with the affections of a beautiful woman, to whom he was about to be married, but devoted to the gaming-table, he had involved himſelf conſiderably in debt. His father paid all his engagements, on a promiſe of honour that he would play no more; and it is ſaid that Miſs K, to whom he was attached, further ſtrengthened what is called in play the *tying him up*, by declaring that their union depended on his weaning himſelf from the vice. In an evil hour he returned to the gaming-table; loſt a large ſum; and the next morning, ſtung by reflection on the forfeiture of his promiſe, ſhot himſelf through the head.—Lady L, his mother, was a ſiſter of Judge Buller. He was about the age of 24, and has left a brother and ſome ſiſters.

Ibid. l. 57, for Aſhburn*ham* r. Aſhburn*er*.

P. 261, a. Sir Richard Hotham was, early in life, a hatter in the Borough, and increaſed his buſineſs by an extraordinary incident. Inſtead of having ſhop-bills, as uſual, he had his name and buſineſs inſcribed upon pieces of copper, about the ſize of an halfpenny, which he ſtrewed all over the town, and ſent to various parts of the kingdom. This durable document attracted notice, and its whimſical originality induced many perſons to employ him. It was always a rule with him to have the beſt articles that could be procured, ſo that a new cuſtomer naturally became an old one. After having followed the hat trade many years, and raiſed a tolerable fortune, he ventured into the commercial world, and particularly in the property of ſhipping for the Eaſt India Company. Being a man of ſtrong judgement, with a mind invariably directed towards buſineſs, he in time acquired very large property, which he greatly extended by building a new watering-place, which is denominated Regnor, a property that is of courſe riſing in value every year, as a large extent of land belongs to his family, and the expreſs condition of their retaining it is to increaſe the buildings for the purpoſe of letting them to the occaſional frequenters of the place. Sir Richard, though conſtantly attentive to the main chance, was capable of generous actions; and many young men have been patronized by him, and by his intereſt been employed in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, and indebted to his perſevering attention and kindneſs for independence and diſtinction. He oppoſed, with ſucceſs, Mr. Thrale, at the election for the borough of Southwark, in 1780, but retired from parliament in a few years. Sir Richard was knighted in conſequence of preſenting an addreſs at St. James's on the birth of a prince.

Ibid. b. Mr. Melmoth was the ſon of the pious author of "The Great Importance of a Religious Life." During the laſt 30 years of his life he conſtantly reſided in the houſe where he died.

P. 262, a. Dr. Gould, rector of Stamford Rivers, was brother of Judge G. who died 1794, and married, Aug. 25, 1795, aged 82, Miſs Gordon, eldeſt daughter of Edward G. eſq. of Eaſt Bromley, Middleſex, aged 28. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, M. A. 1739, D. D. and publiſhed in 1747 "An Account of Engliſh Ants, which contains, 1. their different Species and Mechaniſm; 2. their Manner of Government, and a Deſcription of their ſeveral Queens; 3. the Production of their Eggs, and Proceſs of the Young; 4. the inceſſant Labour of the Workers, or common Ants; with many other Curioſities obſervable in thoſe ſurpriſing Inſects," 12mo. He alſo communicated to the Royal Society a caſe of a polypus in the heart of a poor labouring man at Oxford, N° 1571; and an account of the increaſe of weight in oil of vitriol expoſed to the air, vol. XIV. p. 496.

Births.

March 1. THE wife of Aaron Tuck, of Wiſbech, taylor, a female child without legs or arms. It has two ſhoulders, and, from the lower part of the abdomen, project two ſmall ſtumps, a leg and foot from the right ſide, and a foot only from the left.

24. The wife of the Rev. W. I. Carleſs, of Feliſtead, Eſſex, twin ſons.

27. At Canterbury, the wife of Major Wm. Hutchinſon, a ſon.

The wife of Thomas S. Beechcroft, eſq. a ſtill born child.

31. At Woodford, Eſſex, the wife of P. Godfrey, eſq. a daughter.

Lately, at Redland court, Briſtol, the wife of Abraham Bracebridge, eſq. of Atherſtone-hall, a ſon and heir.

The wife of William Bowyer, eſq. of Serjeant's-inn, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. T. Smith, clerk to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, her ſixth ſon and eleventh child.

April 2. The wife of John Reed, eſq. of Chipchaſe-caſtle, Northumberland, a ſon.

3. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Cleveland-row, the lady of Lord Bruce, a daughter.

4. The wife of a ſeaman belonging to the Kent man of war was brought to *hammock* on-board that ſhip, and ſafely delivered of three children, all of whom, together with the mother, are in a fair way of doing well. Much attention has been ſhewn by the captain and officers to the prolific female.

5. Lady Brownlow, a daughter.

8. At Swillington-hall, in Yorkſhire, Lady Elizabeth Lowther, a daughter.

The wife of Moreton Aglionby Slaney, eſq. of Shiffnall, co. Salop, a daughter.

9. At Vienna, the Empreſs of Germany, an archduke, baptiſed by the name of Joſeph-Francis-Leopold.

At his houſe in Gower-ſtreet, the wife of Daniel Garrett, eſq. a daughter.

10. At Blackheath, Mrs. Trotter, wife of Alexander T. eſq. a ſon. After the alarming and dangerous accident which ſo lately happened to this lady by her cloaths catching fire (ſee p. 247), it muſt be very gratifying to her friends to be informed that ſhe is not likely to ſuffer any injury whatever in her own perſon; and that her ſon is a healthy thriving child.

11. At Fareham, the wife of Capt. John Bingham, of the royal navy, a ſon.

12. At Dithorne-hall, co. Suffolk, the wife of Francis Buller Yarde, eſq. a ſon.

13. At Quorndon, co. Leiceſter, the wife of Edward Farnham, eſq. a ſon and heir.

23. At Aberdeen, the wife of Alexander Allardyce, eſq. of Dunottar, M. P. for Aberdeen, &c. a daughter.

25. At her father's houſe in Harley-ſtreet, the wife of Inigo Freeman Thomas, eſq. M. P. a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 30. BY ſpecial licence, at the Earl of Briſtol's, in St. James's ſquare, Lieut.-col. Stuart Wortley, ſon of the Hon. James Stuart W. to Lady Caroline Creighton, youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Erne.

April 2. At Brent Ely, co. Suffolk, the Rev. Joſhua Rowley, ſon of the late Admiral Sir Joſhua R. bart. to Miſs Mary *Scourfield*, daughter of Henry S. eſq. of *Robertſon-hall*, co. Pembroke.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, John Hale, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Gen. H. to Miſs Amherſt, daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. A. and ſiſter to Lord A.

4. At Hagne, Devon, Iſaac Donnithorne, eſq. of St. Agnes, Cornwall, to Miſs Elizabeth Harris, youngeſt daughter and coheireſs of Chriſtopher H. eſq. late of Hagne, dec. Purſuant to the royal licence, Mr. D, immediately on his marriage, aſſumes the name of Harris, in addition to that of Donnithorne.

6. William Huſkiſſon, eſq. under ſecretary of ſtate in Mr. Dundas's department, to Miſs Milbanke, youngeſt daughter of Admiral M.

7. At Bridlington, co. York, the Rev. Francis Wrangham, of Hunmanby, to Miſs Agnes Creyke, daughter of Ralph C. eſq. of Marton.

8. Henry Luſhington, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Stephen L. bart. to Miſs Lewis, eldeſt dau. of Matt. L. eſq. of Devonſhire-place.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, John Butler, eſq. of Morval, co. Cornwall, one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Eliza Yorke, youngeſt daughter of the Biſhop of Ely.

11. At Liverpool, Chr. Robinſon, eſq. LL.D. to Miſs Nicholſon, eldeſt daugh. of Rev. R. N. late rector of Dudcote, Berks.

Samuel Ricketts, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Allingham, of the Bath theatre.

13. At Stonehouſe, near Plymouth, Jn. Temple, eſq. to Miſs Boger, of the ſame place, only child of Capt. R. B. of the navy.

15. At Carton, near Dublin, Major-gen. Sir Charles Roſs, bart. to Lady Mary Fitzgerald, eldeſt dau. of the Duke of Leinſter.

16. At Midgham, Berks, the Hon. Capt. Courtenay Boyle, to Miſs Carolina-Amelia Poyntz, youngeſt daugh. of Wm. P. eſq.

18. Lieut.-col. Booth, of the 87th regiment, to Miſs Comyns, daugh. of the late J. R. C. eſq. of Great Burſtead-lodge, Eſſex.

19. At Great Blakenham, Suffolk, the Rev. John Lyford, to Miſs Jane Lodge, daughter of J. L. eſq.

20. William Innes, eſq. to Mrs. Rachel Paxton, widow of Capt. William P.

21. Mr. Thomas Peach, of Richmond-hill, to Miſs Elizabeth Turner, late of Walthamſtow, Eſſex.

22. By ſpecial licence, at her father's houſe in Groſvenor-place, John-Henry Manners Duke of Rutland, to Lady Elizabeth Howard, dau. of the Earl of Carliſle.

23. Mr. John Spong, to Miſs Crawford, both of Ockham, Surrey.

26. By the Biſhop of Waterford, under a ſpecial licence, at the houſe of the Marchioneſs of Antrim, in Hanover-ſquare, Sir Harry Vane Tempeſt, bart. to the Right Hon. Anne Counteſs of Antrim.

27. Jonathan Chapman, eſq. to Miſs Mary-Anne Taylor, daughter of Robert T. eſq. of Crutched-friers.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1798. *July* 20. AT Bengal, on-board the Lord Camden East Indiaman, Mr. William Steel.

Oct...... At Burdwan, Bengal, James Spottiswoode, esq. of Dunipace, co. Stirling.

Dec. 13. At the house of Dr. Robertson, at Bridgetown, in the island of Barbados, Lieut. George Rickords, of his Majesty's frigate Amphitrite, and son of Mr. Wm. R. of West Cliff, near Dover. The tribute of respect shewn to the remains of this young gentleman, which were deposited in the churchyard of St. Michael on the 14th, is the best proof of his worth and merit, and will afford some little consolation to his parents under their affliction. The highest military honours were paid to his memory; the corpse being attended to the ground by all the officers of the army and navy, a captain's guard, and the band of the 60th regiment, with a numerous party of the most respectable inhabitants; each willing to pay the last honours to the memory of a worthy young man, whose life, though short, had been entirely devoted to the service of his country.

23. At Geneva, in his 59th year, Horatio Benedict de Saussure, professor of natural philosophy, and fellow of the Royal Society of London; well known to the publick by his philosophical writings, and particularly by an account of his journey to the summit of Mont Blanc in August 1787.

1799. *Jan.*... At Port Royal, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, the Hon. Lieut. Roger Montgomerie, of the royal navy, second son of the Earl of Eglintoune.

In Spanish-town, Jamaica, Geo. Lyon, esq. barrister at law.

7. On service in the island of Jamaica, Lieut.-col. Abraham Whitman, of the royal regiment of artillery. He was well known in the army as aid-du-camp to the late Ld. Heathfield, at Gibraltar, during the last war.

24. At Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 24, John Watts, first lieutenant of marines on-board his Majesty's ship Brunswick, and son of Mr. John W. of Ledbury, co. Hereford, who, by permission of his father, engaged in his country's service, in defence of its constitution in church and state, which he maintained near the place where he died for 26 months, when, owing to his great exertions, he fell a victim to the climate. Every military honour was paid him at his funeral, under the direction of Major Steeling, an officer of high rank in the artillery; a great number of his brother-officers attended him to the grave, sincerely lamenting his premature end.

Feb. 10. At Padua, the Abbé Spallanzani, the celebrated naturalist; of whom we hope to be enabled to give farther particulars.

At Hamburgh, in his 96th year, Michael Weippert, *leader of the band to the late King of Prussia.*

14. At Gottingen, of an inflammation in the breast, George-Christopher Lichtenberg, the ingenious professor of natural philosophy in that university.

28. At Crayford, Kent, in her 85th year, Mrs. Catharine Deacon; whose remains were interred, March 7, in the chancel of that church.

March... At Thirsk, co. York, aged 65, Mrs. Leif, mother of Jn. L. esq. of Sowerby.

At Counter-hill, near New Cross, Deptford, Mr. Thomas Rawstorne, brick-maker and builder, formerly of Islington, who had raised himself to pre-eminence as a brick maker from being a labourer in the field. He was fond of law, and, it is believed, lost sums of money by what is called *maintenance*, or *champarty*, in other men's suits instituted on a false title.

At Chester, aged 89, John Carill Worsley, esq. late of Platt, near Manchester, and formerly president of the Warrington Academy. He was one of a very numerous family of the name of Lees, and married and had issue a son, Thomas, on whose marriage, a few years ago, his father gave up to him his estate at Platt, and retired to Chester, being far advanced in years, and in ill health, having married, secondly, many years ago, a lady of very considerable fortune, who adopted his son, and he became ultimately her heir, she being long since dead. In consequence of this second match, his father assumed his additional names.

9. In his 72d year, George Milligen Johnston, esq. of Corehead, M. D. in the commission of the peace for the county of Dumfries, member of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and formerly surgeon-general of all his Majesty's garrisons in South Carolina and Georgia. He bore a long and painful illness with exemplary fortitude and resignation. This gentleman was endowed with an excellent understanding, improved by continual study, and by long experience in the world. In public life he was conspicuous for his loyalty, having, at the beginning of the American rebellion, not only risked his life, but sacrificed considerable property in consequence of his unalterable attachment to the British Government. It was he who, in 1775, was entrusted, by Lord William Campbell, with the delivery to Government of his confidential dispatches relative to the then disturbed state of the Southern Colonies; and afterwards his opinion was frequently taken by Ministers, on account of his approved integrity and local knowledge. In a private sphere he was beloved and admired by his friends and acquaintance, for an unbounded generosity, benevolence, and charity, as well as for the exercise of every other manly, social, and virtuous quality. In a word, his character will ever shed lustre on his name.

name and family; and his death, even in these times, must be regarded as an irreparable loss to the community.

17. At Fareham, near Portsmouth, Sir Charles Thompson, bart. M. P. for the borough of Monmouth, vice-admiral of the Red, and third in command, under Admiral Lord Bridport, of the Channel fleet. His health had been on the decline ever since he had the station off the island of St. Domingo; he was extremely ill during the whole of his last cruise off Brest, and survived only a few days after intimation of danger of dissolution had occasioned him to be superseded by Lord Hugh Seymour. He was made a post-captain in 1772, a rear-admiral in 1794, and in the last promotion a vice-admiral of the Red.

18. At Exmouth, Devon, after a short illness, aged 45, Dr. James Ford, formerly physician of St. George's hospital; eminent for professional abilities, social manners, and domestic virtues. He was one of the sons of the late Dr. James F.; physician extraordinary to the Queen; and admitted to the degree of doctor of physick at Edinburgh 1777.

Mrs. Sumpter, relict of Mr. Nath. S. formerly an eminent hosier at Leicester.

Aged 74, Mr. Robert Wright, hosier, of Nottingham.

19. At his seat at Ellford, in the parish of Hawkhurst, Kent, in his 52d year, after a lingering illness, William Bois, esq.

At Grandborough, Bucks, aged 73, Mr. Richard Stevens, an opulent farmer there. A large vessel of beer was brewed in 1725, which was soon afterwards bottled, and a great quantity of it drank at his christening; the remainder, being then 74 years old, was drank at his funeral, by his friends and acquaintance who attended it.

At Ridge, near Barnet, co. Middlesex, after a long and painful illness, aged 67, John Strange, esq. of Portland-place, LL. D. F. R. and A. SS. 1766, and of the academies of Bologna, Florence, and Montpelier; and the Academia Leopoldina Curiosorum Naturæ; only son of Sir John S. master of the rolls. He was educated at Clare hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded M. A. 1755; was British resident at Venice, 1773; whence he thus wrote to the late Dean Milles, Nov. 17, 1774: "We have now wintering with us the curious Mr. Montague, in his Levantine dress, which I fancy he hardly intends to quit, as he projects retiring to his favourite East in the Spring. He leads a regular, retired, and very studious life, though he seems not inclined to employ the press in his life-time, which I am sorry for, as he is full of good observation. It is to be hoped, however, that the fruits of his retirement and speculations will not be ever lost to the world." Mr. S. married Sarah daughter of Davidge Gould, and sister of Sir Henry G. justice of the common Pleas, who died 1783. He published several papers in the "Archæologia;" viz. "Account of some Remains of Roman and other Antiquities in and near the Town of Brecknock, South Wales," I. 292; "Account of some antient Roman Inscriptions lately discovered in the Provinces of Istria and Dalmatia, with Remarks," III. 337; "Farther Account of Antiquities in South Wales," IV. 1; of others in Monmouthshire, V. 33; farther account of Roman inscriptions in Istria and Dalmatia, ibid. 169; "Remarks on Mr. Harris's Observations on antique Monuments, with an Account of some curious Remains of Antiquity in Glamorganshire," VI. 6. In the "Philosophical Transactions," LIX. p. 50, is Mr. Strange's account of the origin of natural paper found near Cartona in Tuscany; ibid. p. 195, an account of several Roman sepulchral inscriptions and figures in bas relief, discovered in 1755 at Bonn in Lower Germany; LX. p. 179, account of some specimens of sponges from Italy; LXV. p. 5, of two giants causeways or groupes of prismatic basaltine columns, and other curious volcanic concretions in the Venetian state in Italy, with some remarks on the characters of these and other similar bodies, and of the physical geography of the countries in which they are found; ibid. p. 418, of a curious giant's causeway or groupe of angular columns newly discovered in the Euganean hills near Padua; LXVII. p. 144, of the tales in the Adriatic. While at Venice, by his taste and indefatigable diligence, he formed one of the best collections of pictures (particularly of the Venetian School) now in England. His library also is most extensive and splendid. As a Naturalist, Antiquary, and general friend and promoter of the Arts and Sciences, his cabinet has always been considered as one of the choicest in the kingdom. By his will he has directed the whole to be sold—his pictures under the direction of Mr. Wilson, of the European Museum, by private contract, after being publickly exhibited; his books by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby; his prints, drawings, busts, coins, medals, bronzes, and antiquities, by Mr. Christie; and his cabinets of natural history by Mr. King.—Thomas Gould, esq. his brother-in-law, the Rev. Edward Nares, his nephew, and Mr. Alexander, his solicitor, are appointed trustees and executors.

20. Rev. Thomas Seddon, vicar of Carlton-le-Moorland, Norton Disney, and Stapleford. It is believed he was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1748.

At Tingewick, Bucks, after a very severe and lingering illness, Rev. Charles Cotton, formerly fellow of New college, Oxford, M. A. 1761, and rector of Upper Heyford, co. Oxford.

At Purford, near Ripley, Surrey, in his 34th year, Mr. John Vincent, jun.

21. At

21. At Market Harborough, co. Leicester, aged 64, Mrs. Mary-Anne Parry, relict of the very learned Dr. Richard P.

At her house in the Frier-gate, Derby, at an advanced age, Mrs. Borrow, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Castle fields, who filled the office of recorder of Derby 40 years.

Mr Wright, farmer and grazier, of Wymondham, co. Leicester.

22. At Louth, co. Linc. Josh. Walesby, of Stenniggett, gent. He left his house on the 20th, apparently in good health, to attend Louth market.

Aged 62, John Hobden, esq. of Hounslow, Middlesex.

23. At his house in Church-street, Stoke Newington, Robert Freeman, esq.

At Long Melford, Suffolk, in his 83d year, John Clarke, esq. late of Stamford, many years steward to the Earl of Exeter.

After a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. Jones, wife of Thomas J. esq. of Pickering, co. Radnor; an affectionate wife, a tender parent, a sincere friend, and benevolent to all. One, who best knew her virtues, and most sensibly feels her loss, wishes this small tribute to the memory of a truly worthy woman should be recorded in Mr. Urban's Obituary. T. J.

24. At Thringstone, co. Leicester, aged 80, Mrs. Holyoak.

Aged 18, Miss Eliza O'Connor, daught. of Arthur O'C. esq. of Rathbone-place.

25. Killed in the action in Suabia, Alexis Frederick Christian, Prince of Anhault Bernbourg; born June 12, 1767. He possessed, in Lower Saxony, a small principality, which, like the dominions of many other German sovereigns, did not extend very far beyond the limits of his park. This, however, abounds with game, and now contains upwards of 2000 wild boars.

26. Advanced in years, Mrs. Brown, of Lincoln, widow of Alderman John B.

At Lynn, in his 56th year, Mr. William Hankinson.

27. At Hull, aged 50, Mr. George Pycock, architect.

At Brenchley, Kent, John Hooper, esq.

At her house in Great Yarmouth, Mrs. Eliza Upcher, widow of Peter U. esq. formerly of Sudbury, and late of Yarmouth.

Unfortunately burnt to death, Mrs. Rodick, an elderly widow lady, of Wellingborough. No person being with her at the time, it is impossible to say how the accident was occasioned. She was a miserable spectacle, and quite dead when discovered.

At his house in Kensington-square, in his 64th year, Anthony Stokes, esq. one of the benchers of the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, and his Majesty's chief justice of Georgia, when that province was under the British Government; where *his strict integrity and uniform loyalty to* his Sovereign procured him the respect even of the opposite party.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Allan, wife of Robert A. esq. banker.

29. Miss De la Chaumette, daughter of Rev. Lewis De la C. of Stoke Newington, formerly minister of the French church in Threadneedle-street, as suddenly as did her mother 3 or 4 years ago; and her sister, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Mercier, since that time.

Mr Bailey, chandler, of Belgrave-gate, Leicester.

Aged 49, Mr. John Sanders, of Derby, bookseller.

Mrs. Kerby, relict of Alderman K. of Northampton.

At his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in his 69th year, the Right Hon. Charles Bingham, Earl of Lucan, Baron Bingham, of Castle-bar, in the kingdom of Ireland, and a baronet of Scotland; a nobleman possessed of every virtue that adorns a man. He was an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, a sincere and warm friend. His tenants ever found in him a landlord ready to relieve their wants. In 1760, he married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of James Smith, of St. Audries, of the county of Somerset, and of the antient family of Smith, of Long Ashton, in the same county. By her he has left one son, Richard, born 1764, now Earl of Lucan; Lavinia, Countess Spencer; Lady Eleanor Lindsay; and Lady Anne, unmarried. The family of Bingham is of Saxon origin, and one of the most antient in the kingdom. They were settled in Sutton-Bingham, co. Somerset, and at Bingham's Melcombe, in Dorset, as far back as the time of Henry I. The famous Sir Richard Bingham, in the year 1586, was sent to Ireland as marshal of that country, where he subdued several insurrections, and obtained a royal grant of the estate of Castle-bar. He was one of the best officers of that age. Sir John Bingham, the father of the late lord, married the grand-daughter of Sir Wm. Sarsfield, by Mary, daughter of King Charles the Second, and sister to James Duke of Monmouth. The said Sir Wm. Sarsfield was elder brother to Patrick Earl of Lucan, who was one of King James's best commanders. His military skill and address, at the siege of Limerick, made King William raise the siege, and forced him to sign the articles of Limerick. He was afterwards killed at the battle of Landau, in Flanders.

Aged 84, the Rev. Richard Winter, a very respectable Calvinistic minister, who succeeded the famous Thomas Bradbury as minister of the Dissenting meeting-house in New-court, Carey-street. His only daughter married the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, late his assistant. He was brother to the late

late John Winter, esq. of Hanover-square, a very respectable army agent, who married one of Mr. Bradbury's daughters.

30. At Leasingham, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, Elizabeth Lady Gordon, relict of Sir Samuel G. bart. and mother of Sir Jenison G. of Haverholm-Priory, and three daughters. She was daughter of — Bradford, and niece and heir to Sir Matthew Jenison, of Newark on Trent.

After a long illness, the Rev. Mr. Wyke, brother of Mrs. Havers, of Bury, Suffolk.

George Milne, esq. merchant, of Crutched-friers, London, and a considerable underwriter at Lloyd's.

In Welbeck-street, Cavendish square, at a very advanced age, Lady Margaret Macdonald, mother of the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

31. Mr. Samuel Bailey, grocer, of St. Martin's-lane, Westminster.

In Stephen-street, Mrs. Gresse, relict of John-Alex. G. esq. of Maidenhead, Berks.

At Parson's-green, Mrs. Clack, wife of Mr. Tho. C. of Delahay-street, Westm.

At Stokesley, co. York, aged 89, Thomas Nicholson, father of the maniac Margaret N. He followed his trade (a barber) until within a short time of his death, having actually shaved at 9 in the morning of the day on which he died at 1 in the aftern.

At Lympne, aged 63, Mr. John Bridger.

Rev. Wm Stevenson, rector of Fordwich.

At Bedford, Lieut. Thomas Hemming, of the 14th foot.

At Chatham, Commissioner Cha. Proby, to the great grief of the people of that dockyard, by whom, and all the inhabitants of that town, he was much beloved. He had, on the 22d of the preceding month, attained the age of 74; and had been resident there between 30 and 40 years, and his benevolence had endeared him to all who knew him. He allowed 50l. per annum to the poor of that town, besides other charitable donations. He was a midshipman on-board Commodore Anson's ship, on his voyage to the Southern Ocean, and was the person who, at the mast-head, first espied the rich prize which was taken by the Centurion. The mournful attendance of all the children rendered the funeral scene more affecting.

In Russel-place, in her 7th year, after an illness of 24 hours, the only daughter of Wm. Knatchbull, esq.

Suddenly, in his 67th year, Mr. Silvester Briggs, 27 years clerk of King's college chapel, Cambridge.

Lately, at Montreal, in Canada, General G. Christie.

At Altona, Dr. J. Augustus Unzer, a physician of eminence, and formerly editor of a periodical work, intituled, "Der *Arzt, eine medicinische Wochenschrift*," *which was conducted with considerable repute from 1759 to 1764.*

Off the island of Jamaica, Suddenly, Capt. Richard Lane, of the Acasta frigate.

At Padua, whither she went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Rippon.

At Bologna, in Italy, aged 55, Lewis Galvani, professor of anatomy, the celebrated discoverer of animal electricity, of which he gave an account to the publick in 1791.

At Paris, Charles Pancoucke, a very considerable bookseller.

At New Grange, co. Meath, Ireland, aged 96, Mr. Robert Berrill.

At Mitchelstown house, Ireland, the Right Hon. Robert King, Earl of Kingston, Viscount Kingsborough, and Baron Kingston, of Rockingham, and a baronet. His Lordship was the sixth baronet, and second earl, of this noble family (which has been three times elevated to the peerage; first, in 1660, in the person of Sir John King, of Boyle abbey, Roscommon, who, for his eminent services and steady loyalty, in aiding the restoration of Charles II. was by that monarch created a peer by the title of Baron Kingston, of Kingston; which honour became extinct Dec. 28, 1760, by the decease of James, fourth Lord Kingston, without issue male: secondly, in the person of Sir Robert King (junior branch of the family), who was created Baron of Kingsborough, June 13, 1743; but dying unmarried, May 22, 1755, the title became extinct: whereupon this antient family was a third time ennobled in the person of Edward, the late Earl of Kingston, and fifth baronet). His Lordship was born in 1754; and, before the decease of his noble father, represented the county of Cork in parliament. He succeeded his father Edward in 1797; and married, Dec. 5, 1769, Caroline, only daughter of Richard Fitzgerald, of Mount Ophaly, esq. (by his wife, the Hon. Margaret King, only dau. of James, fourth Lord Kingston, by which marriage the estates of the family have been reunited). His Lordship has left issue, George Viscount Kingsborough, born in April, 1771, who succeeds to the earldom; Robert-Edward; Edward; Henry; Lady Margaret; Lady Jane; Lady Caroline, married to the Rt. Hon. Stephen Earl of Montcashel, and has issue Lord Kilwerth and others; Lady Isabella Letitia. His Lordship's distinguished firmness, amid the threats of rebellion and insurrection which have distracted his country; his affable demeanour, which, at the same time, repelled undue familiarity and conciliated esteem and respect, will be long remembered with unfeigned regret and veneration. George, the present and third Earl of Kingston, before his father's decease, was member in parliament for the county of Roscommon, and succeeds to a clear estate of 26,000l. per annum. His Lordship was born

born in April, 1771, was educated at Eton college, and is unmarried. Mitchelstown house, near Mitchelstown, co. Cork, was re-built by the late Earl in a style of magnificence seldom to be seen. By the sudden death of its noble founder, it has been left unfinished. His Lordship's chief seat is Kingston lodge, co. Roscommon, and Rockingham, in the same county. Caroline, Countess of Kingston, has for some years been separated from her husband Robert, the late earl, through some unfortunate misunderstanding, and retired to Old Windsor, in England.

At Lerwick, in Shetland, aged 102, Jane Janson, who retained her faculties to the last. She was married 63 years, and had carefully preserved her wedding-shift to be her shroud. Her husband, George Gordon, aged 97, is yet able to walk a mile, and sometimes two miles a day.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Gillespie, the celebrated Scotch snuff-maker. He has left about 40,000*l.* to be applied to the establishing of an hospital for the maintenance of old men and women.

At Durham, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cooper, prebendary of the first stall in that cathedral, to which he was translated from a prebend of York 1779. He was of Trin. coll. Cambridge; B. A. 1748, M. A. 1752, S. T. P. 1769, and rector of Kirby Overblow, co. York.

At Leicester, John Howard, esq. only son of the late great Philanthropist.

At Ullesthorpe, co. Leicester, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sawbridge, wife of Mr. Thomas S. maltster.

Mr. Pollard, carrier, of Hinckley.

Buried at Arsley near Sheffield, co. Bedford, aged 108, Anne Day, a gypsy, who died under a hedge near Henlow, an adjoining parish; only two of her own party attended her funeral with a great concourse of other people. She has left a son aged 82 and a daughter 89, and several great grand-children. She used to be carried round the country on an ass with 2 or 3 females of her own complexion; she had grown almost double, had not slept in a bed for 70 years, and for the last 40 had not a tooth in her head, nor the sight of more than one eye; had lost 3 toes 12 years ago, and the use of one arm by the frost.

At her house in London-street, Reading, aged between 60 and 70, Mrs. Eliza Dalby, third daughter of the late John D. esq. of Hurst park, Berks, and great granddaughter of John Finch, esq. of Fiennes court, in the said county. This lady, in her youth, was a celebrated beauty and highly accomplished, mistress of musick, painted finely, and possessed a pleasing vein of poetry, blessed with such health as perhaps very few excepting herself ever enjoyed. She has frequently been heard to say, with gratitude to the Giver of that *third* of blessings, health (for, a good conscience and an happy temper surely rank in the scale even before health, as it is certainly happier to be sickly with a good temper than healthy with a bad one), that, for the first 50 years of her life, she could form but faint ideas what sickness was; that she heard her parents, her brothers and sisters, talk sometimes of an head-ache, or pain in their stomach or teeth, and that they appeared distressed by it; but that she herself had never had even a finger ache in her life. In the latter part of her life she suffered much from rheumatism, &c. In her bloom, amongst her many admirers was the late very witty and agreeable Robert Vansittart, esq. fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, who was sorely smitten with her beauty and agreements. They were near neighbours in the country; but, alas! their parents had, one seven the other eight, younger children to provide for; each drove, what was then the fashion, a set of horses; and the mothers of both, although very different in many things, were both alike in some respects, both exceedingly proud, and both thought that their children ought not to marry unless they could drive a set of horses. So, the young people, well aware that could not be in their power, the matter was given up by them. The witty Dr. Vansittart, immortalized by styling Bearcroft once at the bar, "*My brother* Bear," used to say, "I cannot bear that two-edged sword in my mother's hand; she expects that her daughters, without fortunes, should marry men of great estates, and that her younger sons, *fine* money, should marry women of large fortunes; surely that is *not quite fair*; either give up one or the other." The Darby family, in the male line, is now extinct. The children of two sisters of the late T. S. Dalby, esq. have unfortunately lost Hurst park, &c. by their uncle's second marriage; his first lovely lady, Helen, second daughter of Sir William Compton, and coheiress of her brother, the late Sir Walter Compton, dying in childbed of her first child, the infant also dying. Mr. D. had no child by his second marriage. Admission, it is said, was refused to the remains of Mrs. E. D. into the family-vault with her ancestors; though the undertaker, on inspection, found that there was room for six coffins.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. B. schoolmaster, of Surfleet, co. Lincoln.

At Lynn, Norfolk, in her 90th year, Mrs. Anne Haylett, relict of Mr. Wm. H.

At Alton, near Oundle, co. Northampton, in her 78th year, Mrs. Gregory, widow.

After a few days illness, Mr. Hildernes, farmer, of Swaton, co. Lincoln.

At Boston, immediately upon his return from prison in France, Capt. Samuel Knight.

Knight. He was captured off the coaſt of Scotland, in the George and Mary of Boſton, in the Spring of 1798. This unfortunate young man's proviſion, during his impriſonment, previous to the regulation, was only horſe-beans and oil.

At the White Lion inn at Halifax, aged 66, Mr. Robert Whitworth; whoſe death is a national loſs, he having been one of the moſt able engineers in England. We ſhall ſay more of him in a future page.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mrs. Alice-Lucy Nafon, widow of Rev. Stephen N. vicar of that parish many years.

At Solihull, co. Warwick, after a long and painful illneſs, and much regretted, Miſs Wood.

At the Hill, near Roſs (the ſeat of Mrs. Clarke), Mrs. Jane Hoſkyns, daugh. of the late Sir Hungerford H. bart. of Harewood, co. Hereford, who died 1790.

At Rockfield, in the prime of life, after a ſhort illneſs, moſt ſincerely regretted, the Rev. Jn. Harding, rector of Wiverton, Norf.

At High Wycombe, Mr. Charles Tinſon, of the Red Lion inn.

At Eton, Mrs. Dickenſon, wife of Mr. Thomas D. well known for his performances on the violoncello.

At Yaxley, near Scole Inn, Bartholomew Plumſtead, driver of the Ipſwich mail-coach, who was ſuddenly taken ill on his journey, conveyed from the box, and died in leſs than 4 hours.

At Cambridge, Mr. Townſend, an ingenious painter.

At Aylſham, Norfolk, aged 89, the relict of Dr. Joſeph Nicol Scot, one of the miniſters of the independent congregation, and afterwards a phyſician, and mother of the wife of Mr. Mendham, merchant of London.

Aged 82, Mr. Wm. Mully, 55 years one of the organiſts of Yarmouth.

At Chelmſford, Eſſex, Mr. Tho. Collis, many years governor of the poor-houſe in that parish, who, by his induſtry, care, and cleanlineſs, gave much ſatisfaction to the pariſhioners.

At Tenterden, Kent, aged 66, Mr. Richard Clark, many years maſter of the Woolſack inn.

At Sheerneſs, Mr. James Fuller, chief clerk in the maſter ſhipwright's office of that dockyard.

At Brighthelmſtone, aged upwards of 80, Mr. F. Carter, formerly a carpenter and joiner there.

At the Cliff, near Lewes, Mr. J. Lambert, an ingenious painter.

At Dorcheſter, aged 77, John Hawkins, M. D. from Glaſgow.

Mr. James Parſons, glover, &c. the oldeſt tradeſman of Dorcheſter.

At Sherborne, the Rev. Wm. Glaſſpoole, *rector of Newton-Longville*, Buck.

Miſs Anne Tatham, of Hutton, near *Lancaſter.*

At Beaminſter, Dorſet, Mr. J. Dunning, ſurgeon and apothecary; of extenſive practice, whoſe loſs is ſincerely lamented.

Burnt to death, in conſequence of a ſpark falling from the fire on her cloaths, a daughter of Mrs. Roſs, on the Brook, Canterbury, a fine child, 5 years old.

An itinerant dealer in hardware, combs, &c. known in moſt parts of Berkſhire and its neighbourhood by the appellation of "Sulky Timothy," was drowned in the river Kennet, in conſequence of falling off a ſwing-bridge, near Uſhton, while in a ſtate of intoxication.

In her 65th year, Mrs. Lovatt, wife of John L. eſq. of Overton, Hants.

At Norwich, in his 93d year, Thomas Springall, a warm and practical advocate for matrimony, having had 6 wives.

Rev. Mr. Whittle, rector of Odſtock, in Wiltſhire.

Mr. Page, of Piddle wharf, near Broomgrove, co. Warwick. While ſpeaking to ſome men felling timber, a large tree unexpectedly fell and cruſhed him to death.

At Rugby, Major Hawkins, of the Warwickſhire militia.

In his 67th year, Mr. Maſſey, of the Crown inn at Mountſorel, co. Leiceſter.

Mrs. James, wife of Mr. J. poſt-maſter, of Sheffield.

At Great Wigſton, co. Leic. aged 75, Mr. John Goodrich, a reſpectable grazier.

At Northampton, far advanced in years, Mrs. Lucas, mother of Martin L. eſq. high ſheriff of that county.

At Kingſthorpe, near Northampton, in his 96th year, James Fremeaux, eſq.

Within a few days of each other, the Rev. David Simpſon, M. A. rector of Chriſtchurch, in Macclesfield, Cheſhire, and his wife; both of them reſpected for their exemplary piety and benevolence. During about 24 years reſidence, Mr. Simpſon proved himſelf an able, indefatigable, and uſeful miniſter, and a friend to the poor. He inſtituted ſeveral charity-ſchools on week-days and Sundays in that populous town, long before the worthy Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester, formed his plan for Sunday-ſchools. The many thouſands of his neighbours, who attended his remains to the grave with tears of reſpect and gratitude to the memory of their lately deceaſed paſtor, teſtified their ſenſe of his worth. He was of St. John's College Cambridge, B. A. 1769, M. A. 1772.

Mr. John Wilſon, of Leiceſter, baker, a character of much local notoriety in his calling of "plum-cake carbon." At the time of his departure, he was in a one-horſe chaiſe accompanied by his niece, and is ſuppoſed to have been ſeized with a fit, which terminated in his diſſolution. His unfortunate relation remained ſome hours with him upon the road before any perſon came to her aſſiſtance.

Mr.

At Hertford, the wife of Mr. Rooke, attorney, of that town.

At Weſt Ham, Eſſex, far advanced in years, Mrs. Cockfield, relict of Zechariah C. timber-merchant, and many years captain in the Norway trade, who died 1786, mother of Mr. Joſeph C. and one of the people called Quakers.

At Briſtol, in his 84th year, Mr. Gravenor.

At the houſe of R. T. Wykham, eſq. in the Creſcent at Greenwich, Kent, aged 77, Mrs. Waddington.

At her houſe at Sharford, Surrey, Mrs. Chapple, daughter of the late Sir Wm. C. and ſiſter of the dowager Lady Gr ndley.

Richard Bowles, eſq. late of Sayes place, Surrey, formerly a captain in horſe-guards.

At his father's houſe at Brompton, after a painful ſtruggle with ill health, Maſter Ruſh, only ſon of Samuel R. eſq.

Mr. Butt, ſen. of New Bond ſtreet; one of the moſt conſiderable hackneymen in London.

In his 82d year, Francis Douce, eſq. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet; one of the ſworn clerks in chancery, and father of F. D. eſq. F. A. S.

At Mrs. White's, in Soho-ſquare, aged 61, the Rev. Ezekiel Rooſe, rector of Clophill and Pulloxhill, co. Bedford, in the gift of the Earl of Hardwick. He was of St. John's College Cambridge. B. A. 1729, M. A. 1741.

April 1. At Clifton, near Briſtol, Miſs Frances Sotheby, ſecond daughter of Wm. S. eſq. of Seymour-place.

At his houſe in Berner's-ſtreet, Jn. Stanley, eſq. of Shooter's-hill, Kent.

Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B. hoſier, in the Market-place, Leiceſter.

3. At Iſlington, aged 90, Mr. Jn. Steel, upwards of 40 years clerk to the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company.

At Stamford-hill, in her 52d year, ſincerely lamented, Mrs. Bramley, wife of Joſeph B. eſq. of Alderſgate-ſtreet.

At Iſlington, aged 38, Mrs. Burch, wife of Mr. Deputy B. of Cornhill.

At Oxford, aged 75, with an ulcerated cancer in his neck, which preyed upon him with much unremitted torture for the ſpace of ſeveral months, ſupported with a fortitude, cheerfulneſs, and reſignation, which virtue only could impart, Mr. Nathaniel Elliott, coroner of the county, teacher of the charity-boys ſchool, and auctioneer. A few days before his death, unſupported by his aſſiſtants when getting into bed, he fell backwards and fractured his arm; which misfortune much contributed to accelerate his diſſolution. By all who had the pleaſure of knowing him, few have died more regretted. He was a good father and affectionate huſband; a ſincere friend, and convivial, but well informed companion. *He was unalterable in his attachment to freedom and the Britiſh Conſtitution*; liberal in his principles, of amiable manners, though naturally of a warm and irritable diſpoſition. From his childhood he conceived a prepoſſeſſion for ſtudy, which, by perſonal application, was matured to a very high degree of proficiency. By many good appreciators of literature in the Univerſity he was eſteemed no mean ſcholar; but poetry was his favourite object of purſuit: and it is believed that few men, from their own private application, were more converſant with this branch of learning, or more intimate knowledge of our beſt Engliſh poets. His laſt effuſions were in ſong; for, a ſhort time before his death, he, at the requeſt of his friends, publiſhed in the Oxford Journal lines on the diſorder which then afflicted him. There runs through his poetical pieces, of which there are many extant, a ſtrain of ſentiment at once fanciful, yet feeling; ſtrong, yet not bombaſt. As a teſtimony of his excellency in poetry, Mickle, the celebrated tranſlator of "The Luſiad," made him his chief friend and confident; intruſted nearly the whole of his tranſlation to his paring and judicious hand; whoſe aſſiſtance was ever acknowledged to his friends in terms of the warmeſt gratitude. Mr. E. has left to lament his fate an affectionate wife; a virtuous, moſt amiable, and accompliſhed daughter; and a ſon, a clergyman, who received his education in this univerſity, and married Miſs E. Draper, ſiſter to the late Col. D. of Dean houſe.

4. In Lothbury, of a decline, aged 64, René Payne, eſq. ſaid to be worth 200,000l. He was eldeſt ſon of John P. many years ago chairman and deputy chairman of the Eaſt India Company with Sir William Baker. He was lord of the manor of Dunton Baſſet, Leiceſterſhire; and ſerved the office of ſheriff for that county 1798.

Mrs. Allan, wife of Mr. James A. merchant, South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare.

At her apartments, Mrs. Harris, under houſekeeper at Windſor caſtle.

Aged 69, the Rev. Thomas Bowman, of Trinity College Cambridge. B. A. 1754, M. A. 1757, rector of Craike, co. Durham, and vicar of Heſſle, co. York.

5. Killed by his horſe, in falling out of his cart, in the evening of the 30, Mr. Gray, baker and corn-chandler, at Palmer's green, near Southgate, Middleſex. He was about 28 years of age, had juſt entered into buſineſs, and had been married exactly ſix months on the day of his death.

At the King's mews, Mr. Hoſk, many years hobby-groom to his Majeſty.

Mr. Horden, bookſeller, of Peterborough, co. Northampton.

At Nottingham, aged 76, Mrs. Hollins, relict of Alderman H.

At Cottingham, near Hull, aged 53, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson.

At Cramond, in Scotland, Sir John Inglis, bart. of Cramond.

C. Aged 74, the Rev. Edward Edwards, M. A. rector of Llanwrst, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon. By his death these counties have lost an active and useful magistrate, his parish an exemplary minister, and the country at large a warm friend. He was buried, at his own particular request, in the parish-church of Llansaintfraid Glan Conway, of which he had formerly been rector, in the same grave with his first wife, Mary Edwards, otherwise Holland, of Pennant, Eglwysfach, who died in October, 1766.

At his house in Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne new road, Francis Green, esq.

At Marshgate, near Richmond, Surrey, James Sayer, esq.

After a few days illness, aged 33, Mr. Wm. Potterton, of Lincoln, butcher, and one of the Lincoln volunteer cavalry.

At his house in Queen-square, Westminster, the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M. A. 1753, student of Christ Church, Oxford, one of the trustees of the British Museum, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; to which last he was chosen in 1787. He expired, after a severe struggle, in great pain. His death was probably brought on by a cold he caught in going out after a long confinement, being evidently much recovered, and having returned to his old haunts and habits. His disease, which it is not easy to define, was apparently an atrophy, but, finally, a constipation of the bowels. He had completed his seventieth year; and yet his look was that of a man of sixty, till within this twelvemonth. Among his other habits, in which he was extremely regular, he was accustomed, for 40 years of his life, to go every day first to Mr. Elmsly's in the Strand, and thence to Mr. Payne's at the Mews-gate, to meet his literary friends; and punctually called every Saturday at the late Mr. Mudge's, now Mr. Dutton's, the ingenious mechanick, in Fleet-street, to have his watch exactly regulated. For the last fortnight of his life he was dreadfully emaciated! and, on the Monday before his death, seemed to take a last farewel of the Parlour at the Mews-gate in a manner that could not escape the observation of its owner, to whom, as to his father, he had been so liberal a customer, and by his energetic recommendation engaged so many *Literati* to follow his example. Soon after he got home it was found necessary to call in Sir George Baker, who paid the most unremitting attention, and revived him from the momentary effects of a fit in which he fell down, but could not protract life beyond the Friday following. The principal features of his face, which was a very fine one, were mildness, kindness, and goodness; and, though they could not be well described in one line, yet they might be expressed by the single epithet of *Il benevolo*. Mr. C. was, perhaps, the most amiable man that ever went from Westminster to Christ-church. He was an universal favourite, because he possessed those qualities of which mankind are seldom jealous, and which they are ever ready to commend. His judgement was sound, and his taste excellent; he was eager to learn, and modest to decide. His general manner of life, though he occasionally mixed with the world, and lived with the first people, was quiet and recluse; and his excursions from Queen-square were, for the most part, terminated at Clapham. The greatest journey of his life was from London to Oxford, and he was never on horseback. He had an estate in Hertfordshire, on which grew a remarkable chef-nut-tree, which he never saw but in an etching. This property was the manor of Great Wimondly, held of the Crown in grand serjeantry by the service of presenting to the King the first cup he drinks at his coronation; the cup to be of silver gilt, and the King returns it as the fee of office. Col. Cracherode purchased this manor of the Grosvenor family, and officiated at the coronation of his present Majesty. The apprehension of being called to perform this service occasioned no small uneasiness to his son. His fortune was large, which he received from his father, who sailed with Lord Anson round the world. Possessing about 600l. a year in landed property, and nearly 100,000l. in three *per cents.* he was *dives agris, dives positis in fœnore nummis*; of which he made the best use, for his charities were ample as his income, but secret.

His attainments were various and considerable. He wrote elegantly in Latin verse, as may be seen in the "Carmina Quadrigesimalia" for the year 1748, which is the only thing he was ever known to have published. He employed a considerable part of a large revenue in making collections of what was best and most curious in Literature and certain branches of the Arts. His library is unrivalled in its kind; and his cabinet of prints, drawings, and medals, is considered as among the most select and valuable in a country that possesses so many of them. He was an exquisite judge of art, both antient and modern, particularly of sculpture, painting, and musick, and collected the choicest of early printed books, drawings, coins, and gems, of which a complete *Catalogue raisonnée* would require a volume; but thus much may be said in this short sketch of his character, that many

ny of his articles were *unique* for their beauty, their preſervation, or the rarity of their occurrence: ſuch, for inſtance, as his cameo of a lion on a ſardonyx, and intaglio of the Diſcobolos; his Tyndale's New Teſtament on vellum, that belonged formerly to Anne Boleyn; his Lord Finch, with wings on his head, by Marſhall; his Olbiopolis and his Dichalcos, the firſt and ſmalleſt coin, being the fourth part of an obolus. Of theſe and every other curioſity in his poſſeſſion he was, at all times, moſt obligingly communicative. His books, which he uſed modeſtly to call a Specimen-collection, particularly the *fourteen hundreds*, form, perhaps, the moſt perfect *collana*, or necklace, ever ſtrung by one man. His paſſion for collecting was ſtrong in death; and, whilſt he was at the laſt extremity, Thane was buying prints for him at Richardſon's. In his farewell-viſit to Payne's ſhop he put an Edinburgh Terence in one pocket, and a large-paper Cebes in another, and expreſſed an earneſt deſire to carry away Triveti Annales, and Henry Stephens's Pindar in old binding, both beautiful copies, and, as he thought, finer than his own, which Mr. Payne had deſtined for Lord Spencer. There is a drawing in black lead of this elegant and amiable man by Eardeſley, an ingenious artiſt, in Dufour-court, made by order of Lady Spencer, but by himſelf expreſſly forbidden to be engraved.

It will not be eaſy to write in terms that are adequate to the merits of his character; but he will live as long as ever man lived in the affection of ſurviving friends. He was eminent for his erudition, and his taſte for a liberality of ſentiment and amiable manners. His learning he decorated with a ſuperior knowledge of the Fine Arts; and to whatever objects he directed his attention, whether in the way of profound enquiry or elegant improvement, he was equally admired by the Scholar, the Critick, and the Connoiſſeur. But to his extenſive knowledge and pre-eminent taſte muſt be added the more ſolid qualities of candour, of liberality, of benevolence; and he preſented them all to the world, in which he lived at large, in the form of an accompliſhed gentleman, heightened by the unaffected piety of a ſincere Chriſtian. He entered into the Church in the early part of his life, but accepted of no preferment in it. At the ſame time, he maintained that ſimplicity and purity in his appearance, manners, and ſentiments, which belong to the character he profeſſed, though without any official claim upon the exertion of its practical duties. He was beloved and admired by all who knew him, and among them *were the firſt and beſt men of* the times in *which he lived, and the country* which he adorned. Though he was advancing faſt to that period beyond which the Wiſe Man has announced to our unhappy ſpecies a ſad detail of labour and ſorrow, he might ſtill have continued a bleſſing to his friends, and an example to the world, if a ſenſibility that he could not reſiſt had not led him to look on the convulſed and altered ſtate of Europe with a degree of pain and apprehenſion that intruded upon his comforts, depreſſed his ſpirits, and ſhortened his life. To ſay that he was a Fellow of any of our Public Societies is rather to beſtow an eulogium on them than to afford honour to him. If, indeed, as Demoſthenes Taylor (and, ſince him, Mr. Malone) has expreſſed himſelf, to be elected a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum is to obtain the blue ribband of literature*, Mr. C. poſſeſſed that honourable diſtinction.

Hiſtory too ſeldom records the quiet excellencies of private life. The memory of thoſe indeed, who have illumined the age in which they lived by their converſations, and have added to its ſplendour by their various collections, is too frequently doomed, after their ſhort exiſtence is terminated, to ſurvive only in the recollection of their friends. Let not ſuch be the lot of the late Mr. Cracherode; let his name be regiſtered in the annals of the eighteenth century; and let it be told, for the inſtruction and emulation of poſterity, that, while his library was celebrated for the ſcarceneſs of its books, and the beauty and ſplendour of their condition, it was alſo highly eſtimated for the intrinſic value of the authors. His collection of medals alſo, and ſpecimens of minerals, were objects of admiration, from their exquiſite beauty and uncommon rarity; and his aſſemblage of prints and drawings was ſo choice and curious as to claim a conſpicuous place in the liſt of private cabinets in this or any other country. Let it be told that Mr. Cracherode, though poſſeſſed of an ample fortune, and eminent for thoſe qualities and talents which render ſociety eſtimable, carefully avoided the buſtle and grandeur of a public life; and divided his time between the formation of thoſe matchleſs collections, and the ſtudies which were beſt calculated to enable him to render them complete. Some portion of each day was alſo allotted to the company and converſation of a ſmall circle, compoſed of friends, who were remarkable for their taſte, their abilities, and their learning; and among them were numbered ſome who were not leſs ennobled by their talents and their virtues, than by their exalted rank and well-ſupported

* Though it be attainable only by a ſtrength of intereſt with perſons in the great world, and has therefore been, in ſome inſtances, ſtrongly ſolicited.

dignities.

dignities. To these his house was always open; and every scholar and man of genius found, on all occasions, the readiest and most grateful access to the examination of the books, prints, and medals, in his collections. Let it be told also, that, while he was employed in those researches, which conduce so eminently to the improvement of taste, and to the advancement of learning, his charities were large and extensive.

Mr C. vested in his bankers a power of receiving his rents and dividends, and increasing his funded property to the best advantage, always reserving a surplus of 10,000l. in their hands. In his last illness he is said to have desired that no person should be allowed to visit a particular quarter of his library, which, in consequence, was first inspected after his decease by the Bishop of Durham and Mr. Lambe, the family attorney. They found in some of the books bank-notes to a large amount, and, on touching by accident a secret spring, a reservoir was discloſed, containing upwards of 4000 guineas and some jewelry.

Mr. Cracherode has left no formal will; as he was never married, his fortune devolves by inheritance to his sister, a maiden lady, near 80. He left, however, detached *memoranda*, bequeathing his immense collection of books, medals, rawings, &c. &c. to the British Museum.

Every friend to literature must rejoice to hear that his unparalleled library (with the exception of his Polyglott Bible, which he has left to the Bp. of Durham, and his copy of the first edition of Homer, formerly belonging to the celebrated historian Thuanus, which he gives to the Dean of Christ-church) goes entire to this excellent repository, where they are intended to occupy a distinct room, under the title of *Museum Cracherodeanum*; and for a distinct keeper of which he intended, had not the apprehensions of invasion preyed upon his mind, to have provided an handsome establishment. All Mr. C's copies are exquisitely fine. He was particularly attached to books which had formerly belonged to Grolier; and is also supposed to have possessed more books bound by the late unrivaled artist, Roger Payne, than any other person.

Besides this magnificent and invaluable present, which secures the collection, unbroken, for ever to the learned world, he has bequeathed a considerable sum to benevolent purposes, and a few legacies to private friends; among which we must not forget those to the Dean of Christchurch and his brother. He was interred *in Westminster* abbey, Lord Spencer and *the Bishop of* Durham attending in a *single coach on the* mournful occasion.

Mr. C. is thus celebrated in the "Pursuits of Literature" as one of the frequenters of the literary coffee-house at the Mews-gate:

"Or must I, as a wit, with learned air,
Like Dr. Dewlap to Tom Payne's repair;
Meet Cyril Jackson and mild Cracherode there?
'Hold,' cries Tom Payne, 'that margin let me measure,
And rate the separate value of the treasure.'
Eager they gaze; 'Well, sirs, the feat is done,
Cracherode's *Poetæ Principis* have won.'"

"Note c. The Rev. Clayton Cracherode, M.A. student of Christchurch, Oxford, and one of the Trustees of the British Museum. A rich, learned, and most amiable man (to use the words of the son of Sirach), living peaceably in his habitation. His library is allowed to be the choicest in old Greek and Latin authors of any private collection in this country."

7. In Winchester-street, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Horne, relict of Mr. H. apothecary at Epsom, Surrey.

At Loddington, co. Northampton, Robert-Edward Dexter, gent. one of the coroners for that county.

Mrs. Andrews, wife of Robert A. esq. of Harleston-park, near Northampton; of whom see p. 296.

8. At Sion college, London-wall, where he was librarian, aged 88, the Rev. Wm. Clements, of Magdalen college, Oxford; where he proceeded M.A. 1733. He was son of Mr. Clements, bookseller, of St. Paul's Church-yard, who published Sacheverell's famous sermon, and nephew to Mr. Clements, bookseller, Oxford, with whom Daniel Prince served his time, and possessed the family portraits. He was vicar of South Brent, co. Somerset, to which he was presented by the archdeacon of Wells, but never resided there from the dampness of the situation; lecturer of St. Stephen, Wallbrook; and curate of St. Mary at Hill, London, 1757. He last year published eight sermons, preached at Lady Moyer's lectures, 1787, now concluded; and a Latin oration, spoken in the hall at Magdalen-college on the founder's day, July 27, 1733.

Sir William Wheler, bart. of Leamington Hastang, co. Warwick. He succeeded his father 1763; and, by Lucy, daughter of Giles Knightley, esq. of Woodford, co. Northampton, had one son, Knightley, who died in July, 1798. Sir William's brother, Charles, rector of Marham, co. Lincoln, married to Lucy fourth daughter of Sir John and sister to Mr. Strange, abovementioned, succeeds to the title.

At Hull, aged 38, Mr. Sam. Creswell.

At Southampton, Wm. Cumine, esq.

In the Close at Lincoln, Mrs. Whitcombe, wife of the Rev. John W. prebendary of that cathedral.

N

At the house of her daughter, the Duchess of Rutland, in Hanover-square, in her 81st year, Elizabeth Duchess-dowager of Beaufort, relict of Charles Noel, Duke of Beaufort, Baroness Botetourt, and sister to Norborne Lord Botetourt.

Aged 28, Mr. Archdall Harris, surgeon, of New Palace-yard, Westminster.

10. The son of Mr. Woodnorth, of Bollyfence farm, near Ingatestone, Essex. Getting over a stile, he fell in such a manner as to occasion the rupture of a blood-vessel, of which he died the following day.

Mrs. Cowie, of Highbury-place, Islington.

Mr. J. Hodgkinson, jun. surveyor and engineer, Arundel-street, Strand.

At the George inn at York, very suddenly, the Rev. Darcy Nelson, rector of Holtby, in that county.

At Hull, aged 86, Mrs. Sarah Ellis.

11. In Lower Seymour-street, Sir William Bowyer, bart. of Denham, Bucks, a captain in the army, who succeeded his father, Sir William, 1768.

Mrs. Gunning, relict of the Rev. Mr. G. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 80, Samuel Bristow, of Lincoln, shoemaker, many years one of the beadles of that corporation.

In Bedford-row, in an advanced age, Mrs. Duane, widow of Matthew D. esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

12. At Leven-grove, co. York, the Hon. Mrs. Cary, relict of the Hon. Gen. C. and mother of Lady Amherst and the late Lady Russell.

Samuel Atkins, esq. of Shidfield-house, Wykeham, Hants.

At West Clandon, Surrey, in his 77th year, Mr. George Broomfield, sen.

13. In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Evans, sister of the Rev. Dr. E. archdeacon of Worcester.

Mr. John Keene, printer, Bath.

At Kincaid-house, in Scotland, Mrs. Eliz. Dalzell, relict of John Kincaid, esq. of Kincaid.

Found dead in his bed, Robert Priestley, M. D. of Leeds, and surgeon of the 3d West York militia.

Mr. Wm. Harrison, surveyor of taxes for the district of the city and ainsty of York, and one of the common councilmen for Walmgate ward.

14. Mr. Samuel Smith, master of the Crown inn, Jesus-lane, Cambridge.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of Mr. Robert C. of Mary-la-Bonne-street, Piccadilly.

The infant dau. of Cha. Thelluſſon, esq.

In George-street, Manchester-square, in the 70th year of his age, and 46th of his ministry, the Rev. Gerard Robinson. This truly respectable clergyman, who was related to the Right Rev. Dr. Hussey, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, with whom he *lived, and at whose house he died, was born in Ireland,* and educated at Salamanca. During his long residence in London, he was attached to the Chapel of the Spanish Embassy, where he officiated as one of the chaplains. His exemplary piety, his indefatigable zeal, and affiduity in the exercise of his holy functions, and the even and placid tenor of his manners, caused him to be esteemed and respected by all his acquaintance. In the pulpit he afforded not the graces of elocution, or elegance of diction; his aim was not to please, but to instruct and convince; for which purpose, he addressed himself to the understanding rather than to the passions or feelings of his auditory; and though not a brilliant orator, he was certainly a very useful and powerful preacher. The purity of his doctrine, the soundness of his argument, the truly Christian maxims of piety and morality which he inculcated in his sermons, commanded the attention of his hearers. But what gave the greatest unction to his words, and force to his exhortations, what enabled him to make the deeper and more lasting impression, was, that he was known to practise what he taught; he was, in truth, a most punctual observer of those Gospel laws which he laboured to imprint upon the minds of others. His whole life was an illustration of his doctrines; and for purity of morals, innocence and simplicity of heart, integrity and benevolence, he would have been deemed highly exemplary even in the brightest period of Christianity. His charity to the poor, upon whom he constantly bestowed almost the whole of his income, was marked by this peculiar and truly Christian characteristic, that in relieving the distressed he made no distinction of religion or country. Numbers of persons, of all complexions, and religious denominations, now deplore, with aching hearts, the loss of this worthy man, who so long and so often administered to their wants.

15. At Bath, of a fever, Mrs. Crippe, wife of Joseph C. esq. of Cirencester, and eldest daughter of Benjamin Harrison, esq. late treasurer of Guy's hospital. She was married April 27, 1786, and has left several children.

Mr. Orton, hosier, of Leicester.

At Liverpool, after a short but severe illness, James Worthington, M. D.

After a long and painful illness, Uzariah Uzuld, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Actæon.

16. In King-street, Westminster, in consequence of a fit the preceding day, Mr. John Simes, jeweller.

At Ripley, co. Surrey, in her 73d year, Mrs. Dollgrace.

Aged 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, sister of Mr. A. senior alderman of Stamford, Linc.

17. At his house in King's road, Bedford-row, Richard Jupp, esq. architect to the Hon. East India Company.

At

At Dedham, Essex, Joel Johnson, Esq. of whom it is but justice to say, that there was no enterprize for the benefit of the publick, or his friends, which he had not resolution to undertake, judgement to plan, and perseverance to execute. He was always usefully or innocently employed; and lost as little of a life of 78 years as possible. Of his merit as an Architect, the church at Wapping, the Magdalen, the London Hospital, the Asylum, and many chapels, and other edifices, public and private, are lasting monuments. To his humanity and benevolence, the indefatigable pains he took in establishing and regulating the Walthamstow House of Industry, and in arranging and applying the public benefactions of that parish, for the relief and instruction of the poor, bear ample testimony. His active exertions were succeeded by painful suffering, being afflicted with the excruciating tortures of the stone, which he endured with manly fortitude, and Christian resignation.

19. At Twickenham, Middlesex, Lady Margery Murray, niece to William the first Earl of Mansfield, and sister to David the late Earl.

At Hull, Mr. Robert Kinder.

20. At Brompton-row, Chelsea, Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

21. Mrs. Mary Phillimore, of Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square.

22. In Wellclose-square, in his 64th year, Mr. W. Samuel Goodyson, grocer, &c.

Mary-Anne Hillier, only child of Mr. H. of Chandos-street, Covent-garden.

At his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, Felix Vaughan, esq. barrister at law of the Inner Temple, at the early age of 32. He was called to the bar in Michaelmas term 1792, and, though frequently so oppressed by illness, as to be utterly incapable of sustaining the labours of his profession, he had acquired a share of business, particularly on the Northern circuit and at the Manchester session, which is, generally, the exclusive reward of long, intense, and uninterrupted application, joined to superior ability; probably, never before, of the short and broken efforts of genius, struggling with langour and disease. If his health had been restored, he promised fair to attain, in a few years, a conspicuous station in the foremost rank of his profession. The character he had established as a lawyer was most respectable. As a forensic speaker he had scarcely any equal, and but one superior. For logical acuteness, energy of conception, and perspicuity of arrangement, he was unrivaled. His language was pure and elegant; his elocution remarkably impressive; his voice clear and sonorous; his eye most expressive of the emotions of his soul, and calculated to excite correspondent emotions in his hearers. When he reasoned, he convinced every mind; when he declaimed, he touched every heart. His attachment to the cause of freedom was ardent and disinterested. If he had a ruling passion, it was the love of liberty. So modest and unassuming was his deportment, so polished were his manners, that even those who differed most from him in political principles admired and esteemed him. In private life he was extremely amiable, and appeared unconscious of that superiority which others were ready to concede to him. His talents for conversation were of the first order. He could command, without effort, all those resources which a vigorous mind, and a highly cultivated taste, had stored up, both from various and extensive reading, and profound observation on human nature and human life. His friendships were warm and steady. He loved his friends, and was much beloved by them. The writer of this article has often witnessed, with admiration, the display of his professional talents, still oftener of his private virtues. He never knew a man of more pure and honourable principles, of more unsullied integrity, of more benevolence or generosity of heart. To the latest hour of his existence he will be proud of having been honoured with his friendship; and he can never cease to lament that a man, in whom so many excellencies were united, should have been so prematurely snatched from that society of which he was so bright an ornament.

23. Mr. R. Ross, auctioneer, of Leicester, who formerly kept the Feathers in Nottingham.

24. At a very advanced age, Thomas Goodwin, gent. of Market Harborough, deservedly esteemed for the amiable simplicity of his manners, great goodness of heart, and the strictest integrity and honour.

26. At his house in Islington, the Rev. Mr. Villette, almost 30 years chaplain to Newgate; which important office he sustained, it may with truth be said, to the general satisfaction of the numerous magistrates under whom he served. He has left a widow and 6 children to lament his death.

On Clay-hill, Enfield, Middlesex, aged 99, Mrs. Parker.

BILL of MORTALITY, from March 26, to April 23, 1799.

Christened.		Buried.		Between					
Males 825	1509	Males 777	1565	2 and 5	130	50 and 60	161
Females 684		Females 788		5 and 10	62	60 and 70	144
Whereof have died under two years old 416				10 and 20	51	70 and 80	108
				20 and 30	103	80 and 90	54
				30 and 40	144	90 and 100	6
				40 and 50	175		

Peck Loaf 3s.

Salt 94s. per bushel; 3d. ½ per pound.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	57	10	34	0	34	5	27	9	35	4
Surrey	58	10	00	0	37	0	28	8	38	6
Hertford	53	2	00	0	33	4	28	0	39	6
Bedford	51	11	33	8	30	5	25	2	32	9
Hunting.	52	5	00	0	30	2	22	6	31	3
Northam.	49	4	25	6	28	2	21	2	26	8
Rutland	55	6	00	0	29	0	23	0	33	0
Leiceſter	53	5	00	0	20	9	22	1	31	3
Notting.	53	6	33	3	34	6	23	0	36	5
Derby	56	0	00	0	34	4	21	10	37	2
Stafford	56	4	00	0	33	11	22	11	36	8
Salop	51	10	41	6	32	8	24	0	37	4
Hereford	49	2	40	0	29	1	23	3	35	2
Worceſt.	50	10	29	2	30	3	23	9	30	9
Warwick	56	1	00	0	32	8	23	5	33	3
Wilts	59	0	00	0	32	0	23	2	38	4
Berks	59	0	00	0	31	0	28	2	35	8
Oxford	55	10	00	0	29	9	23	10	31	4
Bucks	53	1	00	0	30	8	25	2	33	3
Montgom.	50	1	00	0	28	6	17	4	00	0
Brecon	53	10	46	4	32	0	18	8	00	0
Radnor	47	11	00	0	26	11	18	10	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

54	3	35	11	31	2	22	4	34	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

44	9	28	2	23	1	18	10	27	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	56	4	32	6	32	11	28	0	30	10
Kent	56	10	00	0	33	0	28	0	35	6
Suſſex	52	6	00	0	30	9	26	0	00	0
Suffolk	49	5	28	5	31	1	27	9	31	4
Cambrid.	45	10	00	0	27	4	21	8	31	0
Norfolk	46	10	31	11	29	10	25	5	32	0
Lincoln	46	7	00	0	29	3	21	2	32	3
York	48	0	34	9	30	0	21	7	33	7
Durham	52	5	00	0	00	0	23	1	00	0
Northum.	44	11	35	5	24	2	20	0	27	6
Cumberl.	56	1	39	9	28	4	20	7	00	0
Weſtmor.	59	9	38	6	28	0	20	9	00	0
Lancaſt.	56	2	00	0	34	0	21	9	39	10
Cheſter	49	6	00	0	00	0	23	7	00	0
Flint	54	7	00	0	36	5	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	55	8	00	0	34	3	24	0	32	3
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	59	4	40	0	36	0	17	4	46	0
Merioneth	57	11	46	2	29	1	23	8	00	0
Cardigan	58	11	00	0	36	0	17	0	00	0
Pembroke	56	3	00	0	34	4	14	8	00	0
Carmarth.	60	0	00	0	32	3	14	8	00	0
Glamorg.	54	9	00	0	28	6	20	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	54	9	00	0	30	9	21	1	32	5
Somerſet	59	11	00	0	31	5	20	0	00	0
Monm.	55	3	00	0	30	9	17	4	00	0
Devon	61	1	00	0	28	8	19	1	40	0
Cornwall	60	9	00	0	29	11	19	9	00	0
Dorſet	57	7	00	0	29	8	22	6	40	0
Hants	55	0	00	0	30	10	23	6	35	2

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	57	1	35	4	34	7	28	8	34	8
2	48	6	28	5	30	2	25	9	31	3
3	46	10	31	11	29	10	25	5	32	0
4	46	4	35	11	28	9	21	4	32	0
5	48	4	35	5	24	2	21	0	27	6
6	57	4	39	5	28	3	20	8	34	5
7	53	11	35	11	34	0	22	1	39	10
8	57	4	44	1	33	11	21	4	48	7
9	57	4	35	11	33	4	16	2	54	5
10	56	10	35	11	30	11	20	1	32	5
11	60	11	35	11	29	4	19	5	40	0
12	56	1	35	11	30	4	29	0	28	4
13	46	10	30	3	23	1	19	9	25	1
14	47	0	28	8	25	5	18	2	37	0
15	51	4	28	2	27	6	21	10	27	8
16	39	1	27	2	20	6	16	7	25	1

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	46s. to 48s.	Middling	36s. to 58s.
Seconds	42s. to 44s.	Fine Pollard	21s. to 22s.
Thirds	36s. to 40s.	Common ditto	00s. to 15s.
		Horſe Pollard	14s. to 0s. 0d.
		Bran	14s. to 0s. 0d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 37s. 3d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	10l. 10s. to 12l. 3s.	Suſſex Pockets	10l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	9l. 9s. to 10l. 10s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	10l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	9l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Whitechapel—Hay	2l. 18s. 0d. to 3l. 12s. 0d.	Aver. 3l.	5s. 0d.
Straw	2l. 0s. 0d. to 2l. 8s. 0d.	Aver. 2l.	4s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending April 14, 1799, is 70s. 0d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, April 22. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Pork	3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 4½d.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 86s.

COALS. *Beſt in the Pool*, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d. Sunderland, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

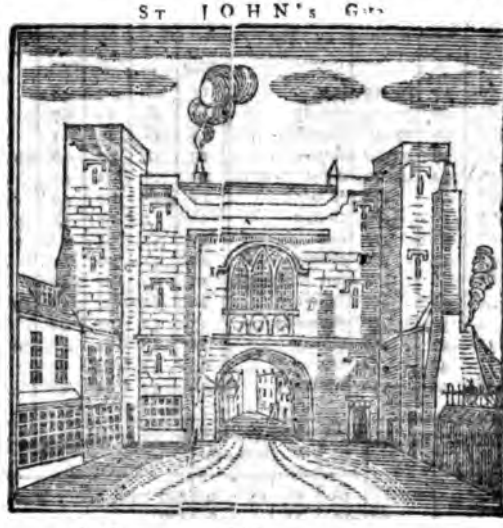
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1799.

Days	Bank Stock.	3per Ct. Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4per Ct. Confol	5per Ct. Navy.	5per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Tickets.	Irish Prizes.	English Prizes.
28	135		57⅛		81⅜				164¾	57⅞			¼ dif.	51⅞	10⅝				89	97
29	134½		53⅝		81⅜				164¾	57½				51⅞	10⅝				89	97
30	134¾		53½		81⅝				165¼	57⅝				51½	10⅝				89	97
31	Sunday																			
1	135		57⅝	69½	81¾				165	57½				51¾	10⅝				89	97
2	135		53⅜	69½	82				165¼	57½				51⅞	10⅝				89	97
3	136		54⅛	70	83⅛				165¼				2	52	10⅝				89	97
4	136		54⅜	69⅞	83⅛				165¼				1	52⅛	10⅝				89	97
5	136		54	69¾	83⅛				166					52	10⅝				89	97
6	136½		54¼		83⅛				166			5pm.	2	52	10¾				89	97
7	Sunday																			
8	137		54⅜		83⅛				166			5	2	52⅛	10⅞				89	97
9	136½		54½		83¾				166			4	3	52½	10¾				89	97
10	137		54⅝		83¾				166			4	2	52⅝	10⅝				89	97
11	137		54⅝		83⅞				166			5	3	52⅝	10¾	74			89	97
12	137¼		54⅝		84⅛				166¼			6	4	52⅝		74⅛			89	97
13	138		54¼		84¼				167			5				74½			89½	97½
14	Sunday																			
15	138		54¾		84½				167				1			74¾			89½	97½
16	138½		55		85				167½			5	3			75			89½	97½
17	137½		54⅞		85				167⅛			6	3			74⅞		7 8 0	89½	97½
18	137¼		54⅝		8⅛				167⅛		53⅛	7	2			74⅝		7 8 0	89½	97½
19	138		54⅝		85				168¼		54	5	4			74⅝		7 8 0	89½	97½
20	137½		54⅜		85⅛				168¼			5				64⅝		7 8 0	89½	97½
21	Sunday																			
22	138¾		54⅞		85⅛			6⅞	169			5				75		7 8 0	89½	97½
23	140		55		85½			6⅞	169¼			4				75⅛		7 8 0	89½	97½
24	136	54⅜	55		85½			6⅞	169¼		53⅞	4	3			75⅛		7 10 0	90	98
25	136	54⅜	54⅜		85⅝			6⅞	169		53⅞	3	3			75½		7 10 0	90	98
26	136½	54⅜	54⅜	71	85⅝	83⅜	16⅛	6⅞	169		53⅞	4	3			75⅛		7 10 0	90	98
27	136¾	54⅜	54⅛	71⅛	85⅝	83¼	16⅛	6⅞	169		53⅞	4	3			75⅛		7 10 0	20	98

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 21, Holborn.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett'r & M. Poft
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briftol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chefter, Coventry
Cumberland



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MAY, 1799.

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Embelliſhed with a Bird's Eye View of the Town of KINGSBRIDGE, in Devonſhire, from a Drawing of the Sixteenth Century; BIGBY Church, in Lincolnſhire; SULGRAVE Church, Northamptonſhire; and a Picturesque View at FISHGUARD.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, *where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed,* PALL-MALL. 1799.

Meteorological Table for May, 1799.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1799.
Apr.	°	°	°		
27	41	50	47	29,95	fair
28	46	52	40	30,00	cloudy
29	40	46	40	29,96	ſhowery
30	40	46	39	30,00	cloudy
M. 1	41	54	42	29,90	cloudy r. at n.
2	40	47	39	,61	rain
3	41	47	39	,84	cloudy
4	40	48	42	,78	fair
5	43	52	47	,70	cloudy
6	50	63	46	,64	fair r. at night
7	45	59	47	,50	ſhowery
8	49	59	50	,50	ſhowery
9	52	57	49	,58	cloudy
10	49	57	47	,52	fair
11	46	56	45	,56	ſhowery

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May, 1799.
May.	°	°	°		
12	46	60	48	,56	thunder, ſho.
13	48	59	47	,66	ſhowery
14	48	49	42	,70	cloudy
15	42	47	38	30,11	cloudy
16	39	52	42	,34	fair
17	48	60	49	,21	cloudy
18	51	64	52	29,82	fair
19	52	63	53	,62	fair
20	52	56	49	,50	rain
21	50	53	48	,80	cloudy
22	52	60	51	29,98	fair
23	53	65	47	,84	ſhowery
24	46	62	46	30,02	fair
25	51	54	64	,30	fair
26	55	64	48	,19	fair

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in May, 1799.
1	N moderate	29,88	30	32	14 3·9	ſun with heavy black clouds
2	E calm	88	29	31	·9	ſun
3	SE briſk	75	33	35	·9	gloomy
4	SE ditto	60	32	33	·9	gloomy, ſnow at night
5	E ditto	25	33	34	·4	ſnow P. M. rain at night
6	E ditto	73	35	36	.2	overcaſt, ſun at intervals
7	N ditto	73	36	36	.5	overcaſt
8	SE calm	43	33	35	.5	ſnow A.M. clears up ſun and pleaſant
9	SSE moderate	30	44	44	.3	ſhowers
10	SE calm	18	42	42	2·9	inceſſant rain
11	SW moderate	18	42	42	·9	ſhowers with ſun
12	NW calm	34	40	41	·9	ſhowers
13	N ditto	28,98	40	40	3·1	fine day
14	E ditto	18	41	41	.6	no ſun
15	E ditto	29,52	38	39	.6	ſnow and hail A. M. fine day P. M.
16	S ditto	24	42	42	.1	little rain
17	SW calm	20	42	43	.0	mild ſhowers
18	S ditto	18	44	43	.2	fine day
19	S ditto	17	39	40	.3	rain, ſnow, and hail
20	N ditto	44	42	40	.1	ſhowers at night
21	NW ditto	71	45	43	.1	fine day
22	S moderate	49	43	43	.2	rain chiefly
23	NW calm	48	45	45	.1	ſhowers
24	W moderate	94	45	44	.2	little rain
25	W ditto	30,8	42	41	.6	fine A. M. rain P. M.
26	NW calm	29,80	47	41	.1	fine day
27	SW ditto	89	47	45	.1	gloomy, with little ſun
28	W briſk	88	46	46	.0	fine day
29	N ditto	30,00	42	41	.4	ſhowers, hail
30	W calm	1	46	42	.6	very fine day

2. The froſt ſo intenſe that ice is half an inch in thickneſs, in the courſe of laſt night.—11. Hawthorn foliates. Arrived in London the 16th. No more appearance of Spring in the South than would be perceived in the North. The dandelion only was obſerved in flower in two places, and which was almoſt the only thing that ſeemed to claim priority. The foliation of the thorn ſeeming even beyond the vegetation of the North. The effects of a ſevere Winter were evident upon many evergreens, particularly upon the gorſe or furze. The following is an extract of a letter dated April 20, near Market Harborough, Leiceſter.—" The roads about us at this time are intolerably bad, and the weather ſo very unfavourable, that I and ſeveral others have not yet began barley and oat ſeed-time; a circumſtance never before remembered. The frequent ſnows and cold

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For MAY, 1799.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX. PART I.

ON THE MONTHLY OBITUARY.

"Earth's higheſt ſtation ends in 'Here he lies'." YOUNG.

THE contemplation of Death is the moſt intereſting, moſt momentous thought, the mind can poſſibly form. It is an event, which muſt happen to *all*; it is a paſſage every human voyager muſt one day make; the neceſſity of preparation for it can never be inculcated too often; the uncertainty of the period of its formidable advent never repeated, as a memento, too frequently. When the aggregate of the victims of the "laſt enemy," fallen under his power, within a ſpan of time, are preſented to the natural and mental eye of the peruſing individual, the great didactic leſſon, "Naſcimur mori," is evinced in plenitude of demonſtration, and brought home, to the heart's conviction of its truth, in impreſſive, energetic efficacy. This *argumentum ad hominem*, with all the convincing potency it can aſſume, is illuſtrated to the deſired effect, Mr. URBAN, in a department of your valuable Miſcellany, I mean the Monthly Obituary.

"Here, in the fam'd, the honour'd, and the great, [plete."
View the falſe ſcale of happineſs com-

In this periodical *dépot* of the names of thoſe who have ſhot the gulph, and paſſed from time to eternity, we find each ſex, and of every vital date, from helpleſs infancy to decrepid age. In the biography of the worthy, we learn that neither virtue, nor piety, nor the prayers and tears of affectionate relatives, could ſave the lamented character from the Tyrant's pointed dart; but that inexorable Death had ſevered, for ever, the tendereſt amities, and parted ſuch friends, as made the "ſurvivor die." In this mortal catalogue, with agonized feelings we witneſs the laws of Nature reverſed, children deſcending to the ſilent tomb *before* the parents who gave them being, leaving a void in Affection's boſom, not to be ſupplied by the after-contingences of varying life. In this poſt-obit detail are collectively enumerated, the exit of the ennobled peer, and the individual *more ſelf*-ennobled by his talents and his erudition. Men, remote in local nativity, of different profeſſions, ſects, and habits, are here found included under *Mortality's ſentence*. Here is the appointed place of rendezvous, where all theſe travellers meet; here is the page, which tells the truiſm, that

"All that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour."

In the peruſal of the Obituary is aſcertained a true eſtimate of human life, "quantum eſt in rebus inane." Theſe ſheets out-preach the Preacher, in proving what we *are*, and how ſhortly *we ſhall be* what we *deplore*. The ſerious Reader muſt here ever meditate to the great end of temporal and eternal advantage: he muſt, neceſſarily, reflect on the fleeting character of his exiſtence, and the immortality conſequent of its termination. This reflection muſt lead to that of the Grand Aſſize, when thoſe who departed yeſterday, and thoſe who died 500 years ago, ſhall appear, for judgement, before the tribunal of their Creator and Redeemer.

May 12, 1799. G. S.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Alban's, May* 15.

THE following circumſtance having lately occurred in this neighbourhood, and created ſome ſpeculation among a few perſons who pay ſome regard to what paſſes around them; I mentioned it to a common and much-eſteemed friend; in conſequence of whoſe

---

cold winds with rain make the ſeaſon appear more like the approach of Winter than of ſummer; but God only knows, what is beſt for us all."

Fall of rain this month 3.00 inches.—Price of Hay at Liverpool, the latter end of the *month, three half-pence* per lb.; wheat-ſtraw three farthings per lb.

whoſe requeſt, I tranſmit an account of it, for inſertion, if you think it worthy, in your uſeful Repoſitory.

On Friday the 3d inſtant, as ſome labourers were digging for gravel in a field of wheat at the back of the houſe of Kingſbury, in St. Michael's pariſh, in the occupation of Mr. Ralph Smith, an antient and reſpectable gentleman-farmer of that place; they ſtruck againſt a flint-ſtone; and, upon turning it up, and examining farther, they found an arched vault of large flints, reaching ſome way; and within it a thick and heavy leaden coffin, 5 feet 6 inches long, the upper end of which ſeems to have been ſemicircular, but the lower end quite ſtrait; it is broken in half acroſs the middle, and ſeems to have had two or three holes bored through the bottom; nothing like a lid appears; the edges of the top are broke and uneven; and it is brown, from having lain ſo long in the earth, and vaſtly cankered and corroded. In the coffin were the remains of a ſkeleton, conſiſting principally of a ſmall ſkull, grown exceedingly brown, but in perfect condition, and not having loſt, when firſt diſcovered, perhaps, one tooth. From all which circumſtances, and the ſhortneſs of the coffin, I ſhould incline to think it muſt have been a young lad. The face appears to me to have been rather compreſſed in the ſides, and projecting towards the mouth. There were alſo, I underſtand, two thigh bones. Near to this coffin were ſeveral large and long iron nails, or cramps, prodigiouſly encruſted and corroded with ruſt. Two of theſe, with the ſkull, and a ſcrap of the coffin, are depoſited in a cloſet in the Archdeacon's court, behind the high altar in the abbey-church, where ſome other reliques of a ſimilar kind are to be ſeen. The coffin is, at preſent, at a plumber's in the neighbourhood, and contains, probably, lead enough for two or three modern ones. I viſited the ſpot ten days after this diſcovery, and found it, in a direct line, nearly North of St. Michael's church, at the diſtance of, perhaps, a quarter of a mile, a little, as ſeems to me, to the Weſt of what is called Oyſter Hill in Dr. Stukeley's "Veſtigia Cinerum Verolanii," in vol. I. of the "Vetuſta Monumenta," at ſome *diſtance from* the hedge, and without *any indication* upon the ſurface of *what was to be expected below.* But I found, that this muſt have been, at ſome time, and upon ſome occaſion, a common *cæmeterium*; for, while I was there, the labourers dug out bones. They had found no other coffin, but many bones, the remains of more ſkeletons; ſome of which, they ſaid, were lying about in ſuch a way, that it ſeemed as if bodies had been thrown in at random, and left to lie as they fell. They dug up, and ſhewed me, another ſkull, which they had found, and buried again, which was much hurt by their pick-axe, but contained ſeveral very good teeth. There ſeemed to be black patches in the ground, the loweſt parts of which were, in general, but about 2½ feet below the ſurface, whereof each had probably contained a body, or bodies, with patches of the natural-coloured earth between them; and the men picked up little handfuls of earth, with ſmall black particles, or ſpangles, among it, which they took to be the remains of decayed coffins, or mighs be of the bodies themſelves. They aſſured me, they had found no coin, but one very ſmall trifling piece. I obſerved ſome thick broken tiles, probably taken out of the walls of Verulam; and a ſmall broken piece of black earthen ware, which, when waſhed, might be written on like a ſlate, and appeared to have been ſomething of the ſhape of thoſe *Sucompes*, or ſtands, which we frequently meet with under the better ſort of garden pots.—I wiſh not to encroach too much upon your cloſely-printed pages; and therefore conclude, ſubſcribing myſelf

Your old Correſpondent, E.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 17.

IN the Life of Biſhop Gibſon, in the Biographical Dictionary, is the following paragraph:

"One more ſervice to the Church and Clergy, done by the Biſhop of London, well claims their grateful acknowledgements; namely, his diſtinguiſhed zeal (after he had animated his Brethren on the Bench to concur with him) in timely apprizing the Clergy of the bold ſchemes that were formed by the Quakers, in order to deprive the Clergy of their legal maintenance by tithes; and in adviſing them to avert ſo great a blow to Religion, as well as ſo much injuſtice to themſelves, by their early application to the legiſlature, to preſerve the poſſeſſion of their known rights and properties."

H

If Bishop Gibson published any tract on this subject, I shall be greatly obliged by being informed of the title and date of such tract; and, if he did not, whether he left behind him any papers on the subject, and where they may be found.

I am to request the favour of an answer to the following enquiry; whether there has not been lately published some computation of the number of farmers, that is, occupiers, either of rented or otherwise-demised lands, or of their own property.

Having lately read, in some publication whose title I cannot recollect, a very minute account of the method of distilling an excellent spirit from potatoes; I shall be very thankful to be referred to such account by your Correspondents; and likewise to be informed, whether such spirit may be distilled for private use, and in what quantity, without being subjected to any Excise duty. K. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

THE American farmers are much troubled with an insect which they call the Hessian Fly, from its having made its first appearance in Long Island, where the Hessian soldiers first landed in the unfortunate contest between that country and this. It makes its first attack at the root, soon after the wheat comes up, and gets up the stalk, which then bears no corn. An acre infested by this plague will not produce the seed. New-cleared ground escapes for the first crop. No cure has been found for it. I wish some of your American friends would give you a more particular account.

In Mr. Middleton's Survey of Middlesex, he mentions a curious circumstance, on the authority of Sir William Pulteney. In America, rum mixed with water supplies the place of beer with us. In the abovementioned war, the Americans could not get molasses to supply their distilleries, and could not provide rum, to mix with water for their labourers in harvest. Cold water alone was very prejudicial; Dr. Rush recommended the use of vinegar (in small proportion) instead of rum; it was adopted, and so well liked, that it was continued, in many places, after the necessity had ceased. He observed, that hard labour produced some fever; fever was *increased by spirits, or any* fermented liquor; but vinegar, at the same time that it prevented mischief from drinking cold water during the heat and perspiration occasioned by labour, allayed the fever, and the labourers were more refreshed, and less exhausted at night, when they used it.

I fear it would be very difficult to prevail on *our* labourers to adopt the use, and lay aside their beer or cyder. Mr. Middleton says that, in some districts in the kingdom, during harvest, the labourers use no other beverage than milk and water, which allays the fever, and quenches the thirst better than beer. He does not say *where*; but it can only be in dairy countries; in others, milk could not be got.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

YOU are desired to insert in your very useful Miscellany the following excellent speech of Lord Kenyon's, as it may be of great use in promoting Residence among the Clergy.

Lord Chief Justice KENYON's *Address to the Jury, in a late Action for Non-residence against a* London *Vicar.*

"In every well-constituted Government, there must be an attention to the service of God. Religion must always be in strict alliance with the State; otherwise, it is impossible, humanly considering things, any thing can go on prosperously. At the time the Government was not well conducted, before the Reformation, it was among the crying offences of the kingdom, that those, to whom the celebration of Religious Service was committed, received the emoluments, without any attention to the duties of their office. We all know, that many of the richest bishopricks in the kingdom were committed to foreigners; and, among the first fruits of the Reformation, was the act requiring Residence; and, surely, the wisdom of those who passed it cannot be doubted. Our first duty is due to God. It is among the preliminaries of every Vicar, I believe—I do not speak with certainty—to take an oath of Residence. But, Gentlemen, without attending to the obligations of an oath, there is upon every moral man's mind a sense of duty impressed, that he ought not to receive the emoluments annexed to his situation, without, at least as far as he can, discharging the duties of it. The Vicar stands in this relation; to receive the emoluments, and to do the duty; or, if he does not perform the duty, to abstain from receiving the emoluments. It has been said, in this case, that the Bishop of London had dispensed with his Residence, or had in-

dismissed

timated his opinion, that he was not bound to reſide. If that had been proved, it would have had no legal effect on the conſequence of this action, though it would have had an effect on my mind. From a very familiar acquaintance with that moſt virtuous and eminent Prelate, I ſhould have acquieſced privately in the opinion he had formed. I know, from repeated inſtances, his great anxiety to enforce Reſidence from his Clergy. I know well, that, not very long ago, he had wiſhes, on account of his virtue and friendſhip, to prefer to a living a moſt meritorious Clergyman; but, it being inconvenient, conſiſtently with his other ſituation, to reſide in the pariſh, the Favourite was put by, and the living was given to another who could reſide. Some queſtions have been aſked, which ſhakes my opinion concerning what Reſidence is. I hold, Reſidence muſt be in the parſonage-houſe, if there is ſuch a houſe in the pariſh. I remember authorities, which will never be forgotten as long as the law of England exiſts. From this Bench, the doctrine has been laid down by more than one Judge. It was the opinion of the unrivalled man who went immediately before me, Lord Mansfield; and I remember a caſe happening, where Dr. Wilſon, prebendary of Weſtminſter, had built a new houſe for his own Reſidence; and, upon an occaſion before this Court, when, oppoſing new buildings for Weſtminſter School, he received reprehenſion from Sir Michael Forſter, who ſaid that a prebendary of the Church ought to reſide in the prebendal houſe; and he added, if that were done, prebendal houſes, rectorial houſes, and vicarial houſes, would not be in the dilapidated ſtate in which they were too often ſeen in the country. I think it is his bounden duty to reſide. I do not ſay, there is no caſe in which he may be excuſed: the caſe of neceſſity is certainly of that ſort, where it is made out to the ſatisfaction of a Jury. That is an exception within the act of parliament. The text-books of the law ſay, it is a caſe within the act. This Gentleman has a diſorder, to which the human ſpecies are very liable; he comes up to London, has the gout; but it has not been proved, that he has not the gout when he is in the country. Is it inconſiſtent with his very exiſtence to reſide in his pariſh? I do not ſee that this caſe is made out. I think this is an important action for the precedent's ſake. It is important that the Vicar of a pariſh ſhould not only preach his weekly ſermon in the church, but that he ſhould be reſident there, to look over the morals of his people, to ſet a good example, to conciliate their tempers, and, if poſſible, to bring about Chriſtian *Charity*, and good-will, where that is wanted. And we need not go far back to recollect, that this Court has been repeatedly called upon to endeavour to allay the fervour operating in the minds of this very litigious pariſh. On the part of this learned defendant; he has been ſtated to be a virtuous and good man. I dare ſay he is; and, when he comes to revolve in his own mind the ſituation of his pariſh, and his relative duties, I rather think it will produce in his mind a ſorrow, that he has not diſcharged his duty before he was called upon by this action.

"I do not ſee that he has made any excuſe that ought to avail him. It is not from feelings of reſentment or indignation, that I have made theſe obſervations; but I wiſh him to be admoniſhed by your verdict, that he ought to reſide in his pariſh, and to diſcharge his duty. It is of infinite importance to the publick, that the law ſhould be ſufficiently promulgated, that it ſhould be authoritatively promulgated, that the Clergy ſhould reſide on their livings. Where a Clergyman has more livings than one, he is only bound to reſide on one of them. This Gentleman has been abſent for a great length of time; and, whether that has been an improper abſence, it is for you to decide. Every action of this kind muſt be brought within a year after the offence was committed; and therefore you cannot give more than eleven penalties of 10l. each per month. Whether you will give eleven penalties, or fewer, is entirely for your conſideration."

ORIGINAL LETTER

To my honourd and deare Freind, JOHN JEAMES, *Eſq. at his lodgings in Mrs.* Downes *her houſe, in the* Savoy, *beſten theſe.*

Deare Sir, *Portmore, Nov.* 25. 1659.

I HAVE now had the favour to receive three letters from your lov'd hand; and I perceive ſome have miſcarried; but it is by the interruption caus'd by theſe late troubles; the poſt is certainly very careful. I perceive your excellent Ladie's great modeſty, which, though it be a great ornament to her, yet is afflictive to me, and deprives me of the honour of a letter; but I pray give her my ſervice, and tell her, by that time ſhe and I have prayed for twelve moneths under the ſame roofe, ſhe will find me to be a perſon whom ſhe may truſt with the notice of more infirmities then ſhe hath; and, which is more, ſhe may alſo truſt me with the notice of her excellences; for, I believe ſhe is more unwilling to publiſh theſe then thoſe. When your brother the Doctor comes to you, I pray, give him my ſervice,

and

and a *bien revenu* from me; and tell him, I hope to be in London betimes in April; it may be ſooner; but then I intend; and at that time I will be advis'd by him; and, together, we will act what ſhal be reſolv'd as moſt reaſonable to be preſented. By that time the booke will be publike, or a little before. My Lord Chicheſter hath beene like to die; but is a little mending. I will follow your directions in putting him off from the expectation of the money; I ſhal eaſily find faire reaſon and regard to doe it. But, for your not returning over 200l. to begin our trade with, let it not trouble you; for, that's money enough to buy up the country. I ſuppoſe it will be time enough, at the beginning of ſummer, to begin to buy cattell; but I am onely deſirous ſtill to heare, you and your Lady intend to come and honour us with your deare ſociety; but I cannot flatter myſelfe yet with too great confidences of it; for feare youre affaires ſhould divert you; and leaſt, if it be otherwiſe then I hope, I ſhould be too much troubled. But, if your Lady will give me leave to wayte upon her hither, I ſhal then account myſelfe a very fortunate perſon. I pray, ſpare not to write to us ſome newes; I know you are prudent; but matters of fact, if they were ſeen, will offend none. My wife preſents her moſt affectionate ſervice to your ſweet Lady, and does ſtrangely long for her comming over. She and I are both your ſervants. I pray, always love, and, as often as you can, write to, Deare Sir, your moſt affectionate and endeared freind and ſervant,

JER. TAYLOR.

I wrote to you a fortnight ſince; and inclos'd a letter to the Biſhop of Saliſbury; ſay, had you it?

This is a week of great buſineſſes and diſpatches; and therefore I deſire you to preſent my ſervice to Mrs. Forſter. By the next, I intend to make a returne to her civil letters. Pray her to excuſe me this weeke.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 16.

THOUGH I am an admirer of the Gentleman's Magazine, I am not an old correſpondent; and, as it is the only periodical work which ſuits my ſentiments and turn of reading, I now and then, in converſation, fight under its banner. I am one of the moſt ardent of *the Lovers of Truth*, and am ſorry to find, in p. 270, under that ſignature, any faſtidious remarks on its veracity. However reſpectably Mrs. C. was born, or honourably allied, it is probable that ſhe was in the ſituation of aſſiſtant, or governeſs, or friend to his family, ere ſhe was married; and it is very much to her credit, that ſhe made a moſt excellent wife; as, for many years, ſhe never quitted his ſight; but, when he was confined to his chamber by diſeaſe, ſhe walked, obedient, for the benefit of freſh air, in his view, before his window. Many worthy men would be glad to bear witneſs, that their *beautiful young* wives had ever done the ſame. But why not tell us the Lady's pedigree and connexions, without ſo many inuendos? Is there any criminality in a gentlewoman's accepting even the office of houſekeeper, when an old friend has loſt his partner? I remember ſitting in a coffee-houſe, when a young ſprig with a cockade in his hat was abuſing ſomebody for ſaying that an old acquaintance of his had married his houſekeeper. As ſoon as my ſpark was gone, a gentleman told the company, that this captain had been educated at Chriſt's Hoſpital, and was the bride's eldeſt ſon, who had been a woman of good fortune, and widow of a clergyman, with a numerous family; and that ſhe accepted the office of a houſekeeper to an old friend, with a laudable view to ſerve herſelf and her family. HOMO SUM.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 22.

YOUR Correſpondent Z. in your Magazine for February laſt, deſires to know, *when* the ribband of the Order of the Garter ceaſed to be worn round the neck; and alſo *when* the colour of the ribband was changed from a ſky-blue to the preſent deep-blue? I believe, the firſt tracings of the wearing of the ribband in the modern way will be ſeen in *ſome* of the portraits of Charles the Firſt and his Court. In Charles the Second's reign, it was common. As to the colour of the ribband, that has not varied to this day, in the *Ex-royal* Houſe of Stuart, from the original ſky-blue. The hiſtory of the change of the colour of the ribband is ſimply this: At the acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover, it was thought improper, that the King and the Pretender, and they whom they reſpectively choſe to honour,

honour, ſhould appear in the inſignia of the Order of the Garter without diſtinctive marks. In England, therefore, from that period, the colour was changed. At the ſame time (and upon the ſame principle), the colour of the blue in the royal liveries was changed from the ſame original ſhade to that now ſeen in the ribbands of the Knights of the Garter.—After this change in the Royal blue had taken place, Earl Poulett, who had been high in office in the Tory adminiſtration of Queen Anne (by which I mean the four laſt years of her reign), came to town, for a ſhort time, from his retirement in the country, and wore a ribband of the ſame colour with that with which his Royal Miſtreſs had inveſted him. This was taken ill; but he could not be prevailed upon to change his colour. The Duke of Ormond, as may well be ſuppoſed, in his diſgrace and fugitive ſtate, did not change *his* colour. Holbein's, Zucchero's, and Sir Antonio Moore's portraits, all teſtify that the pale blue was the colour of the Order, from the time of Henry the Eighth to the time of Elizabeth inclusive; as, thoſe of Janſſen, Vandyke, Lely, and Kneller, prove that the ſame colour was applied to the ſame purpoſe, to the acceſſion of the Houſe of Hanover.

As to the ribband in poſſeſſion of a deſcendant of Mr. J. Aſhton, I ſhould doubt the fact of its having been worn by king Charles the Firſt on the ſcaffold; for, a family with which I am acquainted have a ribband, of which the ſame is ſaid; and they are the lineal deſcendants of Colonel Tomlinſon, who commanded the military guard on the fatal day. *That* is a pale blue ribband, well preſerved, and unſtained. I have ſeen the ribband, which the Admiral Earl of Sandwich had on at the time of his death, and by which alone (after having been ſo long in the water, which had totally obliterated his features) he could be known. That is alſo a pale ſky blue ribband. The diſcovery of the Earl of Sandwich's body, from among ſo many, by his ribband only, is tranſmitted to us in the London Gazette; and it is announced in the ſame article, that the king (Charles the Second) had ſent a hearſe, coaches, attendants, and troops, to the ſea-ſide, to do honour to his remains.

The anecdote of Earl Poulett and his ribband I know to be authentic.

The Revolution-colours are pale blue and orange. The election-cries of "True Blue," and the ſaying, upon thoſe occaſions, that "True blue will never ſtain," if traced back into the reigns of the two firſt Georges, will be found, I imagine, to relate to the original royal colour. If the order of St. Patrick had not aſſumed this ſame original blue, I ſhould have hored to ſee the day, when the order of St. George might with propriety (provided it was the pleaſure of the Sovereign) reaſſume it. By-the-bye, the Earl of Sandwich's ribband, though ſo long in the water, was not ſtained.

Thus, Mr. Urban, I have done what I could to ſatisfy your correſpondent Z. If I learn that *I have* ſatisfied him, and contributed at all to your amuſement, and that of any of your Readers, I ſhall think the half-hour ſo employed very well beſtowed.

Yours, &c. NUGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Southdown, Cornwall, May* 22.

I LATELY heard a gentleman aſſert, that the Sea-pincuſhions, as they are commonly called, whoſe ſcientific name I do not know, anſwered the purpoſe of egg-ſhells, containing, in their perfect ſtate, the ſame contents, namely, a yolk ſurrounded by the albumen, though of ſo very different a form and colour. That I may make the object of my enquiry better known, it may be likened, in ſome meaſure, to a hand-barrow, having four handles, and a center part for its contents. It is dark-coloured, and met with, but almoſt always burſt, on the ſea-ſhore, of different ſizes, and has been vulgarly conſidered as a peculiar ſort of ſea-weed. The gentleman, who ſaw it in its perfect ſtate, ſuppoſed that the egg, contained, was of ſome amphibious creature, or of a ſea-bird; and that its ſhape rendered it buoyant, till it reached a ſhore, where the heat of the ſun may bring its contents to maturity. As I never heard of its uſe before, and as many to whom it has been mentioned appear to queſtion the fact, I ſhall be extremely obliged to any of your ingenious correſpondents, who will take the trouble of affording to me ſome illuſtration on the ſubject. SCRUTATOR.

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G. P. Harris del. March 1799. from the Original Pan 1588.

Mr. URBAN, *Kingsbridge, March* 18.

THE inclosed bird's-eye view (*Plate I.*) of the town of Kingsbridge, Devon, which appears, by the date (1586), to have been taken 213 years ago, will assuredly be worthy of preservation in your Magazine. So correctly does it seem to have been executed, that prior to the year 1796, when considerable alterations were made, it continued an almost faithful representation of the place. But at that time a spirit of improvement pervading the inhabitants, which had commenced three years before, by new-paving the streets with foot-paths on each side in the modern style, removing the water-conduits (placed in the middle of the street since 1611), and re-building many of the houses, it was resolved to destroy the Butchery (or *Cheapehouse*); which was done accordingly, and a new one erected on the side of the street next the church, where the *newe byldyng* stood.

It is not known at what period the pillory was taken down; but it unfortunately happens that an awkward building, named the Butter-market, has since been raised, if not exactly on the spot, at least a very little below to the South (or West as it is called in the view); and this, the owner not permitting it to be removed on any reasonable terms, remains a disgrace to one of the most pleasantly-situated towns in the kingdom, which commands an extensive and delightful view, particularly of an inlet of the sea full five miles in length.

The manor formerly belonged to the abbey of Buckfast. After the Reformation, it continued in the crown till 1558, when it was purchased by John Drake and Barnard Drake, and immediately thereon conveyed by them to Sir William Petre, the ancestor of the present lord Petre. By this family it was held till 1792, when Lord Petre sold it to Mr. John Scoble, attorney and proctor, the present owner. It is but small, the whole parish being no more than 32 acres.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Goodman's Fields, April* 18.

I DO not know how the following paper can sooner meet the eyes of the learned or the good, than by procuring a place for it in the Gentleman's Magazine. It is curious in the extreme, and interesting above measure; and every friend to humanity, and the Christian religion, must wish that the proposition which it recommends may be carried into complete effect. I will honestly confess that I have hitherto been but a cold advocate for the abolition of the Slave-trade. Looking upon the Negroes as men devoid of refinement, I have thought their passage across the Atlantic a matter of small moment. Barbarians in their own country, I have thought it not amiss that slavery should make them useful to the world in another; but, when I learn that they are imbued with letters, and are capable of perceiving the truths, or relishing the beauties, of the Prophetic Writings, I calculate from these *data* the degree of Feeling of which they are capable, and can better estimate the quantity of misery which their condition in the West Indies must bring upon them. The perusal of Mr. Chancellor Carlyle's Proposals has made a convert of me; and, therefore, I wish to see his paper in your excellent Publication; first, that his scheme may be furthered; and, adly, that so strong an argument against the Slave-trade itself may have all the publicity which the Gentleman's Magazine can give it.

Yours, &c. D. N.

"PROPOSALS for printing a new Edition of the HOLY SCRIPTURES in ARABIC. By J. D. CARLYLE, B. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle, and Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge.

"IT having been suggested that an Arabic edition of the Scriptures might tend very considerably, at the present moment, towards the advancement of Christianity both in Asia and Africa, the author of the present proposals has endeavoured to throw together such information as he has been able to collect upon the subject, in order to ascertain how far the undertaking might be likely to be productive of real utility.

"Wherever Mahomedanism has gained a footing, the Arabic language, we know, is in some measure understood; but it is only from the recent discoveries of the Sierra Leone Company, and still more from those of Messrs. Park and Brown, that we are become acquainted with the *degree* to which this language prevails in the interior parts of Africa.

"The

"The former of theſe gentlemen penetrated from the Weſt, Eaſtwards, to about 1° Weſt longitude; but he had intercourſe with many traders who came from a diſtance of ſix weeks journey, ſtill farther from the Eaſt. The latter of theſe gentlemen, proceeding in a contrary direction, having entered Africa on the ſide of Egypt, advanced to about the 27th degree of Eaſt longitude, but ſaw ſeveral perſons who came from a diſtance of fifty or ſixty days journey from the Weſt. They both travelled nearly upon the ſame parallel of latitude; that is to ſay, within the 12° and 15° North. A very ſmall intermediate diſtrict therefore only remains, concerning which we have not ſatisfactory information either from the perſonal knowledge of theſe gentlemen of themſelves, or from credible accounts received by them on the ſpot from other travellers. Through all this vaſt diſtrict it ſeems clear that the Arabic tongue is well known. On the eaſtern ſide of the Continent, Mr. Brown does not conceive that the knowledge of this language extends farther to the South than about 12° North latitude; from thence to the Mediterranean it is almoſt univerſally ſpoken, written, and underſtood. He farther informs us (and there can be no doubt but that he is perfectly qualified to form a competent judgement upon the ſubject, from the length of his reſidence at Cairo, and from his accurate acquaintance with the Arabic), that, in the Negro kingdoms which he viſited, the language in uſe was the genuine language of the Koran—a much purer dialect than is ſpoken upon the Mediterranean coaſt, or even at Cairo itſelf.

"Mr. Park thinks that in the weſtern part of the Continent the knowledge of Arabic reaches to the 11th or even 10th degree of North latitude. He agrees with ſeveral of the travellers from Sierra Leone in repreſenting the Negro inhabitants as having arrived at a very conſiderable degree of civilization. They can almoſt all read and write the Arabic language, in which they are regularly inſtructed, the poorer ſort by public maſters at village ſchools, the richer by private tutors at their parents' houſes. The native, under whoſe hoſpitable roof he reſided for ſeveral months, entertained a maſter to teach Arabic to his own children, and permitted ſixteen others, the children of his poorer neighbours, to learn at the ſame time.

"According to Mr. Park, the Negroes are proud of their literature, and ſeldom travel without a book ſlung by their ſide. Amongſt their books he has perceived the Pentateuch, the Book of Pſalms, and the Prophet Iſaiah. All of theſe they prize *very highly*; and ſuch is the general eagerneſs to obtain them, that he believes no articles would be more ſaleable in Africa than copies of the Scriptures in Arabic. He has ſeen a copy of the Pentateuch alone ſold at the price of one prime ſlave, i. e. about 20 guineas.

"Their MSS. however were not elegantly written, and they greatly preferred the printed characters, which he ſhewed them in Richardſon's Grammar, to any writing of their own. This grammar many of them were extremely ſolicitous to purchaſe; and he was offered for it above three pounds ſterling: he was at laſt obliged to leave the book behind him, as too valuable a treaſure to be taken out of the country.

"Such is the preſent ſituation of the moſt populous part of Africa. The inhabitants have acquired ſome knowledge of Scripture—they ſeem deſirous of acquiring more—and ſurely it is a conſideration well worthy attention, that the religious knowledge already imparted has not been owing to Chriſtian but to Mahomedan exertions. The light however which they have kindled we may cheriſh and increaſe: the Koran, we ſee, has led on to the reception of the hiſtorical parts of Scripture, with which indeed it is in various places intimately connected. The hiſtorical books have introduced ſome of the moſt eſſential of the prophetic—Why then ſhould we deſpair, that theſe, when united in the ſame volume with the Goſpel, referring to the ſame objects as it does, interwoven with every part of its texture, may not be a means of inducing the Africans to conſider the foundation of Chriſtianity, and to embrace its doctrines?

"From the above account of the ſtate of Arabian literature in Africa, it is evident that many of the Negroes, carried from that country (eſpecially from the interior part of it) to our Weſt India iſlands, muſt be capable of underſtanding the Scriptures in Arabic. Mr. Park ſays, that the veſſel in which he returned contained 127 ſlaves, moſt of them from the neighbourhood of the coaſt, but ſome from the interior of the country; and that out of this number there were 17 or 18 who could read and write Arabic perfectly; but the maſters of the ſhips, he added, throw the books belonging to the ſlaves into the ſea, for fear a peruſal of them "ſhould make them ſick at heart." If we ſuppoſe the ſame proportion of Negroes, purchaſed by every ſlave-merchant, to be thus educated (and in general a much larger proportion of the ſlaves is ſuppoſed to be brought from the interior, where the region of knowledge commences), one ſeventh part of the ſlaves in the Weſt Indies are able to read the Arabic Bible, were it put into their hands; and, if we may judge of them from

from their conduct when in a ſtate of freedom, they would willingly receive it, were it offered for their acceptance.

"The ſame arguments that tend to evince the utility of diſtributing an Arabic verſion of the Scriptures amongſt the Mahomedans of Africa, may be applied to diſperſing it amongſt perſons of that perſuaſion in India; nay, ſome will apply with ſtill greater force, and promiſe ſtill more beneficial effects; ſuch as the ſuperior degree of cultivation at which the inhabitants of India are arrived, and the very important advantages we poſſeſs (by being maſters of the country) towards ſecuring an eaſy circulation of books to every part of the Continent.

"Nor is this all: from the late remarkable diſcoveries of Sir William Jones, Mr. Wilford, and others, no doubts can be entertained but that the Purans, however loaded with fable, contain at the bottom the ſame accounts of the early hiſtory of the world as the books of Moſes. This is a fact which, when once rendered evident to the Hindoos, can hardly fail to prove highly intereſting to them. We are well aſſured that many of the Bramins are learned and intelligent; a wonderful change alſo has, in one important particular, taken place in their manners of late years. They were for ages noted for guarding, with jealous care, all the approaches of foreigners to the arcana of their theological and philoſophical doctrines; but they now communicate to Engliſhmen thoſe volumes which they deem moſt ſacred. They even are ready to aſſiſt the Europeans in acquiring the Sanſcreet, the language in which the ſacred books are written. From the nature of literary and ſcientific intercourſe, as well as from other favouring cauſes, there is reaſon to believe that, progreſſively, the curioſity of this race of people will be awakened to inquire after our ſcience and literature. An inſtance is already known, of a Hindoo prince having learned the Latin language, for the ſake of reading the Principia of Newton. We ought not, then, to think it at all impoſſible to excite the attention of his countrymen to our religious doctrines. At leaſt, we are not warranted in forming a concluſion that it is impoſſible, till the experiment has been fairly tried.—And, on the whole, it appears probable, that no mode of trying it is ſo eaſy as that of furniſhing them with copies of the Scriptures in a language not unknown, in its original writings, to the Hindoos, and intimately blended with the Perſian, which is familiar to multitudes of them, ſo that they can never want the means either of having ſuch a work interpreted to them or tranſlated into their own tongues. Surely a proviſion of this kind, for their growing curioſity, favoured alſo in its reception by their increaſing intercourſe with Europeans, cannot be made too ſoon.

There is a circumſtance too, attending the Arabic tranſlation of the Scriptures, which we poſſeſs, that will peculiarly recommend it to the learned in India, viz. the purity of its language. The barbarous ſtyle, in which ſome Eaſtern verſions of the New Teſtament are written, has been known to operate very materially againſt their reception; but the Arabic verſion of the Polyglott is free from this objection. It was compoſed, probably, by ſome of the moſt learned men of Syria and Egypt, certainly at a time when Arabic literature was at its zenith; and it was uſed at Alexandria and Cairo both by Jews and Chriſtians—by men perfectly acquainted with all the nicities of the language, as a faithful and elegant repreſentation of their reſpective books of faith. It has obtained the ſame character amongſt the moſt learned Orientaliſts in Europe.—Erpenius calls it "verſio elegans quidem et antiqua"—Gabriel Sionita deſigns it "nobiliſſimum totius Teſtamenti exemplar."—And it is conſidered by Pocock in the ſame light. This admirable ſcholar collated the Pentateuch (which is the work of Saadias of Pireme) with two MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and has given the various readings in the ſixth volume of the Polyglott. It is uncertain by whom the hiſtorical books were rendered into Arabic—undoubtedly it was done by different perſons, as ſome are tranſlated from the original Hebrew, ſome from the Greek of the Septuagint, and ſome from the antient Syriac verſion. It is probable that theſe laſt were the production of Aſiatics, and the former of Egyptians. I have myſelf collated the Polyglott text of Joſhua, Judges, and Ruth, with a very old MS. in the univerſity library at Cambridge, and found the verſions to be the ſame. The text, given by Walton, of the prophetical books was compared by him with an antient MS. in the Bodleian, preſented by Selden, and corrected by him in many places from this MS.

The verſion of the New Teſtament was collated with two other MSS. in the Bodleian, by Walton, and compared with the printed editions.

"The author of the preſent propoſals is willing to undertake the office of editor.—Upon inquiry and conſideration, he has reaſon to believe that the whole Bible might be printed in a quarto, conſiſting of about 620 pages, or 2 volumes in octavo, of about 550 pages each, and at a price (if a pretty large number of copies, as 3000, were taken off) not exceeding 12s. or perhaps conſiderably lower. The work, it is conceived, can ſcarcely be completed in leſs than a year and a half, or two years:

but ſuch is the high ſenſe the writer entertains of the benefits likely to reſult from it, that he will gladly allot to it whatever time and labour it may require. At the ſame time he wiſhes it to be explicitly underſtood, that he has no view whatever to perſonal emolument; and he ſuggeſts it, as the moſt ſatisfactory mode of conducting the buſineſs, that a committee ſhould be appointed, to which he ſhould be at liberty to ſtate the accompts, and which ſhould finally ſettle the price neceſſary to be put upon the work, in order to reimburſe the actual expenditure."

Mr. URBAN, *April* 30.

THE 11th report of Dr. Holmes's Collation of the LXX. has juſt been put into my hands. I learn from it, that the Doctor, with a view of providing for the expence of printing the Collations, had addreſſed the delegates of the Clarendon preſs, ſtating that, agreeably to his wiſh to preſent the Univerſity the copy-right of the work, leaving the Board an indemnification for incurring the expences of paper and printing, and to enable himſelf to diſcharge the publick from further ſubſcriptions, he propoſed that the Collation ſhould ſtand in the obligation originally entered into by him, to carry on at his own expence the impreſſion to the end of the Pentateuch; all copies of which afterwards to remain the property of the Board, and what may be received in the mean time for copies ſold to be accounted for in the uſual way, as for other money received to the uſe of the work. He will then preſent the Board with the font of letter bought for printing the work. From the end of the Pentateuch to the end of the whole impreſſion, the expence of paper and print to be defrayed by the delegates, and the copy-right of the whole to be theirs, they allowing him the ſmalleſt number of copies which they ever allowed to any: he to prepare the copy, and correct throughout, and pay his own aſſiſtants, whether the Board continue his annual allowance or not. In anſwer to this, the Board, with every good wiſh for the advancement of a work of ſuch magnitude and importance, from a variety of circumſtances, do not think it expedient that they ſhould pledge the revenues of the preſs to ſo large an expenditure as would be neceſſary in caſe the propoſal were acceded to; at the ſame time, if Dr. H. ſhould judge it right to ſolicit the ſubſcriptions of the learned to the publication of the Collations, they are entirely diſpoſed to give ſuch ſubſcription every aſſiſtance in their power. The Doctor propoſes to make an addreſs to the learned publick, for the means neceſſary towards printing the work, as ſoon as it can be drawn out; and while it lies before the publick, to await their conſideration and patronage, he will carry on the impreſſion as far as he can.

What I propoſe, Mr. Urban, is bearing in mind the old adage, "*qui cito dat bis dat*;" to anticipate the Doctor's wiſhes, by bearing teſtimony to his moſt laudable deſign, by an example which others may follow in whatever proportion, either by renewing their annual ſubſcriptions, or preſenting him with the ſums he generouſly forgave them after a certain term. It were to have been wiſhed Mr. Cracherode had left him a handſome bequeſt out of his immenſe ſavings, which no perſon who ſucceeds to them will perhaps think of doing. A balance of 31*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* and an annual deficit, amounting at the end of the 11th year to 645*l.* 18*s.* will not countherbalance the difficulties in collecting collations from the delays and diſappointments which have of late enſued, when the liberality of an Engliſhman is all the ſecretary of a Roman cardinal and a collator has to ſubſiſt upon, and ſome of the beſt Vatican MSS. are tranſported to Paris. A moſt valuable MS. of the Pentateuch, brought from Liguria, was ſold to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, whoſe librarian Bandini has begun to collate it; and it may, perhaps, be removed before he has finiſhed his work. Let us hope that that overruling Providence, which has hitherto preſerved ſo many valuable MSS. of Holy Writ, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing Revelation on the firmeſt grounds, will carry on this good work to a happy iſſue, and ſtir up the children in the room of the fathers. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

FELSTEDIENSIS, p. 296, has made a miſtake (which I have taken the liberty to rectify) in his account of the ſeveral inſtances of longevity in the church-yard of High Eaſter, which, he ſays, is one of the pariſhes called the Rodings. High Eaſter and Good Eaſter are two diſtinct

tinct parishes. The Rodings are eight in number; namely, Abbess, Beauchamp, White, High, Aythorp, Margaret, Leaden, and Berners. They were formerly nine; but Morrell Roding being a parish so small that it was joined to White Roding, the church was converted into a pigeon-house, which a few years ago was destroyed. The Rodings are very healthy, and are famous for their excellent arable lands. Their roads were once bad, but are now much improved. At Leaden Roding there is a curious bridge, called a turn-bridge, which is placed cross a road full of water, which they call the Wash. It is so constructed, that it can be easily turned round to let carriages pass; which, when gone, can be turned with equal ease to its former position. I hope I have not intruded myself too much on your time by correcting the mistake. RODINIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 6.

I HAVE just read in your Obituary of April last, p. 355, that the late Rev. Mr. Cracherode was possessed of a Dichalcos, the first and smallest coin, being the fourth part of an Obolus, and had bequeathed his immense collection of books, medals, drawings, &c. &c. to the British Museum.

I hope that either the present excellent Bishop of Durham, or the Trustees of the British Museum, will have the goodness to favour the publick with a *fac-simile* impression of that coin (mentioning the exact weight thereof in Troy grains) in your instructive and widely-circulated Magazine; and I wish that you will, in future, refuse to insert any impressions of coins or medals from your correspondents, unless they mention the weight, which is easily done, and the omission whereof seems so inexcusable.

I make the weight of the largest Dichalcos to be 3 1-24th Troy grains; and the weight of the smallest to be 2 9-32ds Troy grains; but from those weights, probably, the remedy allowed for the indemnity of the moniers (especially in sizing and stamping small monies), and the lack of weight by wear, ought to be deducted.

Yours, &c. G. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Hurst Grove, May* 6.

IN your last Obituary, p. 351, some incoherent nonsense and falsehoods found their way, which it is the intention of this letter to correct. The article I allude to is, a statement of some facts relating to the late Mrs. Dalby, of Reading; a statement which, if it shews not the malice of the writer, shews at least an ignorance of the Dalby family, who were not a little surprized and displeased on reading such a pretended account of the late Mrs. D. I can with sincerity, Sir, assure you, that every syllable of the article alluded to is absolutely false, and without the least foundation; and it were to be wished that writers of such articles would be more cautious of inserting pretended anecdotes of characters they know nothing of. The insertion of this in your next will serve the cause of truth, and oblige JOSEPHA DALBY.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 2.

MUCH tender consideration, on many accounts, for an editor, whose bulky volume passed your publisher's press not many years since, and whom your correspondent *Montem* (p. 384 of your last year's volume) gently notices, has restrained me hitherto from remarking on some extraordinary narratives in that publication of Poetry, so absorbed in Preface and Postscripts of Prose. I could have hazarded, without personal knowledge, a direct contradiction to a charge against a most respectable head-master of a royal foundation, from the improbability of the tale, and the impossibility of *his* acting as there stated; but I had hoped that some other person, equally retaining a grateful respect for his memory, and at the same time acquainted with the circumstances on which such a fabrication could have been at all founded, might have come forward to refute so injurious a calumny. The Editor from, at best, second hand report, after about 36 years had elapsed (according to a school-bill now before me), asserts that the head-master expelled a scholar, at an instant, for refusing to be punished in consequence of a complaint lodged against him, without hearing any defence from the scholar at the time, or any remonstrance from his friends afterwards, on their application for his being re-admitted. From the above date, the circumstance must have occurred since my time of being on that part of the foundation; and, I fear,

none

none of thoſe, who could perſonally ſpeak from knowledge, have had the chance, together with the patience and leiſure, I happened laſt year to have, for wading through ſuch a maſs of extraneous and heterogeneous matter. But I have alſo had, in the courſe of the winter, opportunities of meeting with two contemporaries who happened to continue there till the date in queſtion; to be in the very part of the ſchool with the young gentleman ſo expelled, and to be eye-witneſſes of the matter, and the manner of it; in both of which, as well as in the name of the maſter (for it happened in the *lower* ſchool), the editor is utterly miſtaken. If I ſay that theſe gentlemen, moſt reſpectable in themſelves and in their connections, both at different times, and in nearly the ſame words, gave me the plain tale I ſubjoin, your readers will, I doubt not, give credit to it. The ſcholar, being called to account for very unuſual lateneſs in attending at the ſchool, inſiſted with much inſolence on his *right* to be exempt from any puniſhment for that fault, as being a Windſor boy. As the rights of boys were not to be adjudged by themſelves, the maſter inſiſted on his being puniſhed; to which he not only refuſed to ſubmit, but, knowing the maſter to be ſcarcely recovered from a moſt ſevere fit of the gout, under a pretence of ſtruggling to evade puniſhment, moſt wantonly and violently kicked the ſtill weak limbs of the maſter, who was too infirm to enforce the puniſhment; and would alſo have wanted a juſt ſenſe of his own ſtation, if, for ſuch a wilful addition of cruelty to refractorineſs, ſhewn in the face of the ſchool, he had not *made an example* of the boy for the inſtruction of his ſchool-fellows. E. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, Apr.* 24.

"Nihil hic niſi *carmina** deſunt."
VIRG. Ec. 8.

IN compliance with a former promiſe, I now proceed to offer ſome remarks upon the "Purſuits of Literature;" and this I do with the diffidence and reſpect that are due, in the Commonwealth of Letters, to ſuperior attainments. It is not without reaſon that this work has been favourably received by the publick; for, it is evidently a performance of great merit. The Engliſh ſtyle (what there is of it) is highly poliſhed; yet we cannot ſay with Ovid, "*materiem ſuperabat opus*;" becauſe the object, which the author profeſſes to have in view, is one of the nobleſt about which the human mind can be employed—the ſupport of virtue and religion. That there are ſome faults* in a work ſo extenſive, who can be ſurprized? Nevertheleſs, with all its faults, I ſhould have no objection to ſee more performances of a ſimilar nature. The powerful literary attainments of the author operate as a beneficial reſtraint upon the infidels and ſciolifts of the age. Such warriors, in the fields of Infidelity, are formidable to Religion, *not* from their proweſs, or their ſkill in the combat, but from their confidence and their artifice: the lion, we know, will ſometimes fall a victim to the wiles of the ſerpent. I have, indeed, often been ſurprized to obſerve from what ſlender materials writers of the Atheiſtic ſchool erect the ſuperſtructure of a bulky volume. Without the invention or acuteneſs, they poſſeſs all the prolixity of the ſchoolmen. Theſe gentlemen are evidently deep-read in romance, metaphyſicks, novels, and every ſpecies of compoſition which teaches a writer to ſpin out an idea without explaining or enforcing it. Throughout large folios of modern ſcepticiſm, you find nothing *ſolid* nor *intereſting*; no variety nor compaſs of thought; but, in their ſtead, one inſipid maſs of *wild* aſſertion, *perverted* reaſoning, and confident declamation; conveyed in a ſtyle ſo cold and torpid, that it may well be compared to the progreſs

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* I have ſelected this paſſage as conciſely marking the diſtinction between the poetic and proſaic merits of this work: although, ſtrictly ſpeaking, "carmina" *here* may be conſidered as referring *ad incantationes et magica verba.*

* This work has drawn down a multiplicity of animadverſions, replications, criticiſms, &c. &c. ſome judicious and penetrating, but more trifling and inſipid. "I know you were ſurprized," ſays the author, p. 28, "when you found me beſet with poetaſters, rhetoricians, and commentators, and old ſeventh-form boys," &c.; to which we may add, in the words of Giacomo Cavallo, "Egli è ben vero che non manchiranno de quelli, che ſenza far nulla da loro, ſi faranno all' incontio, à lacerarla, & a moſtrarſi del correttore, & con *non poco* ſchiamazzo farſi udire, *ch'eglino ſono ſapiente.*"

progreſs of the Tanais through the barbarous regions of Scythia, and is ſcarcely more animated than the lake into which this river ſteals:

"Lo! where Mæotis *ſleeps*, and *hardly* flows
The *freezing* Tanais through a waſte of ſnows." POPE.

In a Chriſtian country, and at this time of day, to write the eulogy* of Chriſtianity were, I truſt, a work of ſupererogation. It is well known what happy effects this religion produces upon the domeſtic relations of ſociety; and even in thoſe more brilliant atchievements of public life, while men are diſpoſed to admire rather than to imitate, Chriſtianity has given birth to as great heroes as ever flouriſhed under the republicks of Greece or Rome. If we were aſked for a proof of the advantages of Chriſtianity, we would ſend the enquirer to thoſe parts of the world which are yet unconverted to the faith of Chriſt. Let him *there* obſerve the growth of tyranny, the decay of the Arts, the general deficiency of all the conveniencies and facilities of ſocial life; let him contemplate the Tartar ſubſiſting by the produce of precarious plunder; and the Indian, the ſport of his paſſions and his wants, crouching from the inclement blaſt, in an hut little better than the den of a wild beaſt, and then ſay, whether they can be *friends* to ſociety, even in a political ſenſe, who would ſhake our confidence in this noble ſyſtem? On this account, I am pleaſed when I ſee a writer of intellectual vigour, ſuch as the author of the "Purſuits of Literature" undoubtedly is, ſtep forth, "with all his learning freſh upon him," in defence of the Goſpel. It is grateful, in theſe perilous days, to have religion, ſcience, and academic honours, ſo ably defended by a ſon of our univerſities, thoſe ſeats of the Muſes, venerable for their antiquity and their learning. But, on the other hand, I am ſorry to ſee the author give way to ſuch unbounded ſeverity of ſatire as his work every where diſplays. I am ſorry to ſee men, like Mr. Fox, Dr. Parr, and many others, whoſe principles, I conceive, are upright, whoſe abilities are ſplendid, expoſed to the operations of the political ſcalping knife, in common with the victims of an *incurable democracy*, becauſe they happen to differ in politicks from the ſatirical operator. When foreigners ſhall thus behold the powers of our greateſt wits reduced to a *caput mortuum* by the amalgamations of this ingenious chemiſt, will they not be apt to exclaim with Young,

"O, fruitful Britain! doubtleſs thou waſt meant
A nurſe of *fools*, to ſtock the Continent?"

I will now, in the language of the Purſuits of Literature, "add a word" upon the compoſition and the arguments of this publication. It is ſuperfluous to praiſe the introductory letter to the work, becauſe it has already received the approbation of the learned; and is really one of the fineſt ſpecimens of ſentiment and erudition that the language affords. I cannot, however, acquieſce in what is there laid down (p. 14) as to the impenetrable ſecrecy with which a ſatiriſt ſhould be enveloped.—"If ſatire," as the author contends (p. 9), and as I believe, "never can have effect without a perſonal application," how is the party attacked to defend himſelf when the hand that ſtrikes is concealed? For my own ſhare, I love no ſecret tribunals either of juſtice or literature ("there is a *darkneſs* which may be felt," Purſuits of Literature, p. 106), they are inconſiſtent with the genius of Engliſhmen, and I am ſure they are inconſiſtent with the laws of our anceſtors. Horace and Juvenal amongſt the antients, Dryden, Pope, and Swift, amongſt

* Biſhop Watſon, though a writer both elegant and profound, appears to have erred in ſtyling his invaluable defence of the Bible againſt Mr. Paine "An Apology." The Biſhop, no doubt, adopted the word in its primary and claſſic ſignification, ἀπολογία; *defenſio*. But the majority of readers who were to be benefited by the Biſhop's work *were not ſcholars*, and would probably receive the term in its ſecondary and vulgar acceptation only; that is, as an extenuation of ſomething *apparently* wrong. It is true, indeed, learned and holy men, ſuch as Juſtin Martyr, late in the ſecond, and Tertullian early in the third, century of the Church, addreſſed to the Roman emperors what they denominated "Apologies for Chriſtianity." But then they were defending "a ſect that was every where ſpoken againſt," and that exiſted *in oppoſition* to the conſtituted authorities of the empire. Under ſuch circumſtances, if they had uſed the word *apology*, even in its vulgar acceptation, perhaps they would not have been greatly wrong. At preſent, thank God! the caſe is widely different.

amongſt the moderns, were the happieſt and ſevereſt ſatiriſts of their reſpective day; but it does not appear that they *anxiouſly* concealed their names from the objects of their ſatire. The only parallel of *profound* ſecrecy I can find in modern times is Junius; but then Junius wrote a libel as well as a ſatire; and the author of the Purſuits of Literature aſſures us, that his work is nothing *leſs* than a libel. ("I appeal to the courts and the ſages of the law," p. 11.)

Upon the ſubject of quotations, ſo numerous in this work, I would alſo offer a few remarks. To quotation, abſtractedly conſidered, I am no enemy: wherever it can add ſtrength, or dignity, or *perſpicuity*, to a paſſage, I would certainly admit it. But it is abſolutely unneighbourly, and not a little improvident, in a writer ſo gifted with words, ſo rich in ideas, as the author of the Purſuits of Literature, to be perpetually borrowing. Does this gentleman conſider how many writers there are, *of no inconſiderable fame*, who have little elſe to depend upon*? Fathers, councils, tragedians, fragments of Greek authors, with a long *et cætera* of Latin, French, and Italian works, are all made ſubject to one *ſweeping* requiſition; and this not in a mere literary diſquiſition, but in a work upon a moſt intereſting ſubject, addreſſed to the underſtanding and the feelings of the nation. At this cultivated period of our language, ſuch unprecedented licence of quotation appears, at beſt, but an uſeleſs diſplay of literature. Addiſon and Swift may be conſidered amongſt the moſt diſtinguiſhed maſters of modern Engliſh compoſition. They poſſeſſed a diction clear, eloquent, and comprehenſive, and were evidently *not* deficient in what the Purſuits of Literature denominates "*legitimate ſatire*;" and yet we ſee how ſparingly they appealed to a foreign language to enrich their own. Next, but in the claſs of vigorous writers, come Junius and Johnſon, neither of whom quote largely. The words of the latter upon this ſubject, in his 208th Rambler, are remarkable; and with them I ſhall conclude. "When common words," ſays he, "were leſs pleaſing to the ear, or leſs diſtinct in their ſignification, I have familiarized the terms of philoſophy by applying them to popular ideas, but have rarely admitted any word not authorized by former writers; for, *I believe that, whoever knows the Engliſh tongue in its preſent extent, will be able to expreſs his thoughts without farther help from other nations.*"

WENMAN LANGTON.

* For the benefit of thoſe who would pluck the roſes without being expoſed to the *thorns* of literature, we have now a book of quotations publiſhed, in which any grown gentleman, or "femme ſçavante," may be accommodated with the moſt faſhionable Greek and Latin phraſes (the Greek in *Roman* characters), at the eaſy price of 6s. To deſcant upon the advantages of ſuch a plan were altogether ſuperfluous. Suffice it to remark, that *here* the *enlightened* citizen may be ſupplied, at the ſhorteſt notice, with an appropriate quotation to prefix to his work, or to introduce *naturally* into the body of the text. And, leſt he ſhould commit "un facheux contretemps," by ſaying *no* in a learned tongue when he meant to ſay *yes*, the author has ſubjoined a tranſlation.

"A forward critick often dupes us
With ſham quotations *peri Hupſous**:
Then, leſt with *Greek* he overrun ye,
Procure the book for *love* or money,
Tranſlated from Boileau's *tranſlation*;
And quote quotation on quotation."
Swift's Advice to young Poets.

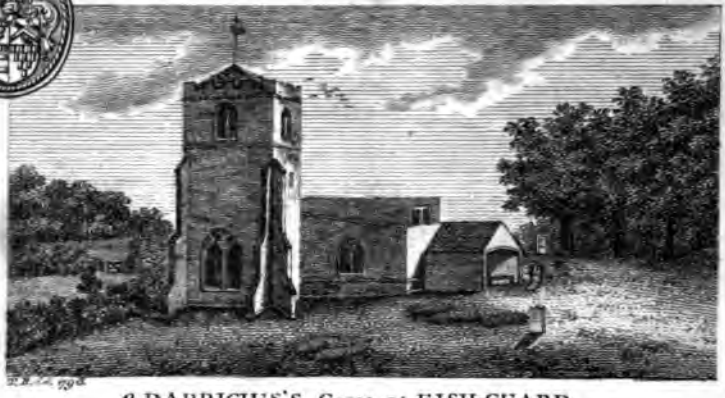
* From Longinus.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

IN your laſt, p. 277, three gentlemen have taken the trouble of noticing my account of the Ouſeley family, given in p. 17. The firſt, in his ſtatement of the Bray marriages, is, I dare ſay, perfectly correct: the laſt offers an explanation of the word *ruan*: which ſeems to me more ingenious and ſatisfactory than any I have hitherto met with. Your Carliſle correſpondent would, no doubt, be right in his conjecture, were there any poſſibility of miſtaking the word on the monument; but, as the inſcription is as perfect as when firſt cut, and as it is moſt palpably *ruan*, the myſtery is not done away by his conjecture. I muſt own that I was of his opinion when I firſt read it as given by Bridges, and therefore examined the monument with particular attention to that word. SALOPIENSIS.

*** Can any correſpondent point out in what county are the churches of *Brinton*, *Flatbeck*,

1. BIGBY, S. W.



2. DABRICIUS'S Cave, at FISH-GUARD.

3. SULGRAVE, N.E. by E.

Fletton, *Stanton*, and *Walveſhall* (or *Maluc-ſhall*, which in a charter of Henry II. are confirmed to the priory of *Launde*?

Mr. URBAN, *Waltham, near Great Grimſby, Sept. 27.*

INCLOSED I ſend you a drawing of the pariſh-church of Bigby, co. Lincoln. *(See Plate II. fig. 1.)*

Bigby, or *Beckby*, is ſituated about four miles Eaſt of Glamford Briggs, and five nearly North of Caſtor. Its ſurrounding ſoil is in general very fruitful; large ſheep, and ſometimes black cattle, being fed in the low grounds particularly about the town; and the hilly part produces immenſe quantities of barley, turnips, and clover. Indeed, moſt of the different kinds of graſſes are grown here in great perfection; nor are large crops of wheat by any means uncommon. This ſmall village conſiſts of about 20 or 22 families; three of which occupy the greateſt part of the lordſhip, the reſt being ſmall cottagers; but they, ſave a few whoſe houſes are falling into ruins, live in comfort and decency. It is a rectory, in the preſentation of Cary Elwes, eſq. to whom this place, together with Kettleby *, Wrawby, and by far the greater part of Glamford Briggs, belongs. The preſent incumbent is C. D. Barnard, A. B. who has lately built a neat, not to ſay elegant, parſonage-houſe, which adds much to the livelineſs and beauty of the village. The pariſh-church is a very antient ſtructure; and till about 18 years ago was much larger; but the North aile being at that time deemed irreparable (the inner part of the walls being only chalkſtone), it was wholly taken down, and the fabric reduced to its preſent ſize. There are three bells in the ſteeple; but, ſurely, the jarring diſſonance of ill-according ſounds never "grated harſher muſick" than they; and to this it is moſt probably owing that they exiſt at all, elſe frequent uſe muſt long ere this time have levelled their mouldering timber with the duſt. The nave is ſupported on each ſide by two rows of octagonal pillars, built of free-ſtone, and in very good repair, as are the roofs both of this and the South aile; but the floor is in ſome parts execrable, and a great number of the ſeats ſo broken and incommodious, as to be rendered almoſt perfectly inadequate to their purpoſe.

Cloſe by the pulpit, under a ſtone on which are engraved the effigies of a woman in a praying attitude, with the figure of a greyhound under her feet, lie the remains, as appears from part of an inſcription round the margin, of

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* Kettleby, Kettlebie, or Kettleſbie, received that appellation from its having been the reſidence of a Daniſh captain under Canute, named Kettel, (See M. Holles's Hiſtory of Great Grimſby.) and was, about two centuries ago, the chief ſeat of the antient and honourable family of Tyrwhitt. There is ſtill part of the old hall ſtanding. It is ſituated in the pariſh of Bigby, about half a mile below that village, and not very diſtant from the turnpike-road which leads from Brigg to Caſtor. By the appearance of what is ſtanding, and the ground occupied with ruins, it ſeems to have been a large pile of building. It is encompaſſed by a moat, and ſome ſmall remains of the drawbridge are ſtill to be ſeen. Formerly, the ſurrounding acres to a great diſtance were covered with wood; but, when Gothic barbariſm reſigned its ſcite to modern refinement,

"Theſe woods receded, round the naked ſeat
The Sylvans groan'd."

Now every ſhred of land is in a high ſtate of cultivation, or white with flocks. Plenty pours her bleſſings from it; but, alas! where is fled the antient ſpirit of hoſpitality that dignified its former owners! About two miles hence is Melton Roſs, ſo called from its having been the reſidence of the Roſs family; in which lordſhip is a plot known by the name of Gallows Cloſe; concerning which we have the following tradition. During the time that family reſided at Melton, the Tyrwhitts were alſo in proſperity at this place; and they carried on a kind of rivalry with each other, which was once borne to ſuch a height by their vaſſals, that, having met on a hunting party, they proceeded to blows, and many were ſlain on both ſides. King James, being ſoon after down in Lincolnſhire, was apprized of this circumſtance; and it was by his order that a pair of gallows were erected on that ſpot where the fight happened. He alſo farther enacted, "that, in future, any man, ſlain in actions of this ſort, ſhould be accounted murdered, and the perpetrator of the crime hanged." It is a fact beyond all controverſy, that there has been gallows in that place; for, at the beginning of this century, one of the poſts was ſtill ſtanding; but, whether they were ſet up for the above named or ſome other cauſe, I know not: the fact is here related ſimply as I heard it.

one of the Skipwith family, who, about two centuries ago, were of great note in this county, and had a ſeat at Ormſby; but nothing of the inſcription ſave the name, and that very difficult to decypher, is at preſent diſcernible. From a ſtatue of a woman which, when the North aile was ſtanding, lay at a ſmall diſtance from this place, and which, from poſition and ſeveral coincident circumſtances, I conjecture might be cut in commemoration of one of the ſame family, it appears to be of great antiquity, the date of the above ſtatue being 1256. There was alſo, formerly, an inſcription on it in Saxon characters; but, when it was removed to its preſent derogatory ſituation, the part inſcribed was broken off, which is much to be regretted in ſo antient a piece, for it is moſt probably nearly coeval with the church itſelf.

On the North ſide of the chancel, upon a tombſtone elevated about 5 feet from the floor, around the baſe of which are carved in a kneeling poſition the reſemblances of their 23 children, who, it appears, all died young, lie the ſtatues of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt * and his lady. They are cut in ſolid ſtone of an enormous ſize, and clad in mail habiliments. Above them, againſt the wall, upon a tablet of white marble, and between the two Ionic columns, highly finiſhed in alabaſter, with gilt capitals, and which ſupport a frize and cornice moſt elegantly decorated with a variety of emblematical devices, is the following inſcription:

"HIC JACET ROBERTUS TYRWHITT, DE KETTLEBIE, MILES, QUI OBIIT 13 DIE NOVEMBRIS, A° D'NI 1581; AC ETIAM ELIZABETHA, UXOR EJUS, QUE OBIIT DIE ..... VIGILATE ET ORATE, QUIA NESCITIS DIEM NEQUE HORAM."

Upon a ſtone which covers the ſteps leading down into the vault, which in all probability was the family burying-place, is the figure of a woman caſt in braſs with the following inſcription, but without any date:

Here lyeth Elizabeth Skypwith, late the wyf of Will'm Skypwith, eſquier, ſon and heyre to Sir John Skypwith, of Ormeſby, in the counte of Lincoln, knyght, and daught' unto Will'm Tyrwhyt, of Kettleby, in the ſame counte, knyght.

Near the altar-rails, on the ſame ſide as the firſt, is a monument of another of the family, almoſt upon a like deſign with the other, only theſe ſtatues are repreſented kneeling in a mural nich, and the cornice is ſupported by columns of the Compoſite order. Here is alſo part of an inſcription in Engliſh, and a Latin † epitaph. The Engliſh is moſt of it loſt; what remains is as follows:

* Of this family I have ſeen the following account. Robert Terwhitt, in the reign of Edward II. poſſeſſed the lordſhip of Kettleby, co. Lincoln; whoſe ſon, Sir William, by a daughter and heir of Gravet, was father of Sir Robert, and he of Sir William; whoſe grandſon, Sir Robert, had iſſue Sir William Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby, who was buried in Lincoln cathedral 1522. (That they are conſiderably antient appears by the r. being high ſheriffs of Lincoln 22 Edward IV. and of Yorkſhire 14 Henry VI.) Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, of Barton upon Humber, whoſe wife was Margaret daughter and coheir of Edward Burnaby, by whom he had his ſon and heir, Edward, who was of Stamfield, and had iſſue Sir Philip, who, having been knighted (together with Edward, his ſon) at Belvoir caſtle, by King James I. was afterwards farther advanced by the ſame king to the degree of a baronet. He married Martha, daughter of Sir Anthony Thorold, of Marſton, knt. and dying Feb. 6, 1624, was ſucceeded by his ſon. Sir Edward Tyrwhitt, who had been knighted aforeſaid, had two wives; 1. Faith, father and ſole heir to Sir George St. Paule, of Snarford, bart, by whom he had two ſons, Sir Philip and Edward; and three daughters, Martha, married to Sir William Helwich, knt.; Mary, to Charles Pelham, of Manton, co. Lincoln, eſq.; and Elizabeth, to Gervaſe Elwes, ſecond ſon of Sir Gervaſe, of Waſſaby, co. Lincoln, knt. My author (Wotton's Engliſh Baronet, London, 1727) proceeds to trace the family down to his own time, of which Sir John Tyrwhitt then reſided at Stainfield ‡; but I have quoted ſufficient to ſhew its antiquity; and it is a very probable conjecture, that, by means of the laſt-named intermarriage, this eſtate of Kettleby, &c. devolved into the race of its preſent owners. If any of your learned friends can clear that point, or furniſh any other particulars reſpecting this family, or that of the Skipwiths, who it will appear intermarried with them, I ſhall eſteem it a favour.

† If any poetical correſpondent will take the trouble of a tranſlation, it will be very acceptable to ſeveral.

‡ That part of the family which then lived at this place is, I believe, extinct.

MAY

" . . . . . DAY OF JULYE, 1604, FYNISHED THIS LYFE . . . . LEAVYNGE BEHYNDE H^ERUTLAND AND BRYDGET. IN MEMORYE OF WHOM, AS ALSO OF HYMSELFE, WHEN IT SHALL PLEASE GOD TO CALL HIM FROM THIS VALE OF MISERYE, HER DEERE HVSBAND, MR. ROBERT TIRWHITT, HATH AT COSTES ERECTED THIS MONUMENT."

The Latin, which is likewiſe in capitals, runs thus:

" Epitaphium.

Heus, hoſpes, heus, qui negligentèr præteris
(Sortis memor fortaſſè non ſatis tuæ)
Loca hæc ſopiri deſtinata mortûum,
Sta, donec hìc quæ dormiat cognoveris;
Brigetta, claris clarior parentibus,
Virtute, caſtitate, moribus probis,
Boniſque quæ verè beant, clariſſima;
Formam cui ſuæ parem dederat Venus,
Terrâ ſub iſtâ neſcis quid pulveris
Habet vetuſti, & obſoleti, & putridi.
Heu, fata ſævis ſæviora tigribus!
Num ſic decebat, obſécro, priuſquam
Se viderat vivere, et loſtrûs ſuis
Quintû peregiſſe, nigrantem regiam
Proſerpinæ ſubiret intractabilis;
Illa, illa, longis digna ſæclis vivere.
Et nunc maritus, heu! miſellus in toro
Vacuo, gemens lugenſque & incuſans deos,
Fruſtrà ſuum deſideraret turturem."

There are no other monuments in the church of any antiquity; but I ſhall take this opportunity to mention a modern one, of a reverend and learned gentleman, who, from its firſt commencement until his death, was a conſtant ſubſcriber to your Magazine. He was deſcended from an ancient and truly reſpectable family, I believe diſtantly related to that of Elwes. His remains lie on the outſide of the wall, under a plain ſtone, which the piety of his widow has cauſed to be railed in with iron paliſades; and oppoſite to it, within the chancel, is a ſmall braſs plate * with the following juſt tribute to his memory:

GULIELMI CARY, M.A.
extra hanc parietem,
quod mori potuit,
reſtat;
ſpe jam olim explorata reſurgendi
in vitam æternam;
officiis hujus eccleſiæ per quadraginta
& quatuor annos; & Barnethy per viginta
& octo, ipſe functus.
Ob pietatem, benevolentiam,
eruditionem, morumque facilitatem,
multi plorandus.
Obiit
A. D. 1790; ætatis 80.

Yours, &c. T. R——N.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Vincent's Rocks, Briſtol, April* 16.

IN the courſe of one of my journeys through South Wales laſt October, buſineſs detaining me for a day or two at Fiſhguard, Pembrokeſhire, I had an opportunity not only of ſeeing what is called the *French Camp*, and hearing a great deal of Welſh lords and Welſh valour, but, what gratified me infinitely more, of becoming acquainted with ſcenery, I believe, hitherto unexplored by any tour-writer, though ſo richly deſerving of notice. During an evening ramble, as I followed the river which divides the narrow valley above the port, I was ſuddenly led into a ſequeſtered nook, where was united all that landſcape the moſt picturesque and romantic could poſſeſs; wood, water, and a range of rocks irregularly piled on each other to the North, through the hollows of which grew the Euonymus with its beatiful berries in great luxuriance, with various other ſhrubs, and here and there an aged oak, fit ſtudy for *Salvator Roſa*. In the faſcinating mazes of this labyrinth I fear I ſhould have loſt myſelf, had not a winding walk ſeaſonably afforded me a clue, at the end of which I diſcovered a young gentleman, a boy of about 12 years old, whom I afterwards found to be a ſon of the proprietor of this moſt enchanting retreat, with talents ſeemingly in accord with the Genius of the place, who had but juſt finiſhed a ſketch of a groteſque cavern, ſhadowed by trees and overgrown with ivy and underwood, fronting him, and was going to take up his flute that lay by his ſide to awaken the echoes of the place, which my approach interrupted. On my apologizing for the intruſion, and expreſſing myſelf with that enthuſiaſm I always feel in ſuch places and on ſuch occaſions, and with a particular admiration of the ſubject of his pencil, he begged my acceptance of his ſketch, ſuch as it was, of which I ſend you herewith an exact copy, keeping the original in remembrance of my young Cicerone, who, after

* It is hoped the conſtant reſidence of a gentleman of taſte and erudition here will have a due effect in cauſing the perſon appointed to be more diligent in keeping this, and the noble reliques of antiquity, clean; for, at preſent, duſt and mildew ſtand competitors which ſhall deface them the moſt.

kindly

kindly undertaking to "*inform my unacquainted feet in the blind mazes of this tangled ſcene,*" and carrying me through ſeveral intricate alleys, each of which was, with great taſte, contrived to terminate at ſome natural grotto of nearly the ſame character with that here repreſented, favoured me with the following account, extracted from authentic memorials preſerved in this family, as neceſſary to accompany his preſent, namely, "that a holy man, named Dubricius, a native of theſe parts in the early ages of Chriſtianity, had fixed on this awful ſolitude, where he and his hermit followers might devote themſelves to the ſervice of Heaven; it being a ſpot which, prior to his time, had been famed for Druidical veneration, as appears by many veſtiges now extant, and which, when the beautiful meadow of about three acres, gently ſloping from the ſeclusion, the annexed view profeſſes to repreſent towards the river, exhibited the ſame ſublime features as thoſe which characterize the unreclaimed wild above it, muſt have formed the grandeſt amphitheatre imaginable for the ſolemnization of the myſterious rites of the Bards and Druids of old. The common people to this day attach peculiar ſanctity to the cave in queſtion, calling it the "*Cell* of the *Bleſſed Virgin*;" and, within the memory of man, rural games and paſtimes were uſed to be celebrated ſometime in Lent on the plain before it. Nor is it to be wondered that ſuperſtition* ſhould people the ſurrounding region with goblins and fairies. To the view I now ſubmit to your inſpection, could I transfuſe the witchery inſeparable from it in nature, I flatter myſelf it could not fail to have an irreſiſtible claim on the attention of every perſon of taſte, and might not unſucceſsfully ſolicit acceſs to your valuable Magazine. (*See fig.* 2)

Yours, &c. A BRISTOL RIDER.

Mr. URBAN, *Northampton, Feb* 9.

HAVING received a conſiderable degree of pleaſure from the peruſal of a topographical deſcription of Sulgrave, Northamptonſhire, in vol. LIX. p. 337, I flattered myſelf the incloſed ſketch of that church would not be altogether unacceptable; relying on your accuſtomed candour, and the faithfulneſs of the repreſentation, for its acceptance, *fig.* 3. If this be engraved, I will, at ſome other opportunity, communicate other drawings which I have by me; if not, my youth and good intentions will plead my excuſe.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

ON peruſing the following article in a printed news-paper, I was ſo pleaſed with the idea of its poſſible beneficial conſequences, that I began to hail the auſpicious æra in which ſo fortunate a diſcovery was made:

"The Cow-pox, about which ſo much has lately been ſaid, is likely to extirpate that dreadful diſorder, the Small-pox. A very great number of individuals have recently been inoculated for this new diſeaſe in the Metropolis, who have all taken it, and all recovered in a few days, without any illneſs, except a few puſtules appearing in the arm. It is perfectly efficacious; ſeveral having afterwards been inoculated with the variolous matter of the ſmall pox; and ſome have ſlept in the ſame bed with perſons in the moſt infectious ſtate, without any effect."

Mentioning the circumſtance, however, to a friend, he pointed out to me the following ſatiric couplet:

"See *Jenner** there, the laurel on his brow,
Leads up *Sabrina's*† commutation cow.
Parſiphaë ſmiles at Syphilitick ſtrains;
But *Home*‡ ſheds brazen tears, and *Earle*‡ complains."

On my obſerving, that theſe lines were merely the ſportive ſally of a poetic mind; I was referred to the following remarks of a very reſpectable Phyſician; which, I confeſs, have ſtaggered my faith on the ſubject:

"The Cow-pox has lately appeared in England. This is a new ſtar in the Æſculapian ſyſtem. It was firſt obſerved from the provinces. It is ſo luminous there, that the greaſy-heeled hind feet of Pegaſus are viſible to the naked eye: the hidden parts of that conſtellation, which have puzzled aſtronomers, as to the ſex of Pegaſus; and which Hipparchus, Tycho, Hevelius, Flamſtead, and Herſchel, could never diſcover. The reaſon now is evident.

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* "This appears from the ſublime and poetical words of the ingenious Dr. Pearſon: 'I would not pluck a ſprig of *laurel* from THE WREATH which *decorates the brow* of Dr. Jenner.' Enquiry on the Cow Pox, p. 3. But ſtill—Et *vitulâ* tu dignus, et hic." Shade of Pope, p. 42.

† Dr. Jenner is a phyſician in Glouceſterſhire.

‡ Two ſurgeons of eminence.

The

The medical Phythoniſſas are divided in their opinion reſpecting this phenomenon. Great events are foreboded.—Some pretend that a reſtive greaſy-healed horſe will kick down all the old gally-pots of Galen. —Others, that the people of England are becoming like the inhabitants of a wilderneſs, beyond the land of Cathay, ſeen in 1333 by the rare and inimitable Sir John Mandeville, who, he ſays were "wild, with horns on their heads, very hideous and ſpeak not; but rout as ſwine."

"Wonderful things do certainly appear in all ages: the great Eraſmus mentions a man, one Philario, an Italian, who in Holland was very much afflicted with worms. While the worms were in his body, he ſpoke the Dutch language fluently. When his phyſician cured him of the diſorder, he could not ſpeak a word of that language. The Dutch worms, and the Dutch language, left Philario together*!

"In this *Cowmania* it is not enough for reaſon to concede, that the Cow-pox may leſſen, for a time, the diſpoſition in the habit to receive the infection of the Small-pox. All cutaneous determinations, catarrhal fevers, and medicine tending to what Sydenham would call depurating that ſyſtem, do the ſame. Surgeons know, that the firſt inflammation of any membrance is the moſt violent: and that reiterated inflammation deadens ſenſibility. But no complaint to which people are repeatedly ſubject, as the Cow-pox, can perform all circumſtances in the habit, equivalent to the Small pox, which people never have but once. Beſides, the Small-pox does not deſtroy the diſpoſition in the habit to receive the Cow-pox. If that be the caſe, the Small-pox and the Cow-pox, then, are not analogous; but radically diſſimilar. The Small-pox is undoubtedly an evil; but we underſtand the extent of that ill; which we had better bear,

'Than fly to others that we know not of.'

"Inoculation has diſarmed the Small-pox of its terrors; and reduced it to management. I have inoculated in the Weſt Indies, and in Europe, ſeveral thouſands. I never loſt a patient. I ſpeak ſubject to the animadverſions of contemporaries. And I ſhould not have mentioned this, but that it gives me an opportunity of ſaying many others, whom I know, have done the ſame, with the ſame ſucceſs. Accidents, in the inoculated Small-pox, are uncommon; and we all know from experience, that diſeaſe, properly treated, leaves nothing after it injurious to the conſtitution. Can any perſon ſay what may be the conſequences of introducing a beſtial humour—the Cow-pox, I hope, does not deſerve the name of diſeaſe—into the human frame, after a long lapſe of years? I mention this ſerious trifling, not from diſreſpect to the ingenious, nor to diſcourage inquiry; the object well deſerves it;—but the doctrine of engrafting diſtempers is not yet underſtood by the wiſeſt men; and I wiſh to guard parents againſt ſuffering their children becoming victims to experiment. What miſery may be brought on a family after many years of imaginary ſecurity †!"

* "Crede quod habes, et habes—Eraſme!"

† Dr. Moſeley's Treatiſe on Sugar, p. 162.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 22.

I HAVE juſt peruſed, in your vol. (LXVIII. page 949,) a paper containing Mr. Meynell's account of the canine rabies. I fully accord with that gentleman's opinions and obſervations; and, from experience, know how particularly requiſite it is to pay attention to the minuteſt infection amongſt that ſpecies: and I am alſo aware, that, not only for the eſtimation of thoſe valuable animals themſelves, but alſo for the ſake of humanity and ourſelves, we ought to enforce confinement where even the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion reſts upon any contamination. I have, however, had frequent occaſion to remark, in the courſe of my experience in my own kennel, and it has frequently been obſerved to me by perſons alſo in the habits of paying attention to their breed of game-dogs, that many of thoſe valuable animals are deſtroyed under the full ſuppoſition of their being in the moſt virulent ſtate of canine madneſs, when, in fact, their apparent rabies was nothing more than the effect of a convulſive fit of that malady, ſo common to the canine race, emphatically termed "the diſtemper," which every experienced huntſman or game-keeper well underſtands how to treat with a general certainty of cure; and thus, by the indiſcriminate cuſtom of annihilation in ſuch caſes, multitudes of highly-eſteemed and coſtly dogs are loſt to their poſſeſſors, and the breed frequently become irretrievable to the ſportſman.

I ſhall ſtate two or three caſes of this kind which came under my own cognizance and treatment; in which I was ſufficiently fortunate to ſucceed in reſtoring the animals to health and the full powers of their ſpecies. Phyſick had early in life been a ſort of favourite in my ſtudies; but to chance alone was I indebted for my diſcovery in reſpect of this (as I conſider) gene-

ral certain cure of the "*rabies incuſtuſus*," or "falſe madneſs," in dogs.

I was poſſeſſed of a very handſome high-bred ſpaniel, for which, as well on account of its own intrinſic value, as the great eſteem I entertained for its donor, I was much intereſted in its welfare. It happened, either in the month of May or June, that one of the ſervants rouzed me one morning with the unpleaſing intelligence of the ſpaniel being, as he ſtated it, "raving mad," and running about the grounds, foaming at the mouth, and beating itſelf to pieces. I inſtantly dreſſed myſelf, and ſallied forth to obſerve the effects of his diſeaſe; giving ſtrict charge, in the mean time, that no one ſhould moleſt or deſtroy the dog. When I arrived where the animal was, I found him leaning againſt a tree in one of the fields, ſeemingly exhauſted with exertion. The ſaliva flowed copiouſly and with much froth from his mouth; his eyes partook of a cerulean or ſea-green caſt, and emitted the priſmatic rays with a moſt vivid luſtre. I ordered every perſon preſent to withdraw from the focus of his ſight; and I then approached him ſingly, familiarly addreſſing him as I advanced, and ſuiting my ſounds to the expreſſion of aſſurance and compaſſion. The animal, however, ſeemed wholly inſenſible to ſounds, and extremely imperfect in his optic powers; for, gradually approaching a large ſtick towards him, he did not notice it until within an inch or ſo of his muzzle, when he ſeized it between his jaws with the utmoſt ferocity, continuing to champ it, and perfectly inſenſible of pain from the laceration it occaſioned in his mouth.

I became immediately convinced that the ſpaniel was in an improper ſtate to be ſuffered to continue in life: however, from a, perhaps at that time according to exiſting circumſtances, fooliſh compaſſion for the animal, I was induced, in full oppoſition to the vociferous expoſtulations of the ſurrounding domeſticks, to prolong his exiſtence. One of the attendants was ſufficiently fortunate, by the aid of a large pair of kitchin tongs, to ſecure the dog by the neck, and, in a ſtate of nearly ſuſpenſion of animation from ſuffocation, he was thus carried to a detached kennel, where he could be well and ſecurely confined. I had ſent in the mean time to the houſe for a bottle of laudanum from my phyſick cheſt, it being my intention to adminiſter to the animal ſuch a doſe as I fully concluded ſhould compoſe him into the ſleep of *death*; being willing, out of tenderneſs to himſelf and regard for his donor, to afford him as eaſy a riddance of life and as decent as poſſible. I muſt own that, at that time, I was fully impreſſed with the ſuppoſition of the dog's affection being the moſt inveterate rabies.

The animal being ſecured by a ſtrong collar and chain, previous to being looſed from the hold of the tongs, I forced down his throat with a ſtrong pewter ſpoon the full quantity of a large table ſpoonful of laudanum, excluſive of what I conſidered ſpilt in the adminiſtering; during which operation his exertions had been ſo powerful as to have champed the bowl of the ſpoon into a perfect maſs, which I directed to be inſtantly thrown into the fire, leſt any contamination ſhould be communicated from it.

It was my full intention and deſire that the quantity of laudanum given to the ſpaniel ſhould have quieted him *for ever*. On regaining the uſe of his feet, the dog continued his convulſive ravings, beating himſelf againſt that ſide of the kennel to which he could approach, and frequently ſhaking his head and the foam from his mouth, as expreſſive of a diſtaſte from the laudanum. He was left to himſelf then for about the ſpace of two hours; when we found him lying down in the kennel apparently exhauſted with the violence of his exertions; that ſame fierce cerulean or ſea-green caſt ſtill irradiated on his eyes, and the virulent ſymptoms ſeemed little, if any, abated. I ordered him to be undiſturbed throughout the day; and, when I went to him late in the evening, I found him in a ſtate of perfect quieſcence, but not either drowſy, or exhibiting any propenſity to ſleep. Every deſcription of food he neither would taſte or notice. Some water being placed within his reach, he was accordingly left for the night; and I firmly concluded the next morning would not riſe upon his exiſtence.

The next morning, however, to my utmoſt aſtoniſhment, I was told, on deſcending from my ſleeping chamber, that the ſpaniel was ſtill in life, and the ſame ſtate of ſtupor as that in which

which we had left him the night preceding. On viſiting his kennel, I obſerved that his eyes had become more languid, and had acquired a ruddier tint, much leſs gloſſy and glaring. I now determined to pay the minuteſt attention to the progreſs of the operation of the laudanum upon his diſtemper, let it either tend to diſſolution or convaleſcence. During the whole courſe of this day the dog continued to recline in the ſame poſture; but it was not an attitude adapted to ſleep. He paid not the ſmalleſt regard to ſounds, to being touched with a ſtick, to ſolid food, or to water; but in a ſtate of perfect inſenſibility, and total ſuſpenſion of all muſcular power.

The ſucceeding morning I found him in a poſture more appropriate to ſleep; but not ſleeping. Various ſorts of food, with freſh water, being placed near to him, I directed that he ſhould not be again approached during the day. At night I found he had not altered his poſition ſince the morning, from which I naturally conſidered that the laudanum had now commenced its full operation, and the animal was paſſing from his preſent ſtate of exiſtence.

On the third morning I was ſtill more ſurprized to find the dog alive, and alſo, that he had drunk ſome of his water during the night; but his food appeared to have been unnoticed by him. He remained in an attitude of ſleep, though the poſture and place had been evidently lately changed. Throughout this day, till about five o'clock in the evening, he thus continued, when he was noticed by one of the men to move, and ſhortly after to totter to his water-trough, being ſo feeble as ſcarcely to be able to crawl, and there to drink with much avidity. This circumſtance was a pleaſing aſſurance to me, as it aſcertained the fact, "that no hydrophobia now remained," however the other affections of his diſtemper might be unſubdued. I, therefore, directed three different pans, containing new milk, warmed ſkimmed milk, and warmed milk and water, to be brought to him, and had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the ſpaniel lap a little of the milk and water; but he would not touch the milk by itſelf. He was then plentifully ſupplied with a freſh aſſortment of various ſorts of food, freſh water, and more warm milk and water, and left for the night.

The next, being the fourth morning, I found him in a dozing ſtate, in which he appeared to have been, and the ſame poſition, during the whole of the preceding night, not having riſen to his food or even water. However, upon ſome freſh warm milk and water being placed under his noſe, he drank of it freely; from which I conjectured that his extreme faintneſs had prevented his riſing for any refreſhment during the night. The preference he thus manifeſted to warm milk and water, and his refuſal of any other ſuſtenance, made me endeavour to render it ſufficiently nutritive to him, by ordering ſome jelly, formed from iſinglaſs and hartſhorn ſhavings, to be warmed with the milk inſtead of ſimple water; ſome of which being offered to the dog a few hours afterwards, he drank of it with much avidity. His eyes had this day become very dull, and wholly diveſted of their former peculiar tint; he alſo appeared in a ſlight degree to diſtinguiſh ſounds. Throughout the courſe of this day, I conjecture, he took about the quantity of a quart of his jelly warmed with milk; which was uniformly offered to him in ſmall meſſes, leſt he might become ſated, as he declined any other ſort of ſuſtenance. He did not ſhift his poſition during the day.

On the fifth morning there were evident ſigns of the ſpaniel having riſen during the night, and ſtaled; but he had not touched his water, nor any of his food, both which had been placed ſo near to him that he needed not to riſe to partake of them; and his food was regularly offered him twice a day of freſh proviſion of various ſorts, though he forbore to taſte it. During this day he took from a quart to three pints of his jelly and milk, but nothing beſides, not even any of his water. In the evening he was evidently ſenſible of the kind treatment which he received, by his feebly raiſing his head whenever ſpoken to by myſelf, or one of the domeſticks to whom he was much attached.

On the ſixth morning the ſpaniel ſeemed leſs languid, and fully ſenſible of different ſounds, and even perſons, as he accepted his meal of milk and jelly from my hands with much appa-

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rent gratitude. During the day, he ſuffered the man, whoſe occupation it was to clean the kennels, both to move him and make him up a freſh bed of ſtraw: he appeared, however, incapable of uſing his feet without ſupport. Finding throughout the day that he partook not of any of his ſolid food, and he had paſſed no evacuation ſince his confinement, I gave him a pill containing ſeven grains of calomel at night. Upon the ſeventh morning I found the calomel had no otherwiſe affected him than to have occaſioned him to drink pretty freely of his water. I, therefore, reſolved to try what effect an emetick might produce; and accordingly adminiſtered to him five grains of emetic tartar in a ſmall ſpoonful of warm water, about two hours after he had drank his breakfaſt portion of jelly and milk. This obliged him to vomit up a conſiderable quantity of fœtid yellow bile, and, an hour or two afterwards, to diſcharge a very offenſive black bilious ſtool. In the courſe of this day he drank plentifully both of his jelly and milk and his cold water; and that evening ate ſparingly of a meſs of warm broth with the meat left in it.

The eighth day he crawled a little about his ſtraw, and partook freely of his water and freſh food, conſiſting of ſmall pieces of boiled meat in ſome pot-liquor (not of ſalted meats), with a ſmall proportion of bread: he alſo ſtaled with freedom, and had a proper evacuation. From this period I date his convaleſcence; the dog having continued uniformly to eat his food of various ſorts, and to exhibit no farther remaining ſymptoms of his malady. In the ſpace of a week or ten days he could walk; and at the expiration of a month he ſeemed fully re-inſtated in health.

I continued to poſſeſs the ſpaniel for 2 or 3 years after his diſtemper, during the whole of which time he neither had any ſymptoms of a return of his malady, nor was his ſcent or ſporting powers in the ſlighteſt degree affected. Indeed, his continuing ſo celebrated a ſporting dog became the unfortunate cauſe of my loſing him, by his being ſtolen by a raſcal of a ſervant on quitting my ſervice, and hurry to avoid detection on the man's finding himſelf purſued for the dog.

The next caſe was that of a fine young full-grown pointer, whom I effectually cured by the ſame means, excepting that I omitted the calomel, and ſolely adminiſtered the emetick; which did not prove ſufficiently efficacious in the firſt inſtance, ſo that I was under the neceſſity of repeating it. The pointer I afterwards parted with to a friend; and I underſtood he proved highly valuable in the field.

It would be uſeleſs to ſpecify the caſes in which I have repeated the experiment, and always with undeviating ſucceſs, to the number of at leaſt ten in my own kennels; and I have at this moment a moſt valuable ſpaniel, of the Duke of Richmond's breed, lying baſking at my feet before a cheerful fire in my ſtudy, whoſe life I thus preſerved ſix years paſt, when a man had a gun preſented at him, loaded, to ſhoot him, the animal having exhibited all the commonly-concluded ſymptoms of a confirmed hydrophobia.

There is one circumſtance, however, which I found attended this free uſe of the laudanum, namely, that a very ſlight paralytic affection in the habit remained, but diſcernible only when the dog was in a ſtate of reſt.

It has been my particular misfortune to have all my dogs not arrived at maturity, conſtantly affected with this diſtemper, owing to my place being ſituated upon a ſtrong gravelly ſoil, where all the water is highly chalybeate; a circumſtance which I have found, upon frequent converſation with brother ſportſmen, to be an eſtabliſhed point. On which account, it being ſo highly eſſential to the ſalubrity of ſporting-dogs to be freely ſupplied with *ſoft water*, I am under the neceſſity of having all my whelps confined to a particular incloſure, where they are ſupplied with *river* water brought from a conſiderable diſtance from my own premiſes.

Having already far exceeded the limits of a letter on this ſubject, I ſhall conclude by obſerving, that, had I been ſufficiently fortunate to have obſerved the habit of body of theſe animals previous to the commencement of their fits, the ſimple adminiſtration of the emetic tartar or calomel might, I will ſay in all probability would, have rendered them convaleſcent; but, the diſtemper having proceeded ſo far as to produce thoſe convulſive affections I have before ſtated, the deſperate remedy of the laudanum in ſo

large a proportion was, I am convinced, the only efficacious one in so desperate a stage of the disease.

Upon enquiry, I generally was myself convinced that the dogs thus affected had for a day or two preceding nauseated both their food and water; but, from its being such unpardonable neglect on the part of those persons to whose care the dogs were intrusted, the not having confined them, or administered the usual medicines, I was enabled only in two instances to ascertain the precise fact: in those cases I could most indisputably, because the animals had been confined on suspicion of "the distemper," on account of their having refused their food and water.

I do not hesitate to pronounce, from the above cases under my own immediate cognizance, and from many similar ones under the observations of my acquaintance, that the opiate is an effective remedy, even in the most malignant stage of this distemper, if properly assisted afterwards with the mercurial and emetic medicines, to which, by palliating the convulsions, it affords time to act upon the subject. Although this distemper is productive of convulsive affections, equal to the commonly-adjudged symptoms of the most inveterate rabies, yet I am fully convinced that it is no species of that unhappy malady; or, at the most, a very distinct species of that genus, as, from practical observation on hogs as well as dogs which have been infected by a bite, I have universally observed they have neither foamed at the mouth, nor have exhibited a dread or even *nausea* of water; but, as so justly observed by Mr. Meynell, they have lapped of it freely, although none of the liquid appeared to obtain a passage down to the stomach, and have ventured into or through water without the smallest apparent disgust; neither did they heed many pails full of water, which, for the sake of the experiment, I caused to be thrown over some in a place of security. My experience also leads me most fully to correspond with that judicious sportsman, Mr. Meynell, in regard to the symptoms of the *confirmed rabies* in the canine race, so ably described by him in your Magazine, as to make any future comments on that subject not only unnecessary, but even impertinent. J. S.

GENT. MAG. *May*, 1799.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 6.

I COINCIDE, Mr. Urban, with your friend Aguecheek, p. 21, in thinking that a judicious condensation of the principal tracts, published on the *Chattertonian* controversy, would form an acceptable volume to the Literati of present and future times. Dr. Anderson, in his republication of the Lives of the British Poets, cannot certainly apportion so large a part of his work to our second Shakspeare* as such an undertaking would require; otherwise, to *his* candour and discrimination I would gladly consign the charge. To him, however, and to your correspondent, it may be desirable information, that the "Burletta and Songs," spoken of at p. 23, were unquestionably genuine. I have sufficient authority for asserting that they were printed from an original MS. in Chatterton's hand-writing, which was very similar to the specimen exhibited before Dr. Gregory's Life. The poems were contained in a marble-covered copy-book, superscribed, "Marybone Gardens. Volume I.;" and, at the end, was annexed a receipt, signed T. Chatterton, witnessed by J. Allen, and dated July 6, 1770; in which all right and property in the contents were made over to Mr. Luffman Atterbury, for the consideration of 5l. 5s.

Mr. L. A. was at that time a joint-proprietor of Marybone gardens; but the burletta never was *acted* there, as the title-page to the printed copy of it erroneously states. It were to have been wished that the editor had given the various readings of the MS. as some were evidently corrections of the author; and others were marginal hints, interspersed by a different hand, in black-lead-pencil.

It may be inferred from Chatterton's letter, dated July 8 (see Dr. Gregory's Life, p. 260,) that a part of the money received for these compositions was immediately applied to the gratification of his mother, grandmother, sister, and friends; to whom, in two days after the receipt, he presented china, snuff-boxes, fans, &c.

* Mr. Malone has not scrupled to express his belief, that Chatterton was the greatest genius England has produced since the days of Shakspeare. See Cursory Observations on the Poems attributed to Rowley, p. 41.

In a MS note of the late Dr. Lort's, now before me, he obſerves ſomewhat harſhly, that "theſe ſeem to have been trifling preſents, and not ſent when Chatterton was in want *. As ſoon as he felt himſelf in that ſtate, he diſpatched himſelf; that is, ſix weeks after he ſent theſe preſents. There has been too much flouriſhing, the Doctor adds, about theſe *preſents*, and affection to his relations. When a man ſuffers from pain of body or mind, and is tempted in conſequence thereof to commit ſuicide, the ſtrongeſt motives to reſtrain him are the proſpect and fear of puniſhment in the *next* world, and a love of, and regard for, his family, relations, and friends, in *this*. The former Chatterton entirely diſcarded †."

Mr. H. Croft has aſſerted, in Love and Madneſs, p. 181, that the engraving of Alderman Beckford's ſtatue was *taken from a drawing made by Chatterton himſelf*. Mr. Iſaac Taylor, or his aſſiſtants, may have it in their power to confirm or refute ſuch aſſertion.

In the Weſtminſter Magazine for July, 1782, appeared a print of The Diſtreſſed Poet. This print is deſcribed to have been "taken from a painting which was the work of a *friend* of the unfortunate Chatterton, who was drawn in the ſituation in which he is there repreſented." What degree of truth may be attached to ſuch a declaration, I do not pretend to determine; but the print certainly bears a ſuſpicious reſemblance to Hogarth's previous repreſentation of a ſimilar ſubject.

It is poſſible that Chatterton might have had a hand in the *tête-à tête* hiſtory of Baron Otranto and Mrs. Heidelburgh, inſerted in the Town and Country Magazine for Dec. 1769. The account opens with ſome pointed ſarcaſms on Sir Robert Walpole as prime miniſter, and thus proceeds to characteriſe the late Earl of Orford. "The ſon has neither endeavoured to ſignalize himſelf in the Senate, or be conſpicuous in the State; ſo little oratorial pride or miniſterial ambition has he inherited from his father! But his paſſion for the Muſes has predominated over all his other attachments, and he has conſtantly paid his addreſſes to theſe engaging nymphs from his early youth to the preſent time; nor have they been ſparing of their ſmiles or favours; and he is ſtill careſſed by the moſt lovely of the group. The contemplation of the beauties of Nature, a ſtrong propenſity for retirement, induced him to erect a villa on the banks of that ſilver ſtream where ſung the melodious ſwan of Twickenham, in hopes of being aſſiſted by the river-god, who inſpired Pope's Muſe. This building is truly Gothic; without any external or internal magnificence, it comprehends all the conveniences of a palace; and his admirable ſkill in pictures is diſplayed in every apartment, which at the ſame time ſupports the ſtrongeſt proof of his taſte, truly Gothic indeed in all his furniture: nay, the judges of beauty ſeem to think that the ſame *guſto* is diſplayed in his choice of Mrs. Heidelburgh, *alias* Mrs. Clive."

Does Aguecheek know whether J. B. of Briſtol, who edited Chatterton's Miſcellanies, was Mr. Barret, the ſurgeon and topographer.

P. S. Aguecheek, p. 24, has indirectly paſſed a cenſure on Dr. Anderſon, for not having printed, as he profeſſed to do, the whole of the Supplement to Chatterton's Miſcellanies. This cenſure, I am perſuaded, can only have taken its riſe from a partial examination of the Doctor's work: ſince it is diſtinctly ſtated, in his candid and intelligent preface, that the "Supplement to Chatterton's Miſcellanies could not be obtained in due time" for the purpoſe of incorporating with his other productions. T. P.

* How, it may be aſked, could *preſents* have been made under circumſtances of pecuniary want?

† The notes marked O, in Dr. Gregory's Life of Chatterton, were contributed by the Rev. Dr. Lort; and, among them, were the obſervations cited above. But they appear to have received a milder modification from Dr. G. See p. 111.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 22.

I WENT this morning to viſit a diſtreſſed neighbour of mine in Bethlem hoſpital, and found him ſo much recovered that he could attend me in an adjoining room. Whilſt the porter went to call him, among a numerous liſt of benefactors to this benevolent inſtitution, I found a piece of Antiquity by the ſide of the firſt window which called my attention; and the more ſo, as I was told it was the workmanſhip of a lunatick, they lay

say a female, who was dismissed cured from that house a long time ago. On a board of I think beach, 8 inches by 12, is cut in raised capitals the following distich or verse:

O . GOD . KEEPE . ALL
DWELLING . IN . THIS
. PLACE .
IN . HEALTH . & . WEALTH
WITH . TRUTH . AND
GRACE . AMEN. J. G.

From the HE in *health* being joined, and the N formed the wrong way, I presume this was the work of the middle or the end of the last century, when inscriptions on tombs and monuments were thus distinguished. P. C.

HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY.
LETTER XVIII.

"Tantum scimus, quantum in memoriâ tenemus."

I HAVE endeavoured, in my former letters, to examine the dogmas of the antient, particularly the Greek, physiognomists, by the test of anatomy and physiology; but I must confess that the description which Aristotle, and Baptista Porta after him, have given of the formation of the head of a man of retentive memory, puzzles me beyond measure; and, though I can conceive in some degree why such an head as he describes should possess most intellect, I cannot easily account why any human head, of any one formation, should possess the faculty of memory in particular, more than any other. And, in order to examine this subject, Mr. Urban, let us consider a little, what memory is. It appears to me to be the power or faculty by which the soul retains the ideas or images of objects which have been laid before it, or impressed on the senses; and of all the faculties of the mind, this (in my opinion) is the most wonderful and unaccountable; for, can we easily comprehend how the objects, which present themselves to the eye, or strike upon the ear, should leave behind them such footsteps in the brain, or impress there the actual images of those objects, with a power of recalling them to remembrance by the first inclination of the will? What is then, or in what part of the brain is situated, the storehouse or repository in which so very many and so very different ideas are deposited? And of what extent (all within the narrow limits of the human scull) must the large field of memory be, to contain such an almost infinite number of perceptions and sensations of every kind, as have been so many years in collecting? And how many little lodgements or cells (if I may be allowed such an expression) must there be for such an incredible multitude of objects to be ranged in all their respective stations, without intermixture or confusion, and without one disturbing of the other? These facts (which, by-the-bye, confute every hypothesis of the Materialists) puzzle me, as I believe they do, in some measure, all the anatomists and physiologists in Europe. But Aristotle's sagacious remarks on those heads that are calculated for retentive memory may yet be true, though we can account for them from theory; and I am rather inclined to think that they are in some measure. I have of late years, Mr. Urban, remarked the heads of a considerable number of people remarkable for great memories; and, from my observations, I am inclined to believe in the Aristotelian creed, though it is a little incomprehensible. In a former letter, I gave an instance of a man universally known for an extensive memory, and conceive I can now give another. Porson, the Greek professor in the university of Cambridge, is known all over Europe as a man of very extraordinary memory as well as understanding; and, if I mistake not (for I never saw that extraordinary man but once), he has an head formed much like what the Stagirite describes. More of Baptista Porta in my next. Yours abruptly, T——R.

Mr. URBAN, *London, May* 11.

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 283, has undertaken to give an account of a man, concerning whom *I*, who was well acquainted with the late Dr. Owen Ruffhead, am warranted in asserting he is totally ignorant. That Owen Ruffhead was a *Scotsman*, is far from the fact; I am rather inclined to assign him a Welsh descent. The following brief particulars of this able and industrious lawyer, which *I* know to be materially true, are extracted from Noorthouck's "Classical Dictionary," 2 vols. 8vo. and may serve to rectify the misinformation conveyed by the correspondent above alluded to.

"Owen

"*Owen Ruffhead* was the ſon of his Majeſty's baker in Piccadilly, who buying a lottery-ticket for him in his infancy, which happened to be drawn a prize of 500l. this ſum was applied to educate him for the law. He was accordingly entered in the Middle Temple, and ſeconded ſo well the views of his father, that he became a good ſcholar and an able barriſter. While he was waiting for opportunities to diſtinguiſh himſelf in his profeſſion, he wrote a variety of pamphlets on temporary politicks, and was afterwards diſtinguiſhed by his accurate edition of the Statutes at large, in 4to. He now obtained good buſineſs, though more as a chamber counſellor, in framing bills for parliament, than as a pleader; but his cloſe application to ſtudy, with the variety of works he was engaged in as an author, ſo impaired his conſtitution, that, after the laſt exertion of his abilities to defend the conduct of Adminiſtration towards Mr. Wilkes, by a pamphlet, intituled, 'The Caſe of the late Election for the County of Middleſex conſidered,' he was prevented from receiving the reward of an appointment as one of the chief ſecretaries in the Treaſury, by dying Oct. 25, 1769, at about 46 years of age (XXXIX. 511). Some time before his death, Bp. Warburton engaged him to write his long-promiſed 'Life of Alexander Pope;' which, however, when executed, was very far from giving general ſatisfaction. The author attributed his ill ſucceſs to the deficiency of his materials; while the publick ſeemed rather to be of opinion, that, as a lawyer, he ventured beyond his proper line, when he aſſumed the taſk of a writer on poetry."

Yours, &c. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 11.

IN the name of all that is mirthful and moral, how could your correſpondent, Z. Z. p. 270, omit, in his judicious ſcale of poets and painters, the names of *Hudibras* and *Hogarth*?

I requeſt you will give your Engraver a jobation. The Yew-tree, whoſe branches are ſaid, p. 274, by your worthy and correct correſpondent, "An Architect," to "ſpread to a prodigious diſtance," are not thrice as wide as the wall of Aldworth church.

Yours, &c. Y. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Charterhouſe-ſquare, May* 12.

I ADMIRE Bp. Hall's Works as much as your correſpondent R. M. (p. 290); but candour itſelf muſt allow that ſome paſſages, in their original form, were tinctured too ſtrongly with the principles of Calviniſm, and others almoſt unintelligible. To ſoften the one, and throw a light on the other, are the chief objects of the new edition; in which the learned and ingenious Mr. Gliſſe has, in my opinion, happily ſucceeded; and, therefore, I do not envy the taſte of your correſpondent, who prefers the "good old-faſhioned Pre ate unaltered."

Yours, &c No METHODIST.

ST. PAUL COMPARED WITH EMPEDOCLES. 1 Cor. ii. 9.

"BUT as it is written, eye hath not ſeen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared," &c.

What relates in this ſentence to the eye, the ear, and the heart, is apparently ſo much cloſer in Empedocles than in Iſaiah, that the queſtion has been aſked, whether St. Paul did not borrow from the heathen philoſopher rather than in the inſpired prophet through the medium of the Seventy? I do not well ſee how this queſtion can be aſked, as St. Paul expreſsly ſays, "as it is written;" which he would not have done had he borrowed from what he calls "one of your own poets."

The paſſage, as it ſtands in the 64th chapter and 4th verſe of Iſaiah, and as it ſhould be rendered, is exactly this:

"For from the beginning of the world men have not conceived, comprehended, or underſtood, nor heard with their ears, or ſeen with their eyes, any God but thee, who doeth," &c. &c.

Here is every thing that is found in the Apoſtle, though not in the ſame order.

The word שָׁמַע; *to hear*; ſignifies metaphorically, like ἀκούω, to perceive with the underſtanding; of which there are many inſtance in Hebrew, as in Greek. It ought not, therefore, to be rendered as it is in our tranſlation, and in Bp. Lowth's, *heard*; but underſtood, or conceived in their hearts, as in St. Paul, if it were only to avoid the tautology that follows, of "heard with their ears." The paſſage in Empedocles is as follows:

Οὐτ' ἐπιδερκτὰ πάσ'ἀνδράσιν, οὔτ' ἐπακ-
Οὔτε νόῳ περιληπτά. [τὰ
Plutarch. de Audiend. Poet. p. 27,
edit. fol. Ruald.

Shoi d

Should it be aſked, whether Empedocles copied Iſaiah, or only fell accidentally into the ſame expreſſion; it may be anſwered, that poſſibly he might have got acceſs to the ſame ſcource from which Plato drew his knowledge of the writings of Moſes one hundred years after him.

As to the tranſlation of the Seventy, it is remarkable that neither they, nor the other tranſlators, have expreſſed the word שמעו in the Hebrew, ſuppoſing it to be contained in the ſubſequent phraſe, perceived by the ear; or, rather, we ſhould ſay they have rendered the firſt word by ἠκούσαμεν, and omitted the ſecond, becauſe it ſeemed only a paraphraſe of the firſt.

Yours, &c. S. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

THE derivation of the word *Theodolite* offered with becoming modeſty, by your correſpondent Norfolcienſis, (LXVIII. p. 1110), is far from ſatisfactory. To form the concluding ſyllable *lite* from the Greek δῆλος, is to exceed the uſual degree of etymologic twiſting; and the collective ſenſe of the words, *ponere viam manifeſtam*, is much more applicable to the common guide-poſt than the theodolite.

I would ſuggeſt the following *etyma* as leſs objectionable. Θεαω, ſpecto; whence *theory*, *theorum*; δηλος, ſervus (changing η into ο, as in βηλος, bolus, βους, bos); and ιλυς, circumferentia. From theſe roots we may eaſily deduce the word theodolite, and their ſignification, "a *circumference*, or *circle*, *ſerving* the purpoſes of ſurveying by the *ſight*," clearly accords with the known application of the inſtrument.

Yours, &c. A. R. S.

Mr URBAN, *May* 11.

AMONGST the *bug-bears* of modern invention, not one appears to be ſo univerſally dreaded as *ſingularity*. Even your correſpondent A. A. (p 293) conſiders it neceſſary to apprize us, that he is no Methodiſt, nor a friend to needleſs ſingularity; as if his juſt remarks, and well-pointed cenſure, on a ſyſtematical profanation of the Sabbath, would have had leſs weight could they have been attributed to one of thoſe deprecated characters. Surely, Mr. Urban, this enlightened age ſhould baniſh ſuch puerile prejudices from the minds of mankind.

I ſhall make no remarks on the author of the *Biographiana*, as he is now gone to account for his labours at the bar of impartial judgement.

But ſhould we, Sir, candidly conſider the origin of ſingularity, has it a ſource worthy the notice of an intelligent being? For, I conceive, nothing but a dignified diſregard for the reigning faſhion of the time conſtitutes this ſuppoſed evil. And ſorry am I to obſerve, that this unindigenous plant ſo luxuriantly thrives in my native land, that the fickle goddeſs *Faſhion* has now more ſincere devotees in Britain than ſhe could ever boaſt in *civa-devant* France.

Though ſingularity in manners, dreſs, and behaviour, as well as in the choice of company and connexions, is conſidered ſufferable, though not unfrequently accounted a proof of vulgarity; yet, ſingularity in decorum and religion never fails to raiſe the finger of ſcorn and contempt. But, if we look into the grand code of the Goſpel, we ſhall there find, that, if we are not *ſingularly* pious, we muſt periſh. For the following commands and threatnings ſtand among the moſt prominent of its injunctions. "Come ye out from among them (the unthinking multitude), and be ye ſeparate (or ſingular), and I will receive you: follow not the multitude to do evil; for the friendſhip of the world is death. If any man will be my diſciple, let him take up his croſs, deny himſelf, and follow me." If theſe exhortations do not pointedly enforce a ſingularity in the conduct of the profeſſors of Chriſtianity, I am much miſtaken. At the ſame time, I am as fully convinced, that whoever obeys them will be accounted by the generality of mankind an enthuſiaſt or an hypocrite; his devotedneſs to God will be termed an affected ſingularity; and all his proceedings will be ſcrutinized and condemned by the jaundiced eye of the libertine and the infidel.

But this mark of contempt and deriſion is ſpoken of by our Lord as the criterion by which his diſciples ſhall be diſcriminated from the gainſaying world; for a greater, though perhaps a more unpleaſant truth, is not found in the Scriptures than this; "If any man will live godly in Chriſt Jeſus, he ſhall ſuffer perſecution." Again, our Lord and maſter ſays, "If the world hated me, it will hate you, becauſe ye are not of the world;—if ye were of the world, the world would love its own." We

we, Mr. Urban, (and it would be no breach of evangelical charity) to try the professors of our holy religion, and especially those despisers of singularity, by this rule, how few would be found, compared with the community at large, who wear this badge of true Christianity!

Let us not, then, be deterred by this phantom of modern invention from boldly avowing our respect for the Gospel; but remember, for our encouragement, that the High-priest of our profession has promised, that if we confess him before men, by our unfeigned piety and contempt of the unhallowed maxims of this world, he will confess us before his Father and the angels who are in heaven.

Yours, &c. T. Mot, F. S. M.

Mr. Urban, *May* 17.

YOU will have pleasure, I am certain, in assisting the circulation of the following benevolent "Address to the Friends of Moral and Religious Improvement." M. Green.

"It is admitted, by universal suffrage, that no country in Europe is more distinguished by charitable institutions than Great Britain. The number of establishments which this country boasts, as well for the purposes of moral improvement and the instruction of youth, as for the alleviation of physical and bodily complaints, eminently redounds to the honour of the national character; but, though we may truly say that much has been done in these respects, there is, notwithstanding, sufficient room for further exertions. Much still remains to be accomplished, and the benevolent heart will always find opportunities for exercising the pleasing duty of —*doing good.*

"The present address is submitted to a liberal public, in behalf of the infant families of the poor Welsh labourers, employed in his Majesty's dock-yard and Victualling office at Deptford. Possessing barely the means of procuring a subsistence (very often a scanty one) for themselves, their wives and tender offspring, they have it not in their power to bestow education on their children; and being themselves, for the major part, ignorant and illiterate, they are as little able to instruct them in the rudiments of useful knowledge at home. This consideration, to those who are duly sensible of the intimate connexion between *civil* and *moral* improvement, and the powerful influence which education has on the happiness of society, will appear of the utmost importance.

"Sensible of the truth of this remark, and actuated by the purest spirit of philanthropy, the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Lewisham, made, in the year 1794, an attempt to enlighten the minds both of the parents and children, by preaching to them every Sunday in the Welsh language at Lewisham; but, though his labours were not unattended with benefit, he found the effects not commensurate to the full extent of his wishes, and the laudable object he had in view. He therefore enlarged his plan, and in the spring of 1798 opened, at his own expence, a school for the instruction of the children of the aforesaid Welsh labourers at Deptford, where they are taught reading and writing, together with the principles of the Christian religion. Considerable success has already crowned his benevolent undertaking, which, whilst it furnishes just ground for congratulation, renders him anxious to extend the establishment, and give it greater efficacy and permanency.

"The patronage and encouragement of a generous public are therefore solicited to accomplish this desirable object. It is superfluous to expatiate on the influence which early education has on the human character, its habits and pursuits; no stronger plea, therefore, can be offered for appealing to public liberality and munificence. Those who feel inclined to honour this establishment with their countenance and support, are referred for farther particulars to the Rev. Mr. Jones."

Mr. Urban, *May* 6.

YOUR intelligent correspondent W. and D. p. 268, seems to print *volemorum* in Italicks, as if for explanation.

Volemum Gallica lingua *bonum et magnum* dicitur, inquit Papias ex Isidoro, Orig. XVII. c. 6 Glossæ Latino-Græcæ *volemi*, κολοκυντίδες, ἄπιοι, Du Cange in voce. They are then the plums now called *magnum bonum*.

P. 269. The title of Viscount Preston became extinct on the death of the grandson of the first viscount, who was sentenced to die for a conspiracy to restore his patron James II; for which John Ashton was executed, but Lord P. had his life granted him. He died at Nunnington, in Yorkshire, Dec. 22, 1695, having married, 1670, Lady Anne, daughter of Cha. Howard, Earl of Carlisle; by whom he left a son, Charles, who, had it not been for his father's sentence, would have been second viscount. He married a daughter of John Cox, esq. sister of the Countess of Peterborough, and died Feb. 1739, leaving William, a clergyman

clergyman of the Church of England, who died Sept. 21, 1774. (Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, 561, and MS. n.; Gent. Mag. XLIV. 447).

Ibid. W——y will find a plan for forming magazines of coals, by M. De Lolme, in the General Evining Poſt of May 29, 1799.

Ibid. Every Briton muſt agree in opinion with S. B.

P. 271. I have heard that many volumes of T. Hearne's Collections were, about 30 years ago, in the hands of the late Moore Cheſter Hall, eſq. of Wickford, Eſſex, and his widow; but all my enquiries after them were without ſucceſs. Hearne's vehemence in behalf of the Stuart family breaks out in the Prefaces to many of his publications.

I think your readers have a right to call upon your correſpondents to write *intelligibly*; and to begin with the *Anti-Wyatiſt and not the Architect*, and end with the anonymous writer about the antient ſepulchres near the mouth of the Dnieſter, who takes a whole corps for his name, and whoſe Memoires, addreſſed to the Antiquarian Society, if conceived in the ſame ſtyle, will require all the tranſcendently eminent talents of the Director to make out.

P. 277. I undertake to aſſert, that *ruen* is the right word on the Ouſeley monument, on the authority of Bridges, Salopienſis, and myſelf.

P. 281. John Rider was born at Çaniington, in Cheſhire; educated at Jeſus college, Oxford, 1576, where he took the degree of M.A.; miniſter of Bermondſey; rector of Winwick; dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; archdeacon of Meath; and prebendary of Geaſhil, in the dioceſe of Kildare; conſecrated biſhop of Killaloe, died there November 12, 1632, and was buried in St. Harman's church. He compiled and publiſhed his Dictionary 1589; of which Fuller obſerves, that "he borrowed, to ſay no worſe, both his ſaddle and bridle from Thomas Thomatius, being the ſame in effect, and but little diſguiſed with any additions. The executors of Thomatius entering an action againſt him, occaſioned him, in his own defence, to make thoſe numerous additions to his Dictionary, that it ſeems to differ rather in kind than degrees from his firſt edition." But others have treated this performance more kindly; witneſs Dr. Underhill's diſtich on it:

"Quantum Thomaſio Calepinus cedere debet,
Tantum præclaro Thomaſius ipſe Ridero."
"As to Thomaſius Calepin muſt yield,
Thomaſius ſo to Rider quits the field."

Harris's edition of Ware, vol. I. 595, 596. He publiſhed alſo "A Letter concerning the News out of Ireland, and of the Spaniards landing, and the preſent State there. Lond. 1601," 4to. "Claim of Antiquity in behalf of the Proteſtant Religion, Lond. 1608," 4to. This tract was occaſioned by a diſpute with Fitz Simon, the Jeſuit, who wrote an anſwer to it (Ib. II. 330), intituled, "A Catholic Confutation of Mr. John Rider's Claim of Antiquity, and a caulming Comfort againſt his Caveat. Roan, 1608," 8°. "Reply to Mr. Rider's Poſtſcript, and a Diſcovery of Puritan Partiality in his behalf." Printed with the former. (Ib. 108.) Wood ſays, he left behind him the character of a learned and religious Prelate. He ſays of his Dictionary, that it was the firſt that had the Engliſh before the Latin, epitomizing the learneſt and choiceſt dictionaries then extant, and was beheld as the beſt then in uſe. But that part of it which had the Latin before the Engliſh was ſwallowed up by the greate attempts of Fr. Holyoake, who ſaith, that he deſigned and contrived it ſo before the vocabularies or dictionaries of Becman, Funger, and Martin, came out, notwithſtanding it appears that he was beholden to them, and made uſe of their mater in his dictionary that he publiſhed 1606. But Mr. W. miſtakes if he means that R's dictionary was the firſt that conſiſted of an Engliſh and a Latin part as well as of the Latin and Engliſh; the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, printed by Pynſon 1499, and the *Ortus Vocabulorum*, by W. de Worde, 1516, having the Engliſh before the Latin. Preface to Ainſworth's Dictionary.

P. 283, col. 1, l. 6 from bottom, r. Aug.

P. 286. The appellation *Nether* has been given in Eſſex both as a diſtinction from Over hall, as in Moreton, Morant, I. 144, Dedham, II. 246, Geſtruyth, p. 245; and as expreſſive of ſituation, as in Purley, Ib. 346; W. Bergholt, II. 229; Geſtingthorpe, II. 307; Liſton, Ib. 319; Roydon, Ib. 491. The meaning of the term in Elſenham, Ib. 570, and Littlebury, Ib.

Ib. 595, does not appear. But it is not believed uſual to denominate manſions with any regard to the *ſuperiority* or *inferiority* of the *fee*.

P. 287. It is very evident that "Such work with her was done" means only that ſhe was paſt childbearing; and this would countenance Salopienſis's etymology of *ruen*, which can never be read *Arden*, as J. F. thinks, p. 277. Courtenhall is only the later pronunciation, ſince 1650, of what was antiently written *Cortenhale*. Bridges, I. 352.

P. 292. The name of *Vernon* does not occur in Dugdale, Bar. II. 374, 5.

Ib. col. 1, l. antepen. for *chapel* r. *hoſpital*.

Ib. col. 2, l. 11, for *Pryer's* r. *Rye's*.

P. 299. The inſcription on the ring is more truly rendered in p. 292.

P. 245, col. 1, l. 41, for *iſland* read Iſle of Wight.

P. 317. Art. 99, in the 2d edition, has the author's name, *Tho. Green, eſq.*

P. 336. Sir George Buck ſays, "Richard III. was born in the caſtle of Fotheringay (and ſo Sandford, 430) or Berkhamſtead, both caſtles and honours of the duke, his father, about the year of our Lord 1450; which I thus diſcover by the calculation of the birth, reign, and death, of King Edward, his brother, who was born about 1441 or 1442, and reigned 22 years, and died at the age of 41, 1483. The Dutcheſs of York, their mother, had five children between them, ſo that Richard could not be leſs than 7 or 8 years younger than King Edward, and he ſurvived him not fully three years." Kennett's Compendious Hiſtory of England, I. 516.

There is ſome reaſon to believe that the letters aſcribed to Lord Nelſon and his father, p. 344, are not genuine.

Your correſpondent W. & D. p. 292, need not to be informed, that there are three verſes from an Apocryphal book, cited in the Sentences before the Offertory, in the Communion Service, from Tobit, iv. 7, 8, 9. How came they alone to be admitted, when others, equally appoſite, might have been found in Canonical Scriptures?

We are told that, in the French National Muſeum is, among other monuments of Antiquity, one of great value, an inſcription of the names of the citizens who fell in the expedition under the Athenian hero Cimon in Egypt, Phœnicia, and Cyprus; which, though only *painted* on *wood*, has exiſted from the 450th year before the Chriſtian æra, and was diſcovered, in 1674, by Galland, the tranſlator of the Arabian Nights Entertainments; and the French obtained poſſeſſion of it by means of Nointel, their ambaſſador at Conſtantinople. (Monthly Magazine for April, 1799). I ſhould be glad to have this unuſual material for *antient* inſcriptions well authenticated. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

THE incloſed coat of arms (*ſee Plate II.*) is from a gold ſeal-ring (weight 7 dwts 20 grains) found about the end of February laſt on the lands of Mr. James Robinſon, of Bradwell by the Sea, in the county of Eſſex, by —— Holderneſs, a woman employed by Mr. John Robinſon, of Maylands, the tenant, dibbling beans, ſtriking a clod with the dibber (in the cuſtomary way) on a ſpot, formerly a path, called Whitterling's lands, in the neighbourhood of Southminſter, in the abovementioned county.

The ring is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Daniel Finch, of Malden.

The arms are, Quarterly, ... ten billets, 4, 3, 2, and 1; 2. . . . . a chevron between three martlets . . . . 3. . . . . two bars . . . . and in chief a label of five points.

Creſt, a cubit hand in armour, holding a ſword.

Motto withinſide the ring:

"God ſend me lyfe in death,
And heaven when gou's my breath."

Yours, &c. J. B.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. X.

THE firſt ſtudious impreſſions which we imbibe in our early years are from the proofs of Holy Writ, and from the hiſtoric records of our native country. Confining my impulſes, at preſent, to the latter principle, and imagining that I addreſs myſelf to thoſe whoſe feelings are congenial with my own; I exclaim, how did our youthful hearts glow, when reading of the benevolent actions of the good, and the heroic deeds of the great, of former ages! how were our minds elevated, when contemplating on the piety and on the arts of

thoſe

thoſe periods which firſt gave riſe and perfection to thoſe religious and other ſtructures that are yet remaining in this kingdom, and within whoſe walls we were taught to believe were ſtill preſerved the monumental and other memorials of thoſe royal, military, clerical, and learned, characters, whoſe acts raiſed an emulation in our ſouls to follow their bright careers, and to venerate their ſacred remains!

Our minds thus formed, how did we pant with eager expectation to witneſs thoſe glorious ſcenes! We firſt viewed the ſtupendous building, if ſacred, with awe and aſtoniſhment; then we explored thoſe innumerable objects which every where decorated the hallowed fane, each by turns poſſeſſing every paſſion that holds a place within a feeling heart. We witneſſed examples (either from ſculpture or inſcription) of filial duty, parental tenderneſs, connubial love, patriotic fervour, and royal munificence. We traced the hand of pious zeal and enlightened genius whereſoever we turned our delighted eye. Words are too weak to convey the ſentiments which they inſpired in our imaginations; then uncontaminated with that blind partiality which is now (unfortunately) the rage to profeſs for Foreign Arts.

Foreign Arts are allurements held out to deceive the good ſenſe of Engliſhmen; whereby they are taught to believe that in them conſiſt all the embelliſhments of life. I would, in the preſent inſtance, be underſtood as ſpeaking of Architecture. Such of my countrymen who return from travel with theſe exotic prejudices can have but little ſhare in the divine ſenſations above alluded to. And, alas! I fear the true admirers of our National Antiquities are but a few; for, however great the number of thoſe who, in their early days, enjoyed the ſublime rapture of proving the truth of thoſe ſtudies which informed them of the merits of their anceſtors, yet, in their riper years, new purſuits ariſing, they mix with thoſe ſwarms who (I would wiſh to believe only) affect to deſpiſe the productions of their own country, and are ſoon induced to hold in contempt thoſe objects which they once ſo enthuſiaſtically praiſed and admired.

The Abbey-church of Weſtminster. [1799.]

The following remarks on the preſent ſtate of this church are given from a very particular ſurvey which I have taken on purpoſe for theſe Eſſays; as it is one of the moſt important remains of our antient fine Arts, and of our hiſtoric evidences, that can poſſibly engage the attention of the Lover of his country, the Hiſtorian, the Artiſt, or the Antiquary.

Preſuming that the feelings of thoſe readers, who have an intereſt in my taſk, will accompany me in the momentous viſit to this mortal repoſitory of Engliſh glory, and whoſe riſing walls continually meet our eyes to remind us of the inexhauſtible ſubjects they contain; I ſhall firſt excite their attention by obſerving, it is with no common ſenſations that we approach this ſublime aſſemblage of national ſepulture, the diſtinguiſhed ſcene of thoſe eventful tranſactions which have rendered dear to Britons the memories of their great forefathers! But, ſuſpending theſe reflections, let us examine

The North Side,

where the firſt objects that arreſt our attention are thoſe habitations which block up and darken the North ſide of the choir. Here we muſt inſtantly wiſh (as this age is ſo remarkable for making improvements in this metropolis) that they were taken down, whereby we might command a general view from Eaſt to Weſt of the whole edifice. Theſe erections can have no claim to protection upon the plea of their being reliques of antiquity. But I conſider that, had they been the remains of any of our antient palaces, churches, or other public buildings, not being in immediate uſe, or not contributing to the emoluments of certain individuals, a breath from the deviſers of modern convenience would in a moment have conſigned them to oblivion; elſe why are we continually forced to witneſs the rapid reverſe of what London *once* was? a fatal ſyſtem, that will ſoon render its topographical publications but a confuſed maſs of viſionary accounts, without one document to warrant the truths which they ſet forth for public information.

Who will credit that, within our memories exiſted, in New Palace-yard, that part of Henry the VIIIth's palace where

where his bed-chamber was ſituated? that oppoſite to the Weſt end of this abbey-church ſtood an extenſive gate of entrance into its precincts? at Whitehall a grand gate of entrance? in the Strand the veſtiges of the palace of the biſhops of Durham, and near it the principal part of the magnificent palace of the Savoy? ſtill farther Eaſtwards in this high-ſtreet of London, Somerſet houſe? Here we cannot repine, as its materials were purloined from the ſuperb religious buildings that adorned Clerkenwell in the ſixteenth century. In Holbourn, an entire palace belonging to the biſhops of Ely? near the Weſt end of St. Paul's, Ludgate? at Grocers hall, a beautiful oriel window? in Clerkenwell, the church belonging to a deſtroyed nunnery? in Threadneedle-ſtreet, a curious antient church called St. Mary Outwich? in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, a noble manſion known by the name of Leatherſellers' hall, and a religious ſtructure under it? at the end of Cornhill, a vaſt range of buildings called Leadenhall?

I ſhall not here purſue this innovating liſt any farther, theſe being ſufficient *memoranda* to ſhew the ſtate of public taſte; which, I ſhudder to think, may be but the prelude to devaſtations of far greater moment.

Reſuming our ſurvey of the Abbey, we find that the North front of the North tranſept has undergone a thorough architectural reformation. The baſement ſtory contains three porches. In that to the Weſt is introduced a ſquare-headed door-way, and in the centre porch a double ſquare-headed door-way. The tracery over it is antient; but has been re-cut; according to thoſe maxims which inſpire modern workmen with the preſumption that they can improve the performances of our antient artiſts. Much of the ſoffit of the arch of this porch has been re-cut. The other porch to the Eaſt (which has no door-way) remains in its original ſtate. In the ſpandrils of the arches of theſe porches the compartments are in a new way, as is the open parapet above them. Great part of the four grand buttreſſes, with their niches, &c. on them, the compartments in the flying buttreſſes, and various other parts of this front, have been re-cut. The North ſide of the choir appears in tolerable repair, and its parts remain unaltered.

HENRY VIIth's CHAPEL.

We find the whole of the baſement part of this chapel is in a damaged ſtate. On its North ſide the windows are broken, their lower diviſions ſtopped up, and their mullions hacked in every direction; the flying buttreſſes and turrets have many of their parts deſtroyed, and the parapets to the two ſtories have been hacked likewiſe. On the Eaſt front the windows are broken, their lower parts ſtopped up, their mullions hacked, the turrets and parapets damaged, &c. On the South ſide the windows are broken, their lower parts ſtopped up, and their mullions hacked; the parapets, turrets, and flying buttreſſes, are likewiſe in a damaged ſtate; which circumſtance in the latter objects is particularly to be regretted, as they are the great ſupporters to the upper ſtory of the chapel. Viewing the windows of the upper ſtory more attentively, I noticed that their mullions were kept from falling by boards having been bound upon them.

Let us for a few moments conſider this moſt extraordinary work of antient art. Our aſtoniſhment increaſes as we trace the multiplicity of its enrichments. Our eyes cannot find a reſting place; every ſpace is occupied with compartments, tracery, ornaments, and devices, ſhewing that the architect* was determined to extend his power to the extreme point of poſſible perfection.

The South ſide of the choir of the church and Eaſt ſide of the South tranſept are in good repair, but appear to have been new faced. Adjoining the South tranſept ſtands the chapter-houſe; its form is octangular; five of its ſides have windows of an immenſe ſize, riſing from the baſement ſtory to the parapet; but they have been filled in with brick-work and modern ſmall circular-headed windows. At each angle are flying buttreſſes, which take their riſe from the ground line: they have likewiſe been filled in with brick-work. For the convenience of the Dignitaries, a carriage-way has lately been cut through one of theſe filled-up flying buttreſſes, and the remaining courſes of bricks ſupported by common perpendicular and horizontal planks.

* Sir Reginald Bray, privy-counſellor to Henry VII. See his portrait in Carter's Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol. II.

Returning

Returning to the North ſide of the church, we find the Weſt front of the North tranſept, and the whole of the nave, in their original unaltered ſtate, and in good repair, ſome few of the battements, indeed, have been renewed. We muſt not paſs without remarking the damaged ſtate of the baſement part of this ſide of the building. The compartments of the baſe part of this front of the North-weſt tower are re cut, and great part of the reſt of the tower to the battlements of the church has been new faced. The continuation of the tower, from the battements to the pinnacles, are entirely of Sir Chriſtopher Wren's own work: the original Weſt towers were never carried higher than the ſaid battlements, they being left unfiniſhed by Abbot Iſlip.

Weſt Front.

The baſe part of the North-weſt tower re cut; the reſt of the work, to a line with the battlements on the North ſide of the church, is in its original ſtate; its correſponding parts on the South-weſt tower re-cut, and not without ſome tenable degree of attention. The porch, confeſſedly a chaſte and elegant deſign, is in its original ſtate, but has been lamentably damaged, and that within a very ſhort period. By-the bye, we muſt notice the iron fence at its front, lately put up in conſequence of a fatal cataſtrophe: an unfortunate man there put an end to his exiſtence by ſhooting himſelf. I will not abſolutely ſay that the above fence is a convenancy for thoſe who may be inclined to hang themſelves; of this let each beholder judge for himſelf.

The canopies to the tier of niches over the porch appear re cut, and over them is a correct entablature and an open parapet in a new way. The great Weſt window, and the parts on its ſides are in their original ſtate. Over the point of the window is another open parapet in the new way. Behind this work, we ſee the Weſt end of the roof with a window in their original ſtate. The upper parts of the tower are all new creations; and ſhew new mouldings, new compartments, new windows, new open parapets, and new pinnacles; likewiſe, new circular openings (one of them for the dial of the clock), with ſcroll-divided pediments, maſks, and ſwags of fruit and flowers, foliage, &c.

Theſe new architectural ideas, placed on the antient walls of this church, muſt either ſhew that Sir Chriſtopher beheld its ſtyle with contempt; or that we, at this day, are but degenerate ſons in architectural ſtudies, not to be ſenſible that there his marks are improvements on our antient architecture.

I for one am incorrigible; and hold that this weak ſide of his great profeſſional abilities has thrown much of his well-raiſed temple of fame out of its beautiful perpendicular poſition, and left an ugly fracture, which no architectural panegyriſt can ever make good, though their mortar may be tempered with all the flowers of rhetorick, or their trowel edged with all the Attic fire of wit and humour.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *London-ſtreet, Greenwich, May 2.*

IN my walk to town this morning, I was addreſſed on the Bermondſey road, with a reſpectful bow, by a foreigner, whoſe perſon and garb ſomewhat reſembled the figures on my breakfaſt baſon, and appeared to belong to the India ſhips now in the river. Moving his hand in a zig-zag motion, he looked me in the face, and ſaid, "Way to go." "True," ſaid I to him, "good man, if thou art going to Deptford, it is a zig-zag way indeed." I ſhewed him where to turn, and proceeded. I was glad to find on enquiry, that an act is paſſed for the improvement of a part of this road. Whether it is in conſequence of ſome hints in your vol. LXVIII. p. 649, or otherwiſe; I know not, but it is a pity that a weary paſſenger on this road ſhould be compelled to walk four miles when he could gain his purpoſe in little more than two. The community owe a duty to each other, and it is a public advantage that this road to London ſhould be ſhortened. Such benevolent acts as theſe, Mr. Urban, deſerve the conſideration of the great and the good, and will ever do honour to humanity.

Yours, &c. A PEDESTRIAN.

Mr. URBAN, *May 6.*

MR. CRACHERODE'S having by his will directed that his books, coins, medals, ſpecimens, prints, and drawings, ſhould be removed from his late muſeum in Queen-ſquare, Weſtminſter, to the National Repoſitory in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, was judicious and liberal,

liberal, as it will effectually prevent the diſperſion of a collection ſo choice and valuable, and as the deviſe exhibited a token of his gratitude for the high honour conferred upon him by being elected a Curator of the Britiſh Muſeum, that blue ribbon of a ſcholar with which Demoſthenes Taylor was not ornamented—becauſe, quoth a friend, *diis aliter viſum eſt.*

Is there one volume compoſed by himſelf among the books of the deceaſed teſtator? Great as was his repute of being a ſcholar in the uppermoſt claſs, I am rather inclined to doubt whether any ſpecimen of his abilities, natural or acquired, were ever placed in a box of types; and, conſequently, though an elaborate encomiaſt in "The Times" applied to his departed friend the line beginning *Nihil actum reputans*, &c. it is probable that *ſcire tuum nihil*, &c. would not have been quite inapplicable.

It is chronicled in the "Purſuits of Literature," that the amiable and home-loving Mr. Cracherode was, however, one who frequented the literary coffee-houſe *juxta* the Mewsgate; and that he had for his companion the perſon to whom he bequeathed the firſt edition of Homer. Probably for many years there were but a few forenoons in the Winter and Spring months in which Mr. C. was not to be ſeen in Tom. Payne's great L gallery; and, to honeſt Tom he muſt have been a very good cuſtomer for books of all kind of Margins. RUSTICUS.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1798-9.

H. OF LORDS.

December 20.

THE royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to the bill for continuing the voluntary ſervices of the militia in Ireland. The commiſſioners were the Lord Chancellor, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Earl Spencer.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Wilberforce* called the attention of the Houſe to the ſubject of the debates of that Houſe being reported to the publick; which, he ſaid, were in general miſrepreſented. He begged the Houſe would conſider this as a matter of the greateſt importance.

No member having ariſen to ſay a word on the ſubject, the obſervation of courſe dropped.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obtained leave to bring in a bill, to enlarge the time for the merchants of Grenada and St. Vincent's paying their inſtalments to Government.

On the order of the day, for committing the indemnity bill, Mr. *Wigley* moved, that it be an inſtruction to the Committee, that they have power to receive a clauſe to indemnify attorneys and others, who had neglected to take out the certificates required of them in their reſpective courts; and alſo a clauſe to give a power to the judges to admit thoſe as attorneys who had not ſerved the term of five years in one place, provided they had ſerved a time with any other attorney, or in a different place, which ſhould make the whole of their ſervice amount to five years.

The motions were agreed to; and, on the motion of Mr. *Pitt*, it was ordered that the Committee be inſtructed to divide the bill into two ſeparate bills.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the reading of the act of laſt ſeſſion for enabling his Majeſty to ſecure perſons ſuſpected of conſpiring againſt his perſon and government; and, the ſame being read, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the ſaid act.

Leave was given; and, ſhortly after, Mr. *Pitt* brought up the bill, which was read the firſt time.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee, to conſider further of the bill for impoſing a tax upon incomes; and, upon the reading of the clauſe concerning appeals from one ſet of commiſſioners to another, Mr. *Pitt* propoſed an amendment, which went to limit the powers which the ſurveyors were to have in producing a ſchedule, and making an appeal.

The amendment, after a few words from Mr. *Tierney*, Lord *Hawkeſbury*, &c. was put and carried.

Several other amendments were propoſed, and agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

December 22.

The ſeveral bills upon the table were read in their reſpective ſtages.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the

the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the bill for the further ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act.

Mr. *Tierney* ſaid, he voted laſt ſeſſion for the bill, becauſe he was aſſured by a ſpeech from the throne that the country was menaced with invaſion, and becauſe the grand jury at Maidſtone had found a bill againſt certain perſons charged with high treaſon; but it did not follow that he ſhould vote for the further ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act, becauſe the ſame cauſe did not now exiſt as did at that period. Would any gentleman ſay that the country at preſent was in danger of invaſion? The contrary was the fact; and, ſuch was the deteſtation of French principles, and the abhorrence in which the Directory was held, that he believed there was not a man in the kingdom who was attached to either. Government had taken up 82 perſons, ſome of whom had been enlarged on bail; theſe had been confined ſince laſt April; and, conſiſtent with the rights of Engliſhmen, ought to have been put on their trial. It was, beſides, inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution to confine perſons as if guilty who had not been yet tried; and as he ſaw no neceſſity for the bill, he muſt give a decided negative to the ſecond reading.

The *Attorney-General* proceeded to take a view of the trials of 1794, thoſe at Maidſtone, and the ſubſequent confeſſions; from which he deduced that a conſpiracy had exiſted, and that it was abſolutely for the ſafety of the country that the bill ſhould paſs.

Mr. *Wilberforce* defended the propriety of continuing the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act; as did alſo the *Solicitor-general*, Mr. *Elliſon*, and Mr. *Pitt*.

Mr. *Weſton*, Mr. *Courtenay*, Sir *Francis Burdett*, and Alderman *Combe*, argued againſt the ſuſpenſion. The queſtion being called for, the Houſe divided; for the bill 69, againſt it 6.

The bill was then read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Mr. *Dundas* moved for leave to bring in a bill, to exempt the volunteer corps, on certain conditions, from being liable to ſerve in the ſupplementary militia. He ſtated, that laſt year the force of the kingdom conſiſted of 140,000 men, infantry and cavalry—out of that force 35,000 men had been ſent out of the country; but, in conſequence of the zeal of the volunteer corps, the force of the kingdom amounted now to 240,000 men. The Houſe would eſtimate accordingly the ſervices of the volunteers, and could have no poſſible objection to his motion. Leave was granted to bring in the bill.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the income bill. Several of the caſes in the ſchedule were then, with a variety of amendments, which produced much deſultory and irregular converſation, agreed to by the Committee.

December 26.

The bill for granting a further time for taking out certificates to perſons liable to the tax on armorial bearings was read the third time, and paſſed; as was alſo the annual indemnity bill.

The order of the day was read, on the Commitment of the Habeas Corpus bill; the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee, and went through the bill. Its duration was fixed for the 21ſt of May, 1799.

The bill for exempting the members of the volunteer corps from ſerving in the ſupplementary militia, being read in a Committee;

Mr. *York* ſaid, that it would be a heavy burden on others, if ſuch a number of men were exempted from ſerving.

Mr. *Dundas* replied, that it was in contemplation to relieve the counties which had not furniſhed their quota.

The bill went through the Committee, and was ordered to be printed.

December 27.

Mr. *Manning* moved, that the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the wet-dock bill, be diſcharged, and that the ſame be fixed for Tueſday, the 5th of February next.—Ordered.

The order for the ſecond reading of the bill for making wet docks in the Iſle of Dogs was alſo diſcharged, and the ſame fixed for the 7th of February.

Mr. *Tierney* addreſſed the Speaker, on the ſubject of the diſcuſſions of the Houſe being miſrepreſented. He then moved, that "The Times" be laid upon the table; which was done accordingly. The further diſcuſſion

of the ſubject was poſtponed to Monday.

The Houſe then went into the further conſideration of the tax on income.

December 28.

The bill for the further ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act, was read the third time, paſſed, and ordered to the Lords.

The order of the day being read, for the third reading of the bill for exempting volunteers from ſerving in the militia; a clauſe was agreed to, ſtating that the exemption ſhould not extend to perſons who did not regularly attend the exerciſe, or did not give ſufficient reaſon for their abſence on ſuch occaſion.

The Houſe reſumed the adjourned debate on the report of the Committee upon the bill for a general tax upon income; when the ſeveral clauſes and amendments introduced in the Committee were agreed to.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the bill was re-committed in reference to ſeveral new clauſes that had been already offered, and in order to receive amendments into the body of the bill. He then brought up the clauſes of exemption in favour of perſons having children; which were agreed to by the Committee.

Several other clauſes and amendments to the body of the bill were then agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

December 31.

The indemnity and armorial bearing bills were read a ſecond time, as were ſome private bills.—The bill for regulating the trade carried on by neutral veſſels at the Cape of Good Hope went through a Committee.

The Houſe, in a Committee on Rickett's divorce, Lord Walſingham in the chair;

The *Lord Chancellor* obſerved ſome objectionable matter in one of the proviſional clauſes of the bill. He urged the re-commitment for to-morrow, that the Solicitor might have an opportunity of amending it.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Sir *F. Burdett* gave notice of his intention of moving, at a future day, relative to the ſyſtem practiſed in the priſon, called the Houſe of Correction, Cold Bath Fields, with regard to the perſons therein confined.

On the order of the day being read, for taking into conſideration Mr. *Tierney's* complaint of a breach of privilege, by miſrepreſenting his obſervations in a news-paper called "The Times," that hon. member roſe, and ſaid, that, being ſatisfied with the apology publiſhed in that paper for the offence committed, and being perſuaded that neither printer nor editor had any deſign of doing a wilful injury, he ſhould wave all further proceedings on the matter, and move that the order be diſcharged, as ſuggeſted by the chair.

After a variety of obſervations from Mr. *Pitt*, the *Speaker*, and other gentlemen, as to forms, the complaint was withdrawn by leave of the Houſe.

On the queſtion being put, that the bill for a tax on income be now read the third time;

Mr. *Nicholl* ſaid, it was one of the moſt unconſtitutional meaſures that ever engaged the attention of the Britiſh ſenate, and ſhould have his decided negative. He entered into a ſtrain of argument, to ſhew that it was an innovation altogether upon the fundamental principles of all that was dear to Engliſhmen.

The *Attorney-general* ſaid, the importance of this bill was, in his opinion, an argument ſufficient to meet every caſe of hardſhip, and to do away every objection which had been offered.

A diviſion took place on the queſtion for the third reading; when the numbers were, ayes 13, noes 2.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that, as ſeveral of the clauſes were to be gone through, which would not probably occupy much of the time of the Houſe, and as the hour was then late, he ſhould propoſe to adjourn the further progreſs of the bill till to-morrow, when the whole might be gone through, the bill paſſed, and carried up to the Lords.

The motion of adjournment was then put, and carried.

H. OF LORDS.

January 1, 1799.

The Newfoundland judicature bill, the volunteer exemption bill, and the Habeas Corpus ſuſpenſion bill, were brought up from the Commons; and read the firſt time.

The

e Houſe again reſ lved itſe f into nmittee on Mr. Rickett's divorce when a clauſe was amended; and :port ordered to be received to- ow.

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the Commons, the ſame day, on tion being preſented by Mr. John for le ve to bring in a bill for ing certain lands in the county of olk;

W. Dolben expreſſed his regret in a country where timber was ſo wanted for the navy and do- : purpoſes, ſo little attention to be paid to the means of pro- g a permanent ſupply for that nd. Amo g the various new in- es which were lately made, were very few which had been d to the growth of timber. To nt the ſerious inconveniencies were to be apprehended from egleſt, he ſtated, that he ſhould n early occaſion to propoſe that, incloſure bills, a clauſe ſhould be d for allotting a certain portion ry 50 acres to be incloſed to the of foreſt trees.

. *Pierrepoint* expreſſed his ſatis- n at the intended propoſition of on. Baronet; to which, in what- ſhape introduced, he promiſed aſſiſtance in his power.

e order of the day for the fur- roceeding in the third reading of c me bill being read; the *Chan- of the Exchequer* propoſed a va- of verbal amendments, which greed to.

Gregory Page Turner moved an lment, which tended to make gheſt rate of taxation upon an- below 300l. poſſeſſed by wi- and ſpinſters, not more than part of the ſame. The a- nent was negatived without a n.

James Murray Pulteney, after bſervations on the hardſhip and e to which landed gentlemen be expoſed by the diſcloſure of ncome, while that of commer- n was involved in ſecrecy, pro- m amendment, which tended to l the amount of their income he aſſeſſors, and to diſcloſe it to the ſurveyor and commiſ- . The amendment was nega-

the motion of the *Chancellor of chequer*, the farther proceeding in the third reading was then poſt- poned till to-morrow.

H. OF LORDS.

January 2.

Read the bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus act, and the other bills upon the table, in their different ſtages.

Mr. *Smith*, and ſeveral members from the Commons, brought up the income bill; which was read the firſt time.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that as an Hon. Baronet (Sir F. Burdett) had given notice of his intention to bring forward a motion, after the recels, concerning the ſtate of the Cold-bath fields priſon, and the priſoners confined in it, there were certain papers which it would be very material to have laid before the Houſe previous to the diſcuſſion that might take place in conſequence of that motion. He would therefore move, "that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, beſeeching him that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions that there be laid before the Houſe a copy of the affidavit made, on the 31ſt of December, by the keeper of the Cold-bath-fields priſon, before Richard Ford, eſq.; and alſo a copy of the letter written on that ſubject by the Duke of Portland, in conſequence of his Majeſty's commands." Ordered.

The Houſe proceeded to the further conſideration of the income tax bill; which, after a few verbal amendments propoſed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, was read the third time, paſſed, and immediately ſent to the Lords.

H. OF LORDS.

January 22.

The Duke of *Rutland* took the uſual oaths, and his ſeat.

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, he had in his hand a meſſage which his Majeſty had commanded him to preſent to that Houſe. [For this meſſage ſee our report of the Commons, p. 400.]

The meſſage being read, Lord *Grenville* ſaid, he would move to have the ſame taken into conſideration to- morrow, and that their Lordſhips be ſummoned on the occaſion. He thought it proper to mention to the Houſe, that it was not his intention

to-morrow

to-morrow to offer any motion on the ſubject of the meſſage, except that of moving an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty for the communication; and that addreſs ſhould contain generally an aſſurance, that the Houſe would be ready to concur in any meaſure which might tend to conſolidate the ſtrength, power, and reſources of the United Empire; but that it ſhould not be worded in any manner by which the Houſe might be underſtood to pledge itſelf to adopt any ſpecific plan.

The addreſs was then ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. Secretary *Dundas* brought up a meſſage from his Majeſty, of which the following is the ſubſtance:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty is perſuaded that the unremitting induſtry, with which our enemies perſevere in their avowed deſign of effecting the ſeparation of Ireland from this kingdom, cannot fail to engage the particular attention of Parliament; and his Majeſty recommends it to this Houſe to conſider of the moſt effectual means of counteracting, and finally defeating, this deſign; and he truſts that a review of all the circumſtances which have recently occurred (joined to the ſentiment of mutual affection and common intereſts) will diſpoſe the Parliaments of both Kingdoms to provide in the manner which they ſhall judge moſt expedient for ſettling ſuch a complete and final adjuſtment as may beſt tend to improve and perpetuate a connexion eſſential for their common ſecurity, and to augment and conſolidate the ſtrength, power, and reſources, of the Britiſh Empire. G. R."

On the motion of Mr. *Dundas*, that this meſſage be taken into conſidera- to-morrow;

Mr. *Sheridan* ſaid, that, when the motion came under conſideration, he muſt take it for granted, that an addreſs would be moved to his Majeſty, aſſuring him that the Houſe would proceed immediately with the ſubject. If this ſhould really be the courſe the right hon. gentleman would purſue, he did not know how otherwiſe he could perform his duty than by oppoſing it. He muſt think ſuch a meaſure not only unwiſe and impolitic at this time, but replete with miſchief. With reſpect to the ſentiments expreſſed generally in his Majeſty's meſſage, he was ſure no member of that Houſe, or of the community, more cordially concurred in them. He was particularly anxious that no opportunity ſhould be unimproved for the benefit of the two countries, and wiſhed the connexion between them might be perpetuated. His objection was not to the ſuggeſtion thrown out, that it is neceſſary to take ſuch ſteps as may ſecure and perpetuate the connexion between the two countries, but only to the propoſal for agitating the diſcuſſion in ſuch haſte; and under the impreſſion, that it was intended to proceed immediately to the diſcuſſion of the topick embraced in the meſſage, he muſt ſay he ſhould think it neceſſary to arreſt the progreſs of ſuch meaſures.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that the Hon. Gentleman had given notice of his intention to purſue a line of conduct which no man could have anticipated. What was the tendency, what the effect of the obſervations the Houſe had juſt heard? Why, that the Houſe would be acting unwiſely to move an addreſs to his Majeſty, giving their aſſurance that they ſhould proceed without unneceſſary delay to the conſideration of the meſſage which he had been pleaſed graciouſly to communicate. Was this perfectly reſpectful? Was it the manner in which that Houſe ought to proceed, conſiſtent with its ſolicitude for the welfare and happineſs of the country, for the independence and ſafety of Ireland? The addreſs, which the Houſe would be required to vote, would merely contain thoſe ſentiments which even the Hon. Gentleman himſelf, and certainly every man in that Houſe who wiſhed well to the common intereſts of the two countries, would be ready to concur in. It would pledge the Houſe to take ſuch ſteps as it ſhould think in its wiſdom moſt fitted to conſolidate the intereſts at preſent ſubſiſting between Great Britain and Ireland, and the moſt efficacious means of perpetuating the connexion between the two kingdoms. He would, therefore, content himſelf with briefly ſtating, that it was his intention to move an addreſs to his Majeſty to-morrow, and he would then propoſe a day of ſufficient interval for the re-conſideration of the ſubject.

The meſſage was then ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

(To be continued.)

110. *Three Essays on Taxation of Income; with Remarks on the late Act of Parliament on that Subject, on the National Debt, the Public Funds, on the probable Consequences of the Law for the Sale of the Land Tax, and on the present State of Agriculture in* Great Britain; *with a Scheme for the Improvement of every Branch of it, and Remarks on the Difference between Natural Produce and Consumption.*

THE author inculcates perseverance in the steady conduct that has been pursued, to which all must confess we are indebted for that security in which we have so long remained. In the course of these observations those means are detailed from which alone, perhaps, ample security on this point can be obtained, and they are shortly these. Let all assessments be levied more equally than hitherto they have been, by placing them entirely on incomes, and not on articles of consumption and property; more on those who are highly opulent than on the middle or lower orders of people. Let the operation of the sinking fund, and of other plans that may be pursued for the reduction of our public debt, have it in view to lessen, to a certain amount yearly, the taxes which have been already placed upon consumption; so that the present generation may immediately derive advantage from the measure; and let full encouragement be given to all that relates to the improvement of agriculture, by which our lands would be rendered more productive, abundance provided for the inhabitants, our population increased, and more patriotism and public virtue instilled into the minds of all classes of men than they are ever likely to possess while their views are entirely placed on the pursuit of those extensive fortunes which they are now, perhaps too frequently, enabled to accumulate, and the most important advantages will be gained.

The writer adopts the Bishop of Landaff's excellent plan for a regular assessment of income, the principle of which almost all classes of men throughout the kingdom appear to approve; so that there is reason to hope that, in the course of another year, the Minister will altogether abandon assessments on articles of consumption, and trust to this alone; and, whenever the period may arrive at which this shall be done, he will probably find that the taxation of income may be easily carried so far as not only to furnish the necessary expences of the war, but a considerable sum yearly for the more speedy reduction of our public debt, as well as for other purposes. (pp. 12, 13.) He recommends permanent committees of the most intelligent members of parliament, for the consideration and furtherance of useful measures throughout the kingdom, the improvement of agriculture, crown land, wastes and commons, and of the poor's rate.

"If a plan should be steadily pursued for raising with equality a certain proportion of the national income, and that it may be accomplished there is much reason to believe, whatever be the sum wanted by Government, whether one tenth, one eighth, or one sixth, or even more, the remainder will be worth to those by whom it is possessed, in purchasing labour and every necessary of life, just as much as the whole of it would have been. The effect of the measure would necessarily be, to raise the value of money, and lessen that of every other article; an object which, in the present state of the nation, is of more real importance, perhaps, than any which Government could, with such certainty and effect, tend to promote. In this case, all our manufactures being paid with less money at home, those by whom they are conducted would be enabled to sell them at lower rates, and thus to retain the advantage which they possess over foreign markets with more certainty than may be in their power if, on a return of peace, and the re-establishment of manufactures over the Continent, the price of labour shall continue here at the extravagant height to which it has risen. Artificers in every line, even common servants, should be well paid; but more than is necessary for their comfort seldom fails to ruin both them and their families, by giving rise to indolence and dissipation, habits which few are able to conquer, and under the influence of which, principles inimical to every government are very apt to be disseminated. A reduction in the price of labour would be attended with other important advantages, many of which, however essential they may be, can never be attained where labour is kept at a high rate; it would tend to promote more quickly that forerunner of all improvements, the formation of good roads, and the construction

conſtruction of thoſe vehicles of our wealth, navigable canals. It would with great effect encourage the improvement of land; and, by thus meliorating the ſituation of annuitants, and of all in the middle ranks of life, it would act with much certainty in giving ſtrength to Government, by connecting the intereſt of that numerous and powerful claſs of the community more immediately with the ſupport of it." (p. 38).

He is not for exempting the labouring part of the community from aſſeſſment entirely, or in a very high degree. "One of the worſt effects ariſing from labour being too highly paid, which muſt always be the caſe when it brings more than its uſual rate when compared with the price of bread and the other neceſſaries of life, is, that the lower claſs of artificers and workmen of every kind, being enabled to live on the produce of a ſmaller portion of their time, always withhold their exertions, and cannot be prevailed on to perform the ſame quantity of work which they readily do when their wages and the price of proviſion bear a more equal proportion to each other. There is therefore no reaſon to doubt of the evil being likely to increaſe, in a very alarming degree, by every operation of finance which may exempt this claſs of the community from that ſhare of public aſſeſſment which they ought in equity to pay, or which, by not attaching to the higher claſſes of income in a due proportion to their extent, would enable thoſe by whom they are poſſeſſed to pay more highly for labour than others of moderate means have it in their power to give. The effect of both theſe cauſes would eventually be the ſame; labour would be increaſed by them in price, and manufacturers, as well as ſervants of every kind, be more difficult to procure." (pp. 40, 41). "In this view the plan newly introduced by Parliament for the aſſeſſment of income appears to be conſiderably defective; and, as the evils which it might tend to produce are ſerious and alarming, they ought, in the moſt effectual manner, to be guarded againſt, by placing all public taxes equally on all ranks, that is, in rates proportioned to the power of bearing them. The point to which theſe obſervations relate, the national benefit likely to accrue from the price of labour being made, in a conſiderable degree, to depend on the price of proviſions, although highly important, has ſeldom attracted the particular attention or interference of Government. Public exertions indeed in matters of this kind muſt very ſeldom be neceſſary, perhaps never but in the ſtate of opulence to which Great Britain appears lately to have arrived, and in which too great a proportion of the national wealth is amaſſed by a ſmall proportion of the community, who are thereby enabled to pay ſuch high prices for the labour of all whom they employ as others cannot afford; by which all in the middle ranks of ſociety are deprived of many of thoſe comforts to which they had hitherto been accuſtomed, while no real advantage accrues even to thoſe to whom ſuch high wages are given. But, although it may not often be neceſſary or proper for Governments to take cognizance of matters of this kind, or to interfere in regulating the price of labour or other commodities, yet, when an evil of ſuch magnitude has taken place, all will admit that it ought, with all poſſible diſpatch, to be corrected, and that the ſupplies which the exigences of the ſtate may require ſhall never be levied in a manner that can tend in any degree to add to the magnitude of the diſtreſs." (pp. 41, 42)

He is for aſſeſſments being laid on the public funds, on which the firſt effect of any deficiency would certainly fall. "The preſent prices of ſtocks are low; but, if Government ſhould be reſtricted in its operations by ſupplies being withheld from it, there is reaſon to believe that, in no great length of time, they would fall to leſs than half of what they now bring in." (p. 43). He is not, however, for direct aſſeſſments on them. "Let income be taxed from whatever ſource it may proceed, and all ſpeculative difficulties will on this point be done away." Nor would the miſchief ariſing from the diſcloſure of income be as imagined, becauſe it would detect the wild ſpeculations of thoſe who, without any funds of their own, enter raſhly on extenſive ſchemes of trade and manufactures altogether on credit, and give riſe to ſo many calamitous bankruptcies, which otherwiſe would not happen. It would afford the moſt eſſential ſupport to fair traders, while thoſe only would ſuffer by its operation who might do harm to others by continuing to do buſineſs longer."

longer." (p. 44). Experience only can enable us to form a judgement of ſo extenſive a meaſure, which might be improved, in our author's judgement, by appointing parochial aſſeſſments according to claſſes, to be appointed by the claſſes, and the aſſeſſment to be fixed by Parliament, with a reference to theſe aſſeſſors, who will be beſt acquainted with the incomes of their own diſtrict. Farmers not to be taxed to the amount of their rents; appeals to be from theſe aſſeſſors, and concealment to be puniſhed by forfeiture; a true ſtatement of income to be delivered by the aſſeſſors, who are to be ſworn to ſecrecy. He propoſes to tax incomes below 60l. being ſuppoſed to be meliorated, and to have gradations in higher incomes. He finds too many exemptions in the act, and objects to that for children, becauſe thoſe of manufacturers are able to earn wages even at an early period of life. If it be judged neceſſary to levy one tenth of all the income of the nation ariſing from permanent funds; income of the ſame extent, ariſing from the daily exertion of individuals in their various profeſſions, ſhould not, perhaps, pay more than one fifteenth. Some deduction ſhould likewiſe be made for annuitants, who ought not to pay ſo much as is levied on income ariſing from permanent funds, though perhaps more than profeſſional men, whoſe incomes are more uncertain than annuities commonly are. While clergymen, officers in the army and navy, who have retired from duty, and other ſmall annuitants of moderate income, may be able to pay ſmall aſſeſſments, it would be unreaſonable and improper to make them liable in equal payments with thoſe whoſe monied or landed property yield a regular intereſt yearly of the ſame amount, without the capital being encroached on. The writer calculates the aggregate of our national income at conſiderably above 200 millions, while Mr. Pitt rated it only at 102 millions. Few will doubt that the population of Great Britain amounts to 10 millions. The author calculates

Rents of lands	40.000.000
Profits of farming	35.000.000
Amount of tithes	5.500.000
Income from money in the public funds	15.500.000
Income from money in bonds and bills, including capitals in banks	6.000.000
Rents of houſes	6.500.000
Income of profeſſional men	2.500.000
From canals, mines, and fiſheries	5.000.000
Incomes ſpent in Britain ariſing from properties in other countries	5.000.000
From the retail trade over the nation	5.000.000
From the capitals employed in foreign trade	12.000.000
From the capitals employed in domeſtic trade	28.000.000
Incomes of farmers, manufacturers, and others, from 15 to 60l. a year	70.000.000
	£.236.000.000

"Were we now at peace, great as our public debt is, a very moderate tax, if equally levied, would, on this extenſive income, be fully equal to the intereſt thereof, as well as for all the neceſſary expences of government. But, even during war, this extent of income is ſuch as, under a well-regulated plan, conducted with due attention to œconomy, would admit of the greateſt ſums being raiſed upon it that we can ever probably need, and even without any probable diſtreſs to the community." (p. 76).

"The wealth of the nation is ſuch at preſent, and the deſire of all by whom it is poſſeſſed ſo great to ſupport Government, that a well-digeſted plan which the Miniſter may bring forth with a view to it will ſcarcely fail of being well received by the community. If, therefore, one tenth, one ninth, or one eighth, of the national income be not ſufficient, he has only to mention one ſeventh, one ſixth, or even a greater proportion; and it would be almoſt univerſally approved of." (p. 79).

The next eſſay is on the national debt, the funds, and the plan of ſupporting the funds by a ſale of the land-tax. "Now that the vaſt extent of our debt is found to be both diſtreſsful and oppreſſive, by tending to impede every operation requiring large advances of money, and acting, as it certainly does, in depriving a great proportion of the inhabitants of many of thoſe comforts which otherwiſe they might enjoy; few, who have conſidered the ſubject, will doubt of its being proper and neceſſary that the wealth of the nation ſhould, to a certain extent, and with all poſſible diſpatch, be employed not

only

only to prevent the farther increaſe of this debt, but to pay off a conſiderable part of what has been already accumulated. No good reaſon can be given why the ſtate of the funds ſhould be conſidered as an index or criterion of our national wealth. Till of late, indeed, no adequate judgement could be formed of this point; for, while Government continued to believe it to be for their advantage to depend entirely on the funding ſyſtem for their ſupplies, the power of thoſe connected with every department of the ſtate is neceſſarily ſuch, that the influence of this in warping and deranging the opinion of mankind was ſo great that, when conjoined with the machinations of all who were perſonally intereſted in the high price of the funds, its effect became irreſiſtible. The belief being once impreſſed on the minds of the publick, that our national wealth and proſperity muſt at all times be connected with the ſtate of the funds, and that the one muſt nearly keep pace with the other, we need not be ſurprized at the long continuance of the deluſion. The nation, from a great variety and combination of cauſes, which it is not neceſſary in this place to conſider, continued to enjoy a long and uninterrupted courſe of proſperity, which all whoſe property was fixed in the funds were willing to place to the credit of our national debt, and to have it believed that this ſtate of proſperity could not poſſibly continue if the funds ſhould be allowed to ſink. At laſt; however, it has luckily happened that an opinion directly the oppoſite to this, which ſome had long entertained, but few ventured to aſſert, is confirmed by experience. And we now find, what, not many years ago, would have been very difficult to believe, that the nation has not only continued to thrive under the greateſt depreſſion of her funds which ever before happened, but in a great degree with reſpect to her manufactures and trade, of which we have no example. Nay, at this very time, when all our funds have been in this very depreſſed ſtate, the 3 per cents. fluctuating, as they have done, from 47 to 54, not a ſingle complaint has been heard of its proving hurtful; at the ſame time that few will doubt of there being now more real wealth in the nation than we appear to have poſſeſſed even at that period when the ſame ſtock ſold at 96. And the time will ſoon probably arrive when all will perceive that our national wealth and proſperity have ſo little dependance on the ſtate of the funds, that, *rotaris portantibus*, we ſhall thrive in proportion as they become low; the cauſe of which all who have conſidered the ſubject will underſtand, and, being one of the leading objects of theſe eſſays to explain, it will be found detailed in different parts of them." (p. 81—83).

"If this ſhould prove the caſe to that full extent which there is much cauſe to expect, it will hereafter, perhaps, be conſidered as one of the moſt fortunate occurrences of the preſent times, that the Miniſter has begun to act as if, in ſome degree, he were convinced of the truth and force of this opinion; from which there is reaſon to hope that we ſhall, more ſpeedily, enjoy thoſe important advantages which, ultimately, it will be found to afford, than otherwiſe we might have done. He is now ſupporting a plan for raiſing a conſiderable part of the ſupplies without the aid of the funding ſyſtem. He has repeatedly profeſſed his anxiety and ſtrong deſire to pay off the national debt; and he has the merit of having brought forth a ſinking fund for that purpoſe on the beſt principle of any that we ever before poſſeſſed, a fund which requires only to be ſupported by means ſomewhat more efficient, and which appear to be eaſily in our power to afford, in order to produce the moſt beneficial effects. If theſe ſhall be obtained, as they undoubtedly may eaſily be, if a proper plan for an aſſeſſment of income be rightly carried into effect, we ſhall ſoon have the ſatisfaction to find that the national debt will decreaſe quickly, that Government will be enabled to remove many of the moſt oppreſſive parts of the taxes, and, inſtead of harm ariſing from the funds being low, that much public benefit will accrue from it." (p. 83).

The author proceeds to detect the weakneſs of the opinion, that the national debt is ſo neceſſary for our proſperity that we could not exiſt without it; and ſhews that, if the funding ſyſtem had never been adopted, there is much reaſon to believe that, without labouring as we do now under the preſſure of a great load of debt, all our wars might have been carried on equally well; and by the application of thoſe conſiderable ſums yearly to the improvement of land, which were thus placed

placed for no uſeful purpoſe in the funds, the produce as well as the population of Great Britain would long ago have extended to more than double their preſent amount. To leſſen the national debt ſuddenly in any conſiderable degree would require ſuch an high general aſſeſſment as in various ways might prove hurtful during war; for, at the return of peace, it would be eaſily in the power of Government, as there is much reaſon to believe, to pay off upwards of 30 millions of the 3 *per cents.* yearly. But, even during the continuance of the war, it appears to be perfectly practicable to add a large ſum to the ſinking fund yearly, and thereby to reduce the magnitude of the evil in the mean time very conſiderably. He eſtimates the produce of the income tax at 23,750,000l.; and propoſes to ſet apart 1,500,000l. of the reſidue (after allowing 20,000,000l. for the war) for encouraging agriculture; and 2,250,000l. to be added to the ſinking fund, making the whole upwards of 6,000,000l.; or perhaps for a few years, inſtead of increaſing that fund, to remove all ſuch parts of the preſent taxes as are particularly ſevere in their operation, ſuch as thoſe on malt, ale, farming-horſes and carts, as tending to retard the progreſs of agriculture; that on ſalt, and all ſaline ſubſtances which might be employed in manure, and all ſuch as tend to raiſe the common articles of life above the price which people in the middle ranks of life can afford to give for them, of which thoſe on wine, tea, and ſugar, are the moſt important. If the ſinking fund be increaſed to 6,000,000l. and the intereſt applied in lieu of 300,000l. yearly of our preſent taxes, the relief to all claſſes of the community would be ſo great, that the ſcheme of placing all future aſſeſſments on income would meet with much better reception than otherwiſe it would probably do. Taxes thus leſſened, manufactures would be ſold at lower rates at home, and keep up their price abroad, population would increaſe, rents be lowered, emigration checked; for, while merchants and manufacturers get rich and live luxuriouſly, a great proportion of thoſe, whoſe property conſiſts entirely in land, find it impoſſible to live on their means, and are therefore deeply in debt, their means not increaſing in proportion to their taxes, or thoſe great fortunes with which they are ſurrounded, acquired more ſlowly by our merchants and manufacturers at home, or more ſuddenly imported from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. In conſequence of which, and to the great detriment of the nation, a very large proportion of families, who formerly lived chiefly, or perhaps entirely, on their eſtates, are now obliged to remove to towns, where they may with more eaſe live in obſcure retirement, and thus leſſen both their importance and utility, together with their expence of living. Nothing but a conſiderable reduction of our public debt can tend to avert the deſtructive conſequences which ſome will enſue, from this reſpectable part of the community being obliged to deſert their domains, and leave them in poſſeſſion of agents. We ought, therefore, as we value the peace and ſafety of the realm, and in order to prevent thoſe dreadful calamities which have fallen upon other countries, particularly on one of the moſt important of the Britiſh dominions almoſt at our very doors, the kingdom of Ireland, chiefly from the non-reſidence of proprietors, to do all in our power to obviate and remove the cauſe of it among ourſelves. And it may be ſpeedily done, if the plan which is here pointed out, or any other on ſimilar principles, be purſued with ſteadineſs. (pp. 97—102.)

It is propoſed to fix by act of parliament a price at which all quantities of ſtock ſhall hereafter be ſold, which Government may be enabled to purchaſe; otherwiſe, as the quantity of ſtock would yearly leſſen by the operation of the ſcheme itſelf, the value of the remainder might riſe to more than the publick ought to give for it. The plan leaſt liable to objection would be, to enable Government to purchaſe every variety of ſtock at par, or at the price at which it was borrowed, from which method much benefit would accrue to many who have purchaſed while ſtocks have been low; but, as individuals obliged to part with their properties ſhould at times be well paid for them, and as it would tend greatly to ſupport the national character to give a fair allowance to their public creditors, a ſacrifice to this amount will not, perhaps, on this view of it, be conſidered as more than ought to be made. If, however, it be judged a hardſhip to oblige ſtockholders, who have purchaſed when the funds were high, to ſell at par, it may be conſidered how far it may

may be proper to admit of all holders of ſtock being entitled to receive for it, in all their tranſactions with Government, the prices, whether they were high or low, which they actually paid for it previous to a law for this purpoſe taking place. The conſequence of which would be, that, while much ſtock might be purchaſed above par, much would be ſold at leſs; ſo that, on the whole, the difference between the two ſchemes, in point of expence to Government, would not be conſiderable. Whichever ſcheme may be adopted, the effect will probably be to prevent all varieties of ſtock from riſing above par. They would commonly, indeed, ſell at leſs, by which an entire ſtop would be put to that deſtructive ſpirit for gambling, which the high price of the funds tends ſo remarkably to produce; from which this further benefit would accrue, the whole of our national wealth would, in that caſe, be generally diffuſed and employed in every variety of uſeful undertakings through the kingdom, inſtead of being kept in that unproductive ſtate in which to a large amount it has hitherto been, either when there has been the proſpect of large advantages being given by Government, or of a conſiderable riſe in the price of the funds being likely to take place. As ſoon, however, as the intereſt of the Nation on this very important point ſhall be underſtood, an immediate and certain remedy for the evil is luckily in our power. Let the price of ſtock for the future purchaſes of Government be fixed either on the plan which I have ſuggeſted, or any other that may appear to be more fair and equitable for thoſe who may be obliged to ſell, but which will not be ſo high by a great deal as the prices which heretofore have been commonly given, and a very important part of the baneful tendency of the funding ſyſtem will at once be done away; for, if a moderate fair price be fixed on, above which the ſtocks ſhould never be allowed to riſe, as no conſiderable gain could in that caſe be derived from ſpeculating on their eventual increaſe, no large ſums would in future be kept in reſerve, as hitherto has been done, with a view to this deſtructive traffick. In the mean time, the effect of it would be great and immediate, in promoting every national improvement, while the advantage that would accrue to all claſſes of men, from their taxes on articles of conſumption being diminiſhed, either on the plan that has been here ſuggeſted, or on ſome other that might be ſuppoſed to anſwer better, would ſoon be great beyond all that at firſt view can perhaps be ſuppoſed to ariſe from it. Government, however, have not as yet ſo completely abandoned the funding ſyſtem as to admit of their acting in this manner. Not daring to truſt to any other ſource for their ſupport, they ſtill judge it proper to ſupport the funds with their whole intereſt; for which purpoſe an act of parliament has been obtained for the ſale of the national land-tax, the price of which being applied to the purchaſe of ſtock, as the quantity would be thereby greatly reduced, the remainder would neceſſarily riſe in value. But, as there is reaſon to believe that this ſcheme in every part of it would prove hurtful not only to proprietors of land, but to the whole Nation, it luckily happens that it is not likely ever to be carried into effect. The difficulties to which it is liable are ſo various and important, as to leave little room to believe that much of the land-tax will ever be purchaſed. While the ſcheme would certainly prove greatly detrimental to the publick, by giving a high artificial value to the funds, and would thus ſerve to attract a ſtill greater proportion of the national wealth towards them, it would act immediately, and in various ways, to the diſadvantage of all proprietors of land who might veſt their money in the purchaſe of this tax. If the quantity of 3 *per cents.* now fixed on as the price of it, ſhould be given, no advantage would accrue from the tranſaction till this ſtock ſhould fall below 50l. *per cent.*; ſo that whatever is given for it above 50l. *per cent.* together with every article of expence to agents, muſt be conſidered as an immediate pecuniary loſs, for which no benefit is ever to be received; while on the plan of purchaſing with money it muſt be equally detrimental if more than 20 years purchaſe ſhall be given for it, at the ſame time that no advantage whatever can be derived from it by Government if more than this be not obtained for it. It would be placing a very extenſive capital on a ſituation highly diſadvantageous to the adventurer, from which no adequate return could be obtained; it would, in fact, be ſinking the money on a permanent annuity, indeed,

indeed, of somewhat less than 5l. *per cent.*; but when the same rate of interest, or even more, can be got every where, and on the best security, with a certainty of the money being repaid when demanded, the disadvantage of fixing it on the same annuity, with no certainty of being able to resume the capital when it might even be particularly wanted, must be clear and obvious. On this view of the measure, it would be obliging the proprietors of land not only to pay a heavy annual assessment, over and above what is done by any other class of the community, as hitherto they have done, to the extent of 2,000,000l. yearly; but to place an immense capital, to the amount of 40,000,000l. as the purchase of this assessment, in a situation very disadvantageous to them and their families; for, it is not true that money employed for the purchase of this tax is placed on the same footing with money expended on the purchase of land. The value of land is expected to improve, and in a great proportion of cases it undoubtedly does so in a very considerable degree; whereas annuities arising from money sunk on the purchase of the land-tax will remain permanently the same: real property in hand is usually connected with some degree of interest and consideration, which will not attach to mere annuitants on land. Another very important objection with landholders to the purchase of this tax must be, that, if it were removed, they would soon probably be made liable to another of greater extent. In answer to this, indeed, it is said, that other assessments may be placed upon land whether the present tax which it pays be purchased or not. But the least consideration must make it appear, that no minister will so readily place a new assessment on land while highly charged with an old one, as he might be induced to do, were the land entirely clear. It is obviously, therefore, against the interest of landholders to purchase their land-tax, even from the immediate effect which, in a pecuniary view, would result from it. Nor should they be induced by any consideration to make this purchase, if the absolute promise of Government be not given them, that their properties shall not in future be assessed but in an equal proportion with every other article of income. If this be done, and the present tax be disposed of at less than 20 years purchase, it may be for the interest of such proprietors of land as possess large monied capitals to purchase their shares of it; otherwise they must be hurt in a most important degree by the transaction. Nor is it fair or equitable that the purchase of this tax should be expected of landholders; a measure which, on the plan by which it is meant to carry it into effect, would prove so ruinous to that useful and important class of the community, that it undoubtedly has been adopted without adverting to the destructive consequences which it is likely to produce. This tax ought to be annihilated, and income from land to be put on the same footing with that which arises from any other source. Were this to be done, there is reason to believe that more public benefit would accrue from it than is ever likely to arise from the plan which Government at present appears willing to promote for it. One certain effect of any extraordinary sum being advanced by proprietors of lands; and surely 40 millions only, about the neat value of the land-tax at 20 years purchase, is an extraordinary sum! would be, that their estates would not be so fully improved as they are now. The influence of this on the produce of land need scarcely be noticed. Situated, as in a great proportion of instances the proprietors of land undoubtedly are, with funds in no degree adequate to the improvement of their possessions, to deprive them of a considerable part of them for the special purpose of giving an artificial value to the funds, appears to be a measure replete with a degree of mischief that should not be hazarded. With the same propriety, every other class in the nation should be obliged to purchase the various taxes which they now pay for their windows, houses, carriages, and other articles; nor, till this is resolved on, can any good reason be assigned for a hardship of this magnitude, complicated, and fraught with various pernicious consequences, being made to attach to those who're property consists in land. Time only will shew whether the land-tax will be purchased by others if not by the proprietors, but there is reason to believe it will not take place to any considerable amount. No particular benefit can accrue from money being placed in this manner, unless the land-tax can be sold at less than 20 years purchase, which it can never be for the interest of Govern-

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ment to do, while all ſums of money that may be placed on this ſecurity muſt at all times be attended with one important diſadvantage. They would poſſeſs, indeed, the moſt complete ſecurity for the payment of the intereſt, but no certainty on the part of the proprietors of being ever able to reſume their capitals. Now, in veſting money, beſides full ſecurity for the regular payment of intereſt, people wiſh to have it in their power to reſume the principal ſums likewiſe. But this would not be the caſe with money employed in purchaſing the land-tax; for, neither Government nor any individual would ever be obliged to pay it; by which money fixed in this manner would be attended with a degree of inconvenience which does not attach to loans even on common mortgages. It may indeed be obſerved that, in courſe of time, money in this ſituation may be expected to become ſaleable like other kinds of ſtocks. This, however, would not probably happen; for, being liable to difficulties which do not apply to other kind of ſtock, property in this ſtate would have little or no chance of ever riſing in value, while very commonly it might fall with conſiderable loſs. The intereſt not being payable in London, nor any where in counties where the principal ſums might be ſecured, would in the courſe of buſineſs be productive of ſo much inconvenience and diſtreſs, that, from this cauſe alone, moneyed men muſt very univerſally be induced to object to it. There is, therefore, no reaſon to believe that much of the land tax will ever be purchaſed; yet it does not appear that any inconvenience will be experienced by Government from the failure of the ſcheme, or that in any manner of way the publick will be hurt by it. The national debt will not indeed be reduced; but as this was to have been done, not by the operation of any new funds or reſources, but by the alienation of a ſum nearly equal to the legal intereſt of the debt to be purchaſed, any advantage to be derived from the tranſaction would have been more apparent than real, deluſive, and therefore not to be truſted. If a plan were now brought forth, from which it ſhould appear that, in the courſe of a few years, a conſiderable part of the national debt could be paid off, and that the intereſt of the debt thus to be purchaſed ſhould be applied yearly for the removal of thoſe taxes which hitherto have been placed on articles of conſumption, the moſt deciſive ſupport would be given to it by perſons of every rank; for on this important point all claſſes of men are of the ſame opinion, anxious to ſupport the Conſtitution and Government under which they and their forefathers have enjoyed more compleat happineſs and ſecurity than ever, perhaps, fell to the lot of any other people." (p. 102—104.)

In the concluding "Eſſay on the Improvement of Agriculture," the writer gives it as his opinion, that it is the only means of applying the fund obtained from the land-tax which can give ſatisfaction to thoſe on whom it is levied, and to which there is reaſon to hope they will appear to be entitled. He obſerves that, while improvements are carried on with ſpirit in countries not poſſeſſed of manufactures, they are commonly in a ſtate of languor and decline where theſe have prevailed in any conſiderable degree, and attracted the labour and even the moneyed property of the landholders and farmers: not that manufactures ſhould be diſcouraged, but tillage and the growth of corn among ourſelves encouraged, to produce an extenſive population, adequate to all uſes. He propoſes to give 500,000l. in premiums yearly, through the medium of the Board of Agriculture connected with provincial or county eſtabliſhments, the Board of Agriculture having failed for want of the power of giving large premiums. In the proſecution of any extenſive ſcheme for agricultural improvements, all commons ſhould be divided, crown-lands diſpoſed of, tithes ſold to the proprietors by whom they are paid, or in any other manner that may be judged better, the management of the poor put on a different footing. Encouragement by premiums would, in 10 or 12 years, perhaps even in leſs, draw from other nations, in return for corn, double the amount yearly of all here propoſed to be allowed for it, inſtead of ſending thoſe large ſums abroad, which we do daily, for grain.

"There is, therefore, much reaſon to hope, if our landed proprietors will unite and apply to Government, with a well-digeſted plan for this purpoſe, that full ſupport will be obtained for it. And in what manner can an expenditure to this amount be ſo uſefully employed? If the Miniſter will reſolutely

lutely come forward, and say that he is resolved to place no more taxes on consumption, but to trust entirely to a certain proportion of income, and to abandon the funding system, the national wealth is at present so great, that he may raise a sufficiency for this and every other purpose without acting with severity on any part of the community. And if, at the same time, he will give his support to this or any other scheme for the more complete improvement of our national territory, the satisfaction and additional vigour which then would be given to the community would be of more real avail, both in preventing disturbances at home, and in repelling attacks from abroad, than any other measure, perhaps, is able to afford. Our fleets and armies have completely done their duty; the commerce of every nation that has appeared against us is nearly annihilated, their navies are destroyed, and their coasts exposed to every attack that we may incline to make upon them; while ours are protected by our victorious fleets, and by such a formidable military establishment as we never before possessed. But, as these means of safety cannot at all times be kept up, it appears now to be incumbent on those, to whom our national concerns are intrusted, to do all in their power for our complete security in future, when these establishments may be done away; for which purpose, nothing can be equal to that state of the nation which there is reason to suppose would arise from the diminution, and ultimate removal, of our public debt, and from those habits of life which the whole nation would acquire in their views being chiefly directed to agricultural pursuits; a course of life which never fails to create such national attachments as no other country has ever been known to possess, whose chief dependance has been placed on wealth acquired in any other manner." (p. 138—140.)

The author of these Essays is a good man, a good subject, and of the first class.

UNION WITH IRELAND.

111. *Union or Separation, written some Years since by the Rev. Dr.* Tucker, *Dean of* Gloucester, *and now first published in this Tract upon the Subject by the Rev. Dr.* Clarke.

IN this work the great objections urged at a meeting of the Irish bar are distinctly considered and confuted. "The magnitude and importance of the commercial propositions in 1785 had led men to investigate the positive and relative conditions of the sister kingdoms, in order to understand the extent of that negotiation. This subject occasioned much private enquiry and discussion between Dean T. and Dr. C; and out of it arose the question of an incorporative Union. Dr. C. enjoyed at that time the constant society of this able and excellent man, and now reflects on it as an honour and happiness of his life. The common occurrences, however, of human affairs having separated them, their intercourse was afterwards kept up by correspondence; and the question of an Union was still discussed, until Dr. C. was too far removed from the scene of British politicks, and no where stationary for the regularity of communication upon such topicks. But the opinions, which had been urged by the Dean upon a subject of such magnitude, seem too valuable for oblivion at a moment so important as the present, and which this professed politician had long foreseen, and often anticipated in his discourse. His arguments, therefore, without their meaning being marred, or their reasoning weakened, but as they were drawn up by himself, are with permission submitted to the publick by Dr. Clarke. To his great and virtuous friend his gratitude has been large, his love and veneration will be endless." (Pref.) The objections submitted to the dean by Dr. C. in 1785, are answered in inverted commas. Dr. C. continues the discussion, and states the *losses* and *gain* resulting from the incorporation, with the *benefits* consequent thereon.

112. *Necessity of an incorporate Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland *proved from the Situation of both Kingdoms, with a Sketch of the Principles upon which it ought to be formed.*

THE author of this tract undertakes to prove, that the present system is insufficient to promote the prosperity and insure the tranquillity of the empire, and that an incorporating Union, forming the two nations into one kingdom, is the only means to accomplish these salutary effects. He is of opinion this Union

Union cannot be effected by declaration, and only by incorporation. His reasoning on these two points is strong. He shews there is no common band of Union between the two kingdoms except what arises from their acknowledgement of a common sovereign; that their commercial intercourse is reduced to a mere matter of convention, owing to the doubting, jealous, uncomprehending temper of the Irish. Among the cases likely to create dissentions between independent parliaments, the choice of a *Minister* is more likely to happen than that of a *Regent*. He shews by powerful argument, that it is radically impossible for Ireland to exist as a separate and independent nation; and that, so far from the measure being ill-timed, the present period particularly demands it. Though he does not point out a plan, he enumerates some of the difficulties which are to be encountered, and on what principles. This pamphlet is ascribed to the author of "Reasons against National Despondency," LXVIII. 53; and "Remarks on the Conduct of Opposition, by Geof. Mowbray, Esq." LXVIII. 232.

113. *Three Letters to a noble Lord on the proposed legislative Union of* Great Britain *and* Ireland. *By a Nobleman.*

"THE following letters were written at the request of a veteran statesman, who has been for many years retired from the walks of public life. They are the real sentiments of the author; who, however little he may have approved the general conduct of the present ministry towards his parent country, considers the measure of the Union as the only one that can prevent the dismemberment of Ireland from Great Britain, either by her own intestine broils or the conquest of the French Republick. They are now published, partly at the request of the noble friend to whom they were addressed, and partly with the hope of throwing some additional light on a subject of such great importance to the interests of the British empire. The author does not conceal his name either from modesty or pride, but because he is not anxious for literary fame. Each letter is printed as written; of course much elegance is not to be expected. He trusts, however, that his language will be found sufficiently correct to make his arguments understood." Attached to Ireland as his parent country, and anxious to further her true interests, the little leisure the noble writer possesses has for some time been employed on this interesting subject; and the result of his reflexions will, he trusts, prove that he has not failed to profit by the political lesson given him by his noble correspondent in a very early period of his life. The question of the Union appears to him to resolve itself into three parts; its influence on the legislation (in which are partly comprehended the civil and criminal judiciary), the commerce and finances, and the religion and morals of the country. On each of these he gives his opinion, not forgetting such subordinate parts as are worthy consideration. He is of opinion, that much of the time which has been spent in dissention might have been improved in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the advantages of Union with Great Britain are very great, and the objection of undue influence in the united parliament trifling compared with the common interest. The non-residence of landholders seems to have arisen from the disorderly conduct of the lower people, the poverty of the country, while the natural advantages are neglected, and attend on a British Court with a view to appointments in some departments in the state and government of Ireland. The motives to non-residence will be done away by Union. The resolutions of 1782 were inadequate to their design. The civil power of Ireland, unable to enforce obedience, has been superseded by military tribunals as the only means of protecting the peaceable part of the inhabitants against the violence and lawless ravages of the rebellious and disaffected. Neglect of commerce has arisen from the people not being sensible of its advantages, from the ignorance and superstition of the peasantry, and from the want of capital. A Union will soon remedy these defects, by inviting the merchants of Great Britain to employ their capitals in establishing manufactures, the produce of which being exported will, by its returns, enrich the country, and, by the knowledge which wealth cannot fail to bring, would soon banish that ignorance and superstition which are the obstacles to civilization. From these charges the province of Connaught is excepted; its landholders and gentry are a very polished and hospitable race; and even the peasantry, notwithstanding

ing their poverty, are generous, hospitable, and brave. But there is a natural pride about all persons of the smallest fortune, provided they possess only a competence, which teaches them to consider all commerce as in some degree disgraceful; and the younger sons take to the army, navy, or the liberal professions. The introduction of English capitals must increase the commerce, increased commerce must produce increase of wealth, and that wealth speedily banish poverty and ignorance. The objection to the uncertainty of the influx of English capitals into Ireland will be removed by the security of an united legislature, the influence of which on the commercial advantages of Connaught apply with increased force to the province of Munster. Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, have from their situation, aided by their foreign commerce, risen to a degree of opulence which bids fair to exceed that of Dublin itself; and, in the event of the two countries being united, it cannot be doubted but Munster will rapidly become one of the most opulent provinces of the empire. The establishment of dock yards in Ireland will keep up a powerful marine; and probably the East India Company would establish depôts in some of the Southern or Western ports of Ireland; and the advantages of a general commerce in America and the West Indies would be incalculable. The influence of this on the several provinces of Ireland are next considered; and the writer is convinced, from the great variety of information he has collected on the subject, that a considerable majority of the lower orders are most decidedly in favour of an Union, considering it as the only means of rescuing them from their present degraded miserable state. But, as long as Ireland retains a legislature in which the people can never have the confidence requisite to insure peace and order, Great Britain cannot bestow those immunities, or afford that assistance, with safety, which is necessary to raise her to any considerable pitch of wealth and prosperity. If the resolutions of 1782 are admitted as final, we must deny the power of one parliament to repeal the acts of the preceding, and all legislation is at an end. Surely they cannot be considered as final from the good they have produced to the people at large. On the contrary, I would ask their most zealous defender, whether they have not tended to draw the attention of the lower orders from more important concerns, by increasing the political distinctions which already existed in too great a degree? and whether we may not trace to this cause in a great measure the present distractions of the country? I readily admit they have had a very beneficial effect on Irish commerce. But has even that increased in the same proportion with that of Great Britain? or has it advanced with the rapid strides it would have done had the two countries been united? It is hardly necessary to extract the reflexions on the obvious impossibility of France supporting Ireland otherwise than by ruining her, as she has done all other nations wherever she has spread her conquests. "The resolutions of the city of Dublin, if traced to their true source, originate in more selfish motives than is generally supposed; and those of the lawyers in no less interested motives. A discontented and impoverished country has ever been the most fruitful in litigation. Of the truth of this, Ireland is a very strong instance; and it is not perhaps going too far to assert that, in proportion to her population and wealth, more money is expended by her in litigation in one year than is expended in England in two. But a Union, by extending the commerce and manufactures of the country, and opening the eyes of the people to their real interests, could not fail to extinguish in some degree that litigating spirit from which the professors of the law now derive such amazing profits. Suppose the interest of Ireland required the abolition of the excise, would it be matter of astonishment that the excisemen should vote for its continuance? However much this question may offend the Irish bar, I cannot but think the cases have a great analogy. At the same time, I am sensible that many barristers, of the most approved integrity, voted against the Union from motives widely different from that I have just stated. Still, however, the people at large should receive with extreme caution the resolutions of any body of men, whose majority may have voted as their interest directs." (pp. 45, 46.) Even the members of the House of Commons, though disinterested, may have had their votes influenced by private ambition

tion, or national vanity, to reject the measure of a Union. "I believe it will be found that equal talents and wealth were for its adoption; and, though among its opposers we find the high name of *Foster*, yet among its warmest friends we find the venerable name of Conolly." (p. 46.) In the third letter, the poverty of the Irish peasantry is ascribed to the Catholic religion. "Still the period cannot be remote when the Roman-catholicks will lay aside that persecuting intolerant spirit they now possess, and then Great Britain cannot refuse them emancipation in its fullest extent. Commerce, as the parent of riches and knowledge, has ever been the greatest foe to the religion of the Church of Rome; for, wherever its influence has extended, superstition has given way. The histories of Holland, the Low Countries, the Hanseatic League, and Great Britain, are strong proofs of the truth of this assertion *." Even in those provinces of Ireland where the people have not been so much under the influence of their priests, and have bettered their conditions in some degree, their advances in morality have not been very great. A lawless spirit of rapine has prevented the introduction of manufactures. These circumstances prepared the mind of the lower orders for the principles disseminated with so much industry by the agents of France, promising full emancipation in religious matters; and participation in the government of the country was promised; and treason, assuming the garb of fanaticism, roused the peasant from the torpor of despair to active rebellion and massacre. This spirit of rebellion and rapine nothing can destroy, but that Union of the two countries which, ameliorating the condition of the peasantry, and bestowing on them the blessings arising from extensive commerce and manufactures, shall free their minds from the trammels of superstition and ignorance, and banish those prejudices and distinctions which have hitherto produced only discord and misery." (p. 49—55.) The noble writer does not consider *tithes* as oppressive; but is decidedly of opinion, that they require many modifications. Though the province of Leinster, containing the metropolis, has been generally supposed well affected to Government, the lower orders are for the most part as wretched and discontented as in the other provinces. Ulster is, with respect to religion and morals, much before the other provinces, by reason of its manufactures and commerce, and the number of its Protestant inhabitants.

Such temperate arguments as are adduced in these three letters deserve the mature consideration of both kingdoms.

* Are not the states of Florence, Venice, and Genoa, exceptions to this observation? EDIT.

114. *Substance of the Speech of Lord* Auckland *in the House of Peers*, April 11, 1799, *on the proposed Address to his Majesty respecting the Resolutions adopted by the Two Houses of Parliament as the Basis of an Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland.

ANOTHER temperate recommendation of this advisable measure.

115. *Mr.* William Smith's *Address to the People of* Ireland; *being the Substance of his Speech delivered on* Thursday, January 24, 1799, *in the* Irish *House of Commons, on the Subject of a Legislative Union between that Country and* Great Britain, *in which the Competency of Parliament, the Claims of the Rebel Chiefs, and the Consequences of an Union, are impartially examined: with the probable Prosperity resulting from it.*

MR. SMITH is a Catholick, and has a seat in the Irish House of Commons, where he delivered this speech, and now, at the desire of several persons of whose judgement he thinks highly, publishes it in the form of an Address, with enlargement on some topicks, such as the competence of parliament, and the situation of the Catholicks under a Union, which, he thinks, will be bettered with that of the country at large. His "deliberate opinion is, that a legislative Union with Great Britain would serve this country, if obtained on those fair terms which he thinks likely to be conceded. He looks upon it to be a measure which, after incorporating their distinctness, and thus far altering their constitution, will, however,

"—on change—duration found,"

on a change of the modes and forms of the imperial establishment, will found the permanence of their tranquillity, their connexion with Great Britain, their wealth, their liberties, and their Constitution." P. 105.

116. *Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon.* Henry Dundas *in the House of Commons,* February

February 7, 1799, *on the Subject of the Legislative Union with* Ireland.

OF this, as of Mr. Pitt's speech on the same subject, it is to be observed, that both tend to the furtherance of a measure of much public utility and importance.

117. *The Substance of the Speech of* Robert Peel, *Esq. in the House of Commons*, Thursday, February 14, 1799, *on the Question for receiving the Report of the Committee on the Resolutions respecting an incorporate Union with* Ireland, *with a correct Copy of the Resolutions as they were finally amended by the House of Commons.*

MR. P. is member for Tamworth, and entitled to all that praise which we have already seen conferred on him.

118. *The Case of* Ireland *re-considered, in Answer to a Pamphlet, intituled, "Arguments for and against an Union considered."*

THE writer, who, p. 84, appears to be "an Irish Roman-catholick," pleads in behalf of his brethren against the arrangements suggested in the Arguments as terms of Union relating to them, though on the whole he is a friend to Union, but tremblingly handles the subject and those connected with it, "dangerous to enter, and like the ark of God, whose judgement did not spare the profane person who touched it, even though his hand was lifted to save it when it tottered." (p. 86.)

119. *Copies of original Letters from the Army of General* Bonaparte *in* Egypt, *intercepted by the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Lord* Nelson; *with an* English *Translation.*

TWO parts; the second furnished with a fac-simile of one of the letters. We do not deem it necessary to give extracts from a correspondence which so completely detects the base designs of those who set on foot this mad expedition, in order to get rid of a body of men whose expectations and services they could neither gratify nor reward. The whole breathes perfidy, blood, and pillage, and every concomitant depravity. "The letters are, with few exceptions, extremely well written, and do credit to the epistolary talents of the authors: they are friendly and affectionate; and we see with pleasure that the cold blooded rant of a detestable and impious philosophy has not yet succeeded in extinguishing the social feelings. But at the same time they shew that, from the highest to the lowest, from the best informed to the most illiterate, the sentiment of discontent and disgust is universal; that, far from harbouring a thought of settling them down in Egypt, not an individual in the army (so far at least as has come to our knowledge) but turns his fond anxiety towards home, and thinks with horror and despair of a residence in this terrestrial Paradise even for a few weeks." (Introd. xix. xx.)

These letters have been disposed of in prodigious numbers in Great Britain and Ireland, and large editions have been printed at Hamburgh, Frankfort, and other towns on the Continent. In France too the letters, notes, &c. have been re-printed, and, it is said, with counter notes, and, with false and calumnious strictures, reviewed in the "*Decade philosophique & literaire.*" (See II. pp. 101, 102.) "If ever the Egyptian expedition should be officially described by the authors of it (of which we have no doubt), and the mischiefs or miseries of it sunk or glossed over by the terrified and prostitute *Savans* (and of this we have as little doubt), THEN will these letters rise up in judgement against them; THEN will the original depravity of the plan be distinctly seen, with the fatality of its execution. What began in iniquity ended in ruin. Unceasing anxiety and distress marked every stage of the accursed work, till the love of blood and plunder finally sunk under the dreadful chastisement it had voluntarily provoked." (Introd. to part. II. p. xviii.)

"We see by one letter, that the plunder of the caravan was counted upon as a matter of certainty. It is impossible to think without indignation of the coolness with which these people looked forward to the commission of the most atrocious acts as things of course. They had wasted and destroyed the fairest part of Europe, and they triumphed in the impunity of their crimes. But there was an *eye* that marked them; they were abandoned to their presumption, and they rushed madly on destruction. If there be a spectacle which sanctions a belief in the wisdom of Providence, and 'justifies the ways of God to men,' it is that of Bonaparte and his army. The man who boasted, and perhaps thought, that he held Fortune in chains, the legions whose prowess and whose enormities struck Italy with terror, and confounded

confounded the powers of Germany, are now the ſport of a weak and contemptible rabble—of the Arabs, who are ſcarcely numbered among civilized nations, and of the mob of Cairo, the moſt brutal, fierce, and ſavage, in the univerſe. To become the ſlaves of theſe outcaſts of humanity, to ſerve their brutal paſſions, and to miniſter food to their juſt vengeance; to live deſpiſed and abhorred, to die unknown, and have their carcaſes flung to the dogs and vultures of the country; is now the only fate that awaits them. Who does not ſee in this humiliating cataſtrophe the operation of retributive juſtice? and who that ſees it does not confeſs, with the moral poet of Antiquity,

"Nec ſurdum, nec Tireſiam quenquam eſſe deorum?"

II. p. 136, n.

As theſe letters are publiſhed by authority, we cannot entertain a doubt that the editor is fully informed of the preſent ſtate, we had almoſt ſaid annihilation, of Bonaparte and his army and navy of 62,000 men, excluſive of the train of plunderers that followed them. "Diſburthened Europe, while ſhe condoles with Egypt on the viſitation of this 11th and laſt plague, may yet congratulate herſelf on its having at length removed from her waſted and bleeding realms. Nor need ſhe fear its return. Scarce an individual of thoſe numerous thouſands has yet reached France, and few indeed and ſcanty will be their future arrivals. The Directory have obtained their end; they are happy *uſque ad delicias vorum*; and we ſincerely felicitate them, and the civil world in general, on the probable extinction of a horde of turbulent and cruel aſſaſſins." II. 196

Here then let us reſt the brilliant proſpects of the amelioration of Egypt, and the aſtoniſhing genius of Bonaparte, who could maintain an eſtabliſhment there for that good purpoſe, yet whoſe own letters ſhew him "ſo totally devoid of conſideration as to be fit only for a partiſan, a deſperate conductor of a diſſultory war, an active and intrepid leader of an horde of Coſſacks." II. 169, n.

120. Irwin's *Enquiry into the Feaſibility of the ſuppoſed Expedition of* Bonaparte *to the Eaſt.* (*Concluded from* p. 322.)

THE author ſets out by obſerving, *that it may prove neither uninſtructive nor uninteresting to enquire how far the boaſted invaſion of India is reconcileable to reaſon*; a diſquiſition which may tend to diſpel the credulity of the ignorant, and the fears of the better informed. He then proceeds to chalk out the three routes that preſent themſelves for the movement of the French army, enumerating and deſcribing the obſtacles that obtrudingly preſent themſelves in each.

"Were I ſolemnly called on," ſays he, "to anſwer the queſtion, to what degree our Oriental poſſeſſions are threatened by this expedition, I ſhould be inclined to diſpute its direction to that quarter. In the ſeizure of Malta and ſome of the Greek iſlands, as ſtations for the French fleet, and in the plunder of Smyrna and Conſtantinople, if the foundation of a new dynaſty in Egypt limit not his cruize, its objects are probably compriſed. In epiſtolary compoſition his vanity and preſumption have not been often equalled; but that he ſhould ſeriouſly attempt to put in practice, what his blind admirers or envious rivals have ſuggeſted, would be to rank him with the anchoret leader of the Cruſade, or the errant hero of Cervantes. Buonaparte is not yet mad enough for ſuch ſociety; however adapted his reſpect for the laws of nations may prove to a marauding and piratical enterprize, ſuch as might ſuit the morality of Barbaroſſa, or the approbation of regenerated France!

"In order to afford grounds for this enquiry, I ſhall concede, what I have ſo much reaſon to doubt, that the object of Buonaparte's expedition is ſuch as has been ſtated; and that three routes preſent themſelves, of one of which he is reſolved to profit. In the next place, I ſhall conſider which is the moſt feaſible; and, allowing him every chance for the attainment of his object, accompany him, ſtep by ſtep, through the different routes of Suez, Buſſah, and Iſpahan; and endeavour to account for his certain failure, in whichever he may adopt.

"On the capture of Malta, flushed with ſucceſs, and recruited with treaſure and ammunition, if we are to believe report, he bent his courſe to Egypt. Thither, if fated once more to elude the active purſuit of the gallant Nelſon, let us follow, and conduct him to the harbour of Alexandria. We ſhall paſs over the inſufficiency of this port to contain a fleet, capable of carrying 40,000 men, allowing that the Grand Signior, out of fear or affection, has given orders to admit them into the Turkiſh haven, as well as the undefended road, where foreign veſſels are obliged to lie. We ſhall ſuppoſe that proviſions have been collected to feed this large force, while it remains in this deſolated city; and on

as

s march to the Nile, (for no craft larger an boats can paſs over its bar), which is t leaſt two days diſtant. Let

The march begin in military ſtate,
nd nations, on his nod, ſuſpended wait,"

nd on his arrival at Roſetto, a romantic own near the mouth of the Nile, let a afficient number of boats, if the river can apply them, be found ready to tranſport Bonaparte and his army, artillery, &c. té. to Grand Cairo. By the terror of his ame, let his paſſage up the ſtream be eaceably effected; let his avenging ſword nd implacable fury be reſerved for his nemies in the Eaſt: and let his entrance nto Ca ro be celebrated with ſongs and re-oicings. Let the Pacha and the Beys unite o forward his views, and ſummon their navy to Suez, to waft the conqueror of the Alps to the ſhores of Indoſtan. Let all theſe events combine to enſure his ucceſs, and then let us enquire

'On what foundation ſtands the warrior's pride?"

"From the ſplendid deluſion with which former triumphs and anticipated victories have decorated this picture, let us view it through the medium of diſpaſſionate truth. The Iſthmus of Suez is loomed to be the boundary of this vaunted expedition on that ſide, until Egypt ſhall poſſeſs ſhipping in the Red Sea, of tonnage equal to the tranſportation of ſuch an army, and manned with ſeamen, ſkilful enough to navigate the Indian ocean! The deſpicable craft that frequent her ports, if we except a few annual ſhips from the Britiſh ſettlements in India, being either undecked or unmanageable, framed merely to thread the ſhallows on the Arabian coaſt, and unable to explore the open ſea. And even with ample means of this nature in his hands, the enterprize muſt be carried *coup de main*, before the Government of Bombay could be apprized of the danger, or ſend her marine, competent, without his Majeſty's ſhips, to intercept and deſtroy the largeſt tranſports—to the ſtraits of Babelmandel. If, on the other hand, it could be judged poſſible for the iſles of France, or ports of Tippoo Sultan, to furniſh ſufficient tonnage for the purpoſe, and to thoſe in the ſecret ſuch an idea is abſurd—what would be the reſult? The preparations for ſuch an enterprize could not be concealed from the vigilance of the Britiſh commanders; and from a fleet of twelve ſail of the line, and as many frigates, that are ſtationed between the Cape of Good Hope and the Ganges, there is little doubt but an adequate force would be detached, to counteract the deſigns of the enemy; and this is on the ſuppoſition that timely intelligence could not be ſent by land or ſea of the impending danger. In either caſe this poſition muſt be eſtabliſhed, that while Great Britain is maſter of the ſea, an invaſion of India, by way of Suez, is phyſically out of the queſtion.

"As we have diſpoſed of the firſt route, and, we truſt, to the ſatisfaction of our readers, let us proceed to the ſecond, which, to my idea, is to the port of Scanderoon, and by Aleppo and the Great Deſert, to the gulf of Perſia. I cannot deny that an eaſier road preſents itſelf, by the Little Deſert and the Tygris; but when I know, from experience, that boats could not be procured at Bagdat for the conveyance of a hundredth part of his immenſe army to Buſrah, I would not willingly betray the ardour of Buonaparte into the labyrinth which his advocates have prepared for him.

"To this route far ſtronger objections may be produced, than to that by Egypt. Without its aquatic advantages, it is pregnant with every difficulty and danger, that a progreſs through deſart lands and hoſtile tribes is likely to entail. Travellers are accuſtomed to paſs theſe ſolitudes in caravans, where great attention is paid to the proportioning the journies to the quantity of water at the halting places. The probable bane of this army would be thirſt, which could not be extinguiſhed. For, allowing that the Arab tribes fled at its approach, that the French conqueror and the *Samiel* were held equally deſtructive to life, what chance would his followers have to eſcape the perils of the waſte, when the wells at the various ſtages would not ſuffice to ſupply a draught to each ſoldier, much leſs to replenish his ſkins for the ſucceeding day? But as it is fair, and not hazardous, to make conceſſions on this ſubject, let us admit of their paſſing the Deſert in ſafety, and at the end of three months—which, conſidering a diſtance of 1000 miles, could not be traverſed on ſuch a ſoil, and in ſuch a climate, in leſs time, rendering themſelves maſters of Buſrah, which could not reſiſt them. This invincible army muſt here find a barrier to its progreſs! The mountainous coaſt of Perſia preſents an inſurmountable tract of near 2000 miles to the Ganges; and though the obſtacles which the want of tranſports occaſioned at Suez recur not to the ſame extent, at the more frequented port of Buſrah, to defeat the enterprize, the greater length of journey, the time afforded to betray it, and the vicinity of the Bombay marine to block up the Gulf of Perſia, turn the ſcale conſiderably in favour of the former route.

"It might, however, prove a ſalve to the judgment of Buonaparte's admirers, that, if he failed in this route, his diſappointment would be countenanced by that of two celebrated characters of antiquity; Craſſus the triumvir made but a ſhort progreſs into Meſopotamia at the head of

the Roman legions, when he was defeated and put to death by the Parthians. The Emperor Julian, with the advantage of a fleet of Gallies pervading the Desert, which

"—— saw the hero pass in warlike pride,
While hostile navies swell'd Euphrates' tide,"

was destined to meet as calamitous a fate nearly on the borders of Persia! We would not wish to deprive them of such a consolation. The fact only serves to confirm the difficulty of an enterprise, where, in their very outset, the Roman eagles were arrested on the wing.

"It now remains for us to trace the last, and, if his genius be such as the world conceives, the very road, which would be preferred by Buonaparte, were he bent on the undertaking which is the subject of this enquiry. I mean, Alexander's route from Phœnicia to the Indus. The laurel of Ammon, in his own conceit, would be admirably suited to the Corsican's brow; and, however his ambition might be wounded by the event, there is no common satisfaction in the emulation, that impels to great actions, and grasps at immortality.

"The march of Alexander the Great to overturn the Persian empire is too familiar to the reader to require elucidation. The outlines have been given us by Plutarch, and the accurate Historian of the Macedonian Hero has filled up the sketch. Thus far, however, it is necessary to observe, to account for the comparative facility with which he transported his army across the Desert which lies between Phœnicia and the Euphrates, to what he would have experienced in modern times. A signal revolution must have happened in the face of that country, which contained the city of Palmyra, and, under the heroic Zenobia, bid defiance to the Roman power; a country that is at present depopulated and waste: and unable to afford sustenance or shelter to the wandering tribes of Arabs that infest it.

"As we have granted so much to the adventurer of three centuries in the former case, it would be ungenerous to debar them of the same indulgence in the present. We mean not therefore to dispute the good fortune of Alexander's successor; and will admit, that with equal success he may plant his standard on the banks of the Indus. The Euphrates and the Tigris shall be passed; the Persian territories overrun, and another Porus submit to the influence of the iron-coloured face! Is this exploit to be the end of his difficulties; the goal of his enterprise? A region, of nearly twice the extent of what he had already traversed, would present itself to the ardour of Buonaparte; and warlike nations, to whom his victories and country are alike unknown—the Afghans, the Seiks, and other independent hordes, who occupy the immense interval, would cause no harass his march, cut off his provisions, and intercept his retreat! Should a fragment of his numbers be fortunate enough to reach the Ganges, the navigation and banks of that river would turn out to be in the possession of the English, almost from the imperial city of Delhi to the bay of Bengal. 'But his direction is to the Peninsula—all this ardour of enterprize, this waste of the human species, has been exercised to effect a junction with the tyrant of Mysore! with Tippoo Sultaun, whose territories lie still at the distance of a thousand miles!' Lucky delusion! that would divert the efforts of the implacable foe of Great Britain to his own destruction—Happy ambition; that would lead Buonaparte to exhaust the resources, and break the spirit of his nation, in fruitless undertakings, and visionary conquests, when he might have continued formidable in his proper sphere; and neither incurred the danger of combating the numerous forces of the Mahratta states, nor sinking under a policy that holds the balance of power in Indostan!

"In this statement of the various obstacles and multiplied perils, which interpose between the outset and attainment of this expedition, I have hitherto purposely over-looked the impregnant forts, and the formidable armies of the East India Company, who guard, with jealous care, the reputation of the British empire in the East. An army, which consists of 120,000 disciplined men, Europeans and natives; who, under the military talents of a Cornwallis, humbled the pride and circumscribed the power of the greatest warrior of Indostan, Tippoo Sultan; and with equal facility, would defeat the mad designs, and punish the perfidy of his boasted allies, the French republicans, with Buonaparte at their head. When it is further considered, that such an alliance promises neither co-operation nor stability—that the Mahometan despot, who betrayed his jealousy of his French coadjutors and drove them, with ignominy, from his camp at Mangalore in the year 1783*, can neither enter with cordiality into the views, nor countenance the irruption of 40,000 republicans into India, we may conclude, with the elegant satirist, that Buonaparte's expedition, whatever form it may assume, would be similar to that of Charles XII. into Russia,

"And *leave* a name, at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral, or adorn a tale."

The latest accounts from Constantinople give a very unfavourable issue to this boasted Invasion.

* Something like this has just happened in the Nizam's army. EDIT.

121. *Letters on Subjects of Importance to the Happiness of young Females, addressed by a Governess to her Pupils, chiefly while they were under her immediate Tuition: To which is added, a few practical Lessons on the Improprieties of Language, and Errors of Pronunciation, which frequently occur in common Conversation. By* Helena Wells.

THESE letters are addressed by a governess to her pupils, on whose minds she strenuously endeavours to impress the sacred duties of religion, as the primary source of every felicity. The zeal which this fair Authoress has manifested in the cause of Virtue, both in her "Step-mother" (LXVIII. p. 516) and the work before us, we trust, will have due influence with those who may be tempted to peruse these publications; and we earnestly recommend the Letters to the attention of young Females.

122. Gil Blas *corrigé*; *ou, Histoire de* Gil Blas *de* Santillane, *par M.* Le Sage. *Dont on a retranché les Expressions & Passages contraires à la Décence, à la Religion, & aux Mœurs, & à laquelle on a ajouté un recueil de Traits brillans des plus célebres Poëtes* François. *Par* J. N. Osmond.

THOUGH there have been various editions of this celebrated novel, yet we must express our satisfaction at seeing one that may be perused without the slightest offence to delicacy. By M Osmond every coarse exceptionable passage is expunged; whilst the admirable wit and humour with which the story abounds is preserved in its original force.

123. Leonidas, *a Poem, by* Richard Glover, *adorned with Plates. The Sixth Edition. Two Volumes.*

THE present dearth of genius and originality is attempted to be supplied with *splendid* editions of former writers. The poem before us is elegantly printed by Bensley; and decorated with plates designed by Hamilton, Stothard, and Burney, in which design is still capable of improvement. The Life of Glover, prefixed, is abridged from that by Dr. Anderson, in the British Poets.

124. *The Rape of the Lock, an Heroi-comic Poem, by* A. Pope. *Adorned with Plates.*

The preceding observations apply to this edition; but Stothard has mistaken Sylphs for full-grown Cupids. Perhaps none could express such aërial beings, if expressible, as Fuseli.

Mr. Du Roveray, of Great St. Helen's, is the editor of these two publications.

125. *Reflexions on the Propriety* [*Impropriety*] *of performing the* Cæsarean *Operation. To which are added, Observations on Cancer, and Experiments on the supposed Origin of the Cow-Pox. By* W. Simmons, *Member of the Corporation of Surgeons in* London, *and senior Surgeon to the* Manchester *Infirmary.* (*See p.* 380.)

WE insert this to shew the fallibility of new discoveries, by experiments on the supposed origin of the Cow-pox. Mr. Simmons inoculated three children and three cows with the discharge from a horse affected with the grease; but it produced no other effects, either on the children or the cows, than would have been occasioned by a scratch with a clean lancet. He then inoculated the children with variolous matter in the neighbourhood of the former incisions. They all took the small-pox, and passed through the disease favourably. At the same time, he says, he inoculated two cows in the teats with variolous matter; but it occasioned no inflammation or disease in the animals. He thence rationally concludes there is no affinity between the variolous matter and the discharge from the greasy heels of a horse. The author observes, that in Cheshire, a great dairy country, and where men are employed in milking the cows, they have no knowledge of the Cow-pox. Dr. Pearson had gone a great way in detecting the fallacy; but Mr. S. has completed the refutation.

126. *The Secrets of the* English *Bastile disclosed; to which is added, a Copy of the Rules and Orders by which the whole System is regulated. By a* Middlesex *Magistrate.*

THE foolish and unjust objections to Clerkenwell Bridewell, and the endeavour to annex to it an odious and unpopular name, are completely done away by this publication. There is rather an excess of lenity than of severity. The prisoners confined on suspicion of treasonable practices "have proved the most turbulent, refractory, and ungovernable, of any persons within these walls." To what is this to be ascribed, but to that diabolical spirit which actuates disappointed unprincipled minds, whose aim is to overturn every thing that would set bounds to their

their ſchemes and innovations? The debate in the Houſe of Commons, May 21. on the viſitation reſpecting the priſon in Cold-bath-fields, would form an excellent Supplement to this publication.

127. *Extracts from a Letter of Dr.* Zimmerman, *Phyſician to his* Britannic *Majeſty at* Hanover, *on the Order of the* Illuminati. *To which are added, Obſervations by the Editor.*

THIS little publication confirms all that Barruel and Robiſon have written on the ſubject. It may be received as an axiom, that "Illuminatiſm is the theory of Jacobiniſm; and the tranſactions in France are only that theory reduced to practice."

128. *A Letter to the Right Hon. Earl* Cholmondeley *on the Civil Policy of the Antients. By the Rev. Dr.* Clarke, *Secretary for the Library, and Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales. *To which is prefixed, an Enumeration of the Confiſcation, &c. of the* French *Nation, extracted from efficient Documents, tranſlated from the* German.

MR. C. ably contraſts the principles of antient civil policy, which was that of preſervation and improvement of government, with that of modern France, which is deſtruction and plunder. Not to enter into the different calculations for different ſtates, the *total loſs* of Europe in money, goods, and territory, is eſtimated at 42 293 934 347 livres, or 1,691,757 374l. ſterling.

129. *Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the Houſe of Commons, to whom the ſeveral Papers referred to in his Majeſty's Meſſage of Jan 22. 1799, and which were preſented ſealed up, to the Houſe, by Mr. Secretary* Dundas, *on the 23d of the ſaid Month, by his Majeſty's Command, were referred and who were directed to examine the Matters thereof, and report the ſame, as they ſhall appear to them, to the Houſe. Ordered to be printed,* March 15, 1799.

THIS Report contains an uniform hiſtory of the progreſs made by that ſpecies of ſedition which commenced its machinations when French principles began to be inſinuated into this kingdom; comprehending an hiſtory of the ſocieties of United Iriſhmen, the Correſponding Society, the Society of United Scotchmen, and that of United Britons, with a ſhort notice of a ſociety, lately formed at Hamburgh and Altona, under the name of the "Philanthropic Society," inſtituted for the ſimilar purpoſe of ſpreading ſedition in Great Britain and Ireland, and other places. The proceedings, views, and effects, of all theſe ſocieties are, in this very intereſting Report, brought forward in a way that ſhews their connection and co-operation in one uniform plan of miſchief more diſtinctly than has yet been ſeen. The United Iriſhmen began their combination in 1791; and to them, it now appears, the mutiny on board the fleet owes its origin; and part of their plan was to take the ſhips into ſome French port, to be employed againſt the king's forces in Ireland. All the Iriſhmen, to the number of 42, concerned in the uniting on-board the Glory, preſented an addreſs to Capt. Brine, in which they called God to witneſs, "whoſe awful name we would not take in vain," that they knew of no conſpiracy or uniting aſſembly on-board that ſhip, and expreſſed the ſincereſt loyalty to the king, and attachment to their officers; yet was this moſt ſolemn declaration drawn up as a diſguiſe. Falſe pretence and impoſture have all along been the cover under which theſe ſocieties have acted. Parliamentary reform, univerſal ſuffrage, and annual parliaments, have been the cry in this kingdom; Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform have been the maſk in Ireland; and the main deſign has been urged on by falſehood and impoſition, in various ſhapes and of different complexions; but this piece of prevarication with the Almighty exceeds all that went before it. The Report concludes with ſome reflections on the nature, extent, and conſequences, of theſe ſeditious ſocieties, and on the probable modes of counteracting their dangerous attempts. We are happy to ſee an intimation that ſome legiſlative regulations may be deviſed for ſuppreſſing altogether ſuch ſecret meetings as can be held for no purpoſe but that of miſchief.

"Your Committee have ſeen with ſatisfaction the powers which, in conformity to the antient practice and true principles of the Conſtitution, have from time to time, as the urgency required, been confided to his Majeſty's Government; and they feel it their duty particularly to remark, that the power of arreſting and detaining ſuſpected perſons (a remedy ſo conſtantly reſorted to by our anceſtors in all caſes of temporary and extraordinary danger) has, under the preſent new and unprecedented circumſtances, been found particularly efficient. It has greatly inter-

rupted and impeded the correſpondence with the enemy, and has checked, from time to time, the progreſs and communication of ſedition and treaſon at home. But, from particular circumſtances which have come under the obſervation of your Committee in the courſe of their enquiry, they feel it their duty to remark, that the good effects of this meaſure would be rendered more complete, and the public tranquillity better ſecured, if the *leading perſons who have been, or may be hereafter, detained on ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices, ſhall hereafter be kept in cuſtody in places ſufficiently diſtant from the metropolis.*

"The whole of the ſecret information which has been laid before your Committee, has ſtrongly confirmed them in their opinion of the neceſſity of confiding theſe extraordinary powers to his Majeſty's Government; and the very circumſtances which created this neceſſity, and which continue at this time to operate more powerfully than ever, have rendered it their peculiar duty to abſtain from diſcloſing, in its full extent, the particular information, of which they have ſtated to the Houſe the general reſult, and on which their judgement is founded; but they truſt that they have laid before the Houſe ſufficient grounds to juſtify their perſuaſion, that the multiplied and various attempts, by which the enemies to their country carry on their dangerous conſpiracies, can only be defeated by a correſponding vigilance on the part of Government, and by the exerciſe of ſuch additional powers as may, from time to time, be intruſted to it by parliament, and may be beſt adapted to the peculiar exigency of the moment. And, although your Committee do not think it any part of their province to ſuggeſt particular meaſures, the conſideration of which muſt be left to the wiſdom of parliament, they cannot forbear particularly and earneſtly preſſing their unanimous opinion, that the ſyſtem of ſecret ſocieties, the eſtabliſhment of which has, in other countries, uniformly preceded the aggreſſion of France, and, by facilitating the progreſs of her principles, has prepared the way for her arms, cannot be ſuffered to exiſt in theſe kingdoms, compatibly with the ſafety of their Government and Conſtitution, and with their ſecurity againſt foreign force and domeſtic treaſon.

"Your Committee have great ſatisfaction in adding that, if this growing and formidable evil can be effectually repreſſed, and if the ſame ſyſtem of vigilance and precaution, which has been ſucceſsfully adopted for ſome years paſt, is adhered to, there is every reaſon to look forward with confidence to the ultimate diſappointment and defeat of the projects which have been ſo long purſued by our foreign and domeſtic enemies. Impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings enjoyed under our happy Conſtitution, which diſtinguiſh this country from every nation in Europe, all ranks and conditions of ſociety have ſhewn their determination to preſerve thoſe bleſſings entire, and have ſtood forward with a becoming ardour and alacrity in their defence. While this laudable ſpirit continues to pervade every part of the kingdom, and while the wiſdom of the legiſlature encourages and directs its exertions for the public ſafety, your Committee entertain a full conviction that the religion, the laws, and the conſtitution, of Great Britain, and with them the intereſts and happineſs of all claſſes of his Majeſty's ſubjects, will, in the midſt of ſurrounding danger and calamity, and in ſpite of every machination at home or abroad, reſt under the protection of Divine Providence, on the ſureſt baſis, ſecured by the energy and firmneſs of the Government, and by the courage, the patriotiſm, and the virtue, of the nation." (p. 36.)

130. *The Elements of the* Latin *Tongue, with all the Rules in* Engliſh, *for the more ready Improvement of Youth. By the Rev.* Robert Armſtrong.

THIS is a very uſeful work, well adapted for the improvement of youth in the Latin tongue. The proſody is far more extenſive than in any other grammar of the kind.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CONSTANT READER aſks, whether it might not be of uſe, for preventing accidents by cloaths catching fire, if a ſubſcription were raiſed for giving premiums for the beſt treatiſes or eſſays on the moſt effectual (and likely to be adopted) means of *preventing* ſuch misfortunes, and for *ſtopping the progreſs* of the flames? Perhaps a permanent ſociety, for the *prevention of accidents by fire* in general, might be inſtituted.

BIOGRAPHICUS requeſts the favour of any gentleman, reſiding at or near Norwood, in Middleſex, to communicate the epitaph on Nathan Wright, eſq. noticed by Mr. Lyſons, in his vol. III. p. 324; and aſks, when Mr. William Wrighte, who was recorder of Leiceſter, died?

We recommend ACADEMICUS, of Aſhton, to aſk Mr. HAY, of Dukenfield, the queſtion he puts to us.

TO SCIOLUS we ſhall duly attend; *length*, not *objection*, has delayed.

A reſpectable correſpondent ſomewhat too haſtily ſays, "we have cloſed the matter of the *Sunday ſchools* in a manner in which it ought *not* to have been *cloſed*, if *they* ſtill continue; and that, if they do ſtill continue by means of our *Magazine ſilence*, he ſhall account it an affront!"

The favours of D. D. and Mr. J. HORNSEY are received, and ſhall be uſed.

Mrs. BERKELEY in our next; with HINCKLEHENSIS, &c. &c.

LANES

LINES SPOKEN AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND, AT FREEMASONS' TAVERN, MAY 2, 1799.

WRITTEN BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ.

THE war-worn ſoldier, when his limbs no more [bore,
Can bear the glorious toils that once they
Whether unnerv'd by the cold hand of Time,
By painful marching, or unhealthy clime,
If icy Poverty has ruthleſs ſhed
Her torpid influence o'er his languid head,
Finds from his Country's care a tranquil ſeat,
From Penury and Pain a bleſt retreat;
And Albion boaſts with pride, ſhe ne'er neglects [proteſts.
The gallant Warrior, who her ſhores
Glorious and generous care!—the applauding Muſe
The Hero with her nobleſt ſtrains purſues.
Yet ſhall not they, who, friends to human kind, [mind,
Spread Truth's immortal Ægis o'er the
To Error's force their dauntleſs breaſts oppoſe, [foes,
And ſcatter wide their Country's deadlieſt
Prevent the dark aſſaſſin's treacherous wound, [ground;
Or doſh the poiſoner's chalice to the
Say, ſhall not theſe, from grateful wealth and power,
Enjoy of patronage the genial ſhower?
Yes!—Britain's ſons, to injur'd merit kind, [kind.
Will aid the ſacred bands who guard man-
Not theirs the meed, by worldly arts to raiſe
The ſplendid fortunes that the venal praiſe.
To fight in Virtue's cauſe their proudeſt aim;
The ſole reward they ſeek, a virtuous fame;
Or round their brows the tuneful Muſe diſplays [bays;
Her green, but fruitleſs, wreath of barren
Or from Matheſis' lines their minds produce,
Frames of mechanic ſkill and general uſe;
Or, while their cares Earth's ſecret ſtores unfold, [gold.
They ſearch the mine without a wiſh for
Though poor themſelves, they ſow with liberal hand [land;
The ſeeds of Plenty through a ſmiling
Their ſubſtance waſted, and deſtroy'd their health, [Wealth;
To curb Diſeaſe, and point the means of
Or, with a purer zeal, on mortal ſight
Pour the ſtrong radiance of religious light;
And trace the path by Saints and Martyrs trod, [God.
Through Nature's wonders up to Nature's
To ſnatch ſuch breaſts from penury and ſhame,
Is ſolid virtue, and unblemiſh'd fame;
Such fame, ſuch virtue, yours—ſuch as ſhall ſtand,
Not in a ſingle age, or ſingle land.
But Glory's voice, in every varied clime,
Through every volume of recording time;
Wherever Truth ſhall ſoar with eagle wings,
Wherever Science teach, or Poeſy ſing,
Shall bid to you the eternal Paean riſe,
Who ſhield from want and woe the Good and Wiſe.

AN ADDRESS TO THE COMPANY ASSEMBLED AT FREEMASONS' HALL, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITERARY FUND, MAY 2, 1799.

WRITTEN AND SPOKEN BY WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, ESQ.

IS there a ſight the heart can hold more dear,
Than what Humanity contemplates here?
Pure the delight that animates the breaſt,
To ſee you throng to ſuccour the diſtreſs'd.
Manes of Butler, Otway, Dryden, riſe!
Behold an object grateful to your eyes;
England, at laſt atoning for her crime—
England, that ſtarv'd the witty and ſublime,
With contrite feeling opes her ample ſtore,
And bids the Sons of Genius ſtarve no more.
'Tis ſaid, that ſome to Poeſy are foes,
And think that Literature engenders woes:
Such would bring back a barb'rous age again;
For none but Vandals perſecute the pen!
Though ſome profane the Muſe's gift divine,
And bow at Avarice' or Ambition's ſhrine;
Though ſome illiberal Satire's pen employ,
And mingle hemlock in the cup of joy;
Pierce the receſſes of domeſtic life,
Expoſe the huſband, or defame the wife;
The tale of ſcandal bring to public eye,
And in ſmooth numbers circulate the lie—
The Muſe's happier office is, to prove
The bond of Friendſhip, and the lamp of Love;
To harmonize the paſſions of the Mind,
To pleaſe, inſtruct, and meliorate Mankind.
By her the ſelfiſh feelings are ſuppreſs'd,
And ſocial virtues kindle in the breaſt;
She points to Nature's wiſe and gen'rous plan, [man;
And ſhews how ſtrongly man depends on
This ſacred truth the thatch-roof'd Peaſant owns, [thrones!
And ermin'd Monarchs feel it on their
A loyal zeal for Freedom ſhe inſpires,
And nerves to energy the Patriot's fires—
Is there a man ſo baſe, ſo loſt to ſhame,
Who does not venerate the Patriot's name!
Not the proud leader of a ſervile crew,
Who grind the many, to enrich the few;
But he who, active in his Country's cauſe,
Aſſerts her liberties, maintains her laws;
Whoſe upright mind purſues no private end, [friend!
At once the Monarch's, and the People's

Wi-

Who ſtems Oppreſſion, which much oft'ner ſprings [Kings;
From Tyrant Factions than from Tyrant
Arms for his Sovereign, or his ſtandard flies; [dies;
For Freedom conquers, or for Freedom
Not for that Fiend, deteſted by the good,
That bath'd unhappy France with kindred blood;
That bruteliz'd a Nation once humane,
Whoſe fire is Diſcord, and whoſe offſpring Pain! [ſhed,
That drinks the tears deſpairing orphans
Tortures the living, and inſults the dead!
That leads from crime to crime, from bad to worſe,
The Prince's tyrant, and the People's curſe!
Which, like a torrent burſting ev'ry mound,
Deſtroys the harveſt, deſolates the ground;
Saps the foundation of the loftieſt tow'r,
And whelms the work of ages in an hour!
This Gallic Daemon, hated by the wiſe,
Shuns the keen ſearching of the Patriot's eyes:
'Tis not for her his country's foes he braves,
In burning climes, or on the ſtormy waves;
But for that Freedom, native of our ſoil,
That dignifies command, and ſweetens toil!
Whoſe graceful form, unbent by time, appears, [years!
Blooming as youth, though ſanctified by
For Britiſh Liberty—that draws the line,
'Twixt wild Democracy, and Right Divine; [maintains,
With equal zeal the Monarch's power
And guards the Subject from deſpotic chains: [air,
The ſlave who once imbibes the Engliſh
Freed from his fetters, owns the Goddeſs there! [thunder ſpoke,
Where Heaven theſe words, in voice of
The Tree of Freedom is the Britiſh Oak!

Excuſe the warmth with which my Muſe expreſs'd
The ſubject neareſt, deareſt to my breaſt;
But, when the foes of earth and heaven conſpire,
To deſolate the world with ſword, and fire,
Each honeſt man 's a patriot at the heart,
And burns to take his King's and Country's part.

When Time has ſwept the preſent race away,
And friends to Science celebrate this day;
Remembrance ſhall with more than pleaſure name
And give your liberal patronage to Fame—
To rival Genius—mutual Envy paſt—
Succeeding ages ſhall be juſt at laſt;
And He, who firſt this noble fabric rais'd,
Shall with no common gratitude be prais'd:
Time, that deſtroys the Hero's trophied buſt,
Shall ſpare the bay that bloſſoms o'er his duſt.

ODE FOR THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE LITERARY FUND, MAY 2, 1799.

BY WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, ESQ.

I. 1.

'TWAS on a lonely cliff, whoſe height
O'erlooks the hoſtile Gallic ſhore,
The Muſe reclin'd, from mortal ſight
To hide her grief, her wrongs deplore.
Her downcaſt eye, her faultering tongue,
Her lute neglected, and her lyre unſtrung,
Mark'd the deep anguiſh of her mind,
While thus, with ſighs, ſhe mourn'd the miſeries of mankind.

I. 2.

"Ah! whither are Life's ſweeteſt charms,
Taſte, Truth, and Genius, whither fled?
Where, 'midſt the horrid din of arms,
Shall Science rear her drooping head?
Lo, Anarchy pours forth her hands
O'er trembling Europe's deſolated lands!
Inſatiate Slaughter ſweeps the plains,
While Rapine ſhouts applauſe, and dire Oppreſſion reigns!

I. 3.

"Shall my degenerate ſons their triumphs hail?
Soothe the barbarian ſpoiler's pride?
Or, borne on Fortune's ſwelling tide,
With votive incenſe woo her fav'ring gale?
No: rather let th' Aonian choir
To drear Oblivion's ſhade retire,
There tune, unheard, the penſive lay,
Than, loſt to honour, dead to ſhame,
Exalt each baſe Uſurper's name,
Or bow to proſperous Vice, and own her lawleſs ſway."

II. 1.

She ceas'd; when, through the gloom of Night,
A voice the ſorrowing Goddeſs chear'd,
And, circled with a blaze of light,
Britannia's awful form appear'd!
"Ariſe!" ſhe cry'd: "Thy gentle train,
By truth inſpir'd, ſhall breathe a nobler ſtrain:
Her voice ſhall bid their patriot lays
Record their Country's fame, and conſecrate her praiſe."

II. 2.

"Mark, whereſoe'er my banner waves,
Where'er my thunders rend the ſky,
What nations bleſs the power that ſaves,
That ſaves benign in Victory!
Ye Seas that lave the Gallic coaſt!
Ye Shores that ſaw Batavia's vanquiſh'd hoſt!
Ye Ports that hide the ſhame of Spain!
Own, though reluctant, own my triumph on the Main.

II. 3.

"But, oh! what glories grac'd my favour'd Iſle,
When Fame to her exulting ſhore,
High puis'd on eagle pinions, bore

The

The deeds that ſtruck with dread th' aſtoniſh'd Nile?
When, fir'd by Hope, my gallant hand,
'Midſt Egypt's rocks and faithleſs ſtrand,
Each danger hail'd with proud acclaim;
When, fix'd to conquer or expire,
Through hoſtile fleets, through raging fire,
My generous Hero preſs'd and rais'd a deathleſs name.

III. 1.

"Yet, Muſe, awhile forego the fight
Of ruthleſs War, enſanguin'd ſtrife:
Behold, with calm and pure delight,
The ſocial Charities of life!
See my lov'd Sons tranſported join
In deeds that lift the mortal to divine!
See heavenly Sympathy appear,
Redreſs the Orphan's wrong, and dry the Widow's tear.

III. 2.

"What bitter anguiſh, heartfelt pains,
Oft pierce his bright diſtinguiſh'd mind,
Whoſe genius wak'd thy heaven-born ſtrains,
Whoſe liberal taſte inform'd mankind!
That mind, which Hope, with tranſient ſmile,
Lur'd to betray, and flatter'd to beguile,
Oppreſs'd by Want, o'erwhelm'd by Care, [Deſpair.
Finds Death its ſureſt friend, its only gueſt,

III. 3.

"Oh, then, while generous tranſports thrill the ſoul,
Let ſweet Benevolence inſpire
The feſtive ſong, attune the lyre,
And brightly ſparkle in the flowing bowl!
Let Harmony with Mirth unite,
While Learning's vot'ries ſeek delight
In pleaſures temperately gay!
All hearts in Pity's ſacred cauſe,
Shall greet their Lays with fond applauſe,
And each revolving year renew his feſtal day."

N. B. The laſt ſtanza was ſet to muſic as a glee, by Mr. Samuel Weſley; and ſung after the recitation.

AN ODE, BY MR. TEW,
PERFORMED AT THE FEAST OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY, ON THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1799.
The Muſic by DR. ARNOLD.

Chorus

MOURN, ye afflicted Children, mourn;
And, as ye bend o'er Sorrow's urn,
Let Life's illuſive dream
Be made the mournful theme;
To ſofteſt notes of woe attune the lay:
What tho' the morning bright,
Be gilt with orient light,
The ſmiling dawn is ſoon o'ercaſt;
Quick as the fading meteor paſt,
The promiſe of the day.

AIR.

1.

See Life's fairy colours glow;
Faint, and fainter ſtill, the ſhade,
To Pleaſure's ſons, the mirror ſhew;
Haſte to fix them ere they fade.

2.

Sharp the anguiſh, keen their woe,
On whom no Summer's ſun has ſmil'd;
Whoſe griefs in conſtant tenor flow;
Whoſe ſorrow Hope has ne'er beguil'd!
More hapleſs they for joys who grieve,
That only in remembrance live;
By Fortune's early ſmiles careſt,
Can they forget, who once were bleſt?

DUET.

Soft Pity, drop thy tear
On ſuffering Virtue's bier;
O! ſoo'th the troubled breaſt;
And, ere Affliction's cup run o'er,
Into the ſorrowing boſom pour
The balm of peace and reſt.

CHORUS.

Lift up your heads, your help is nigh,
You ſeek no diſtant Deity;
She comes, in brighteſt veſt array'd,
She comes, Religion's cauſe to aid:
Sweet Charity! who can impart,
The liberal hand, the open heart:
The preſent Deity confeſs,
Who gives the will, the power to bleſs.

AIR.

See Virtue's ſons, a choſen band,
Here around her Altar ſtand;
See the accepted incenſe riſe,
From cenſer pure to meet the ſkies!
Sweet, as when from th' Eternal Throne
Its fragrance drew a bleſſing down.

DUET AND CHORUS.

Hail lovely Power, to whom 'tis given,
To make this Earth reſemble Heaven;
Give the friendly heart to prove,
The earneſt of its bliſs above!
Here in the boſom of the good,
O! fix thy bleſt abode,
And make them ſtill thy care,
'Till, rais'd to brighter ſcenes above,
They ſeek with thee the realms of Love,
To dwell for ever there!
HALLELUJAH—AMEN.

THE FIRST EDITION OF TASKER'S ODE TO THE WARLIKE GENIUS OF GREAT BRITAIN,
As publiſhed in the year 1778.
(Continued from p. 327*)*

Stanza XVI.

(This ſtanza celebrates the ſeveral encampments at St. Edmundſbury, Warley-common, and Winchester, in the year above-mentioned.)

GENIUS of Britain! view well-pleas'd
The mighty force thy pow'r hath rais'd;
Where

Where fainted Edmund ſleeps,
(While o'er his tomb Oblivion creeps),
On the neighbouring martial land *,
See Savile lead th' Eboric band †.
Hark! whence the martial ſhouts ariſe,
To Warley's tented field turn thou thine ardent eyes,
Where the thundering cannons ‡ make
The ſturdieſt oaks of Brentwood ſhake!
Look down once more—behold again!
On fam'd Wintonia's § chalky plain,
Where yonder royal || ruin lies,
And Gothic towers obſcurely riſe,
Where plenty ſmiles 'mid waving corn,
On fruitful meads luxuriant crops are borne, [adorn.
And fleecy flocks the neighbouring hills
Behold! conſpicuous in the line,
Where Dorſet, Rivers, Berkeley, Paget, ſhine!
Where ſquadrons move in armour bright;
With mingled beauties pleaſe thy ſight,
A various proſpect, wide and far,
Riches of peace and images of war!

(To be continued.)

SENT, WITH A POCKET GLOBE, TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN GOING ON-BOARD THE AMETHYST MAN-OF-WAR.

TO England ere you bid adieu,
My friend and ſailor, gallant Hugh,
Proud to exchange, at Honour's call,
Your cricket for a cannon-ball,
This globe accept—ſo like, we know,
One whirl'd ſix thouſand years ago,
By Him whoſe fiat rules the tide,
And bids our fleets in triumph ride!
Who ſmote the French by valiant Howe,
And crown'd with laurel Duncan's brow,
Bade Jervis Spain's armada foil,
Bade Nelſon thunder at the Nile,
Bade England humble Gallic pride,
That ſcatters blood and ruin wide.

On this ſmall Globe, exulting, ſee
Great Britain in epitome;
Britain, our conſequential ſpeck,
Whoſe ſailors keep the world in check;
They, who to ſhores of Iceland roam,
In either India are at home.
Learn, here, to ſtudy daring Drake,
There Raleigh voyaged, here fought Blake;
Contemplate Cooke's eventful ſtory,
Or follow Anſon's path to glory;
See Rodney, deck'd with flags, advance
From vanquiſh'd Holland, Spain, and France!
But vain the taſk to number o'er
Theſe heroes of the Britiſh ſhore.

And, O my Nameſake! whilſt you burn
To fight and triumph in your turn,
Let moſteſt Honour be your guide,
Your Pole-ſtar, through the dangerous tide;
Then, when the trump of war ſhall blow,
And George commands to blaſt the foe,
Like Norman Hugo *, Ridware's lord,
With ſtern defiance draw your ſword;
Like croſs-legged Henry †, point your rage
Where Infidels the battle wage;
Like fam'd ſir Robert ‡, win renown
In cauſe of Country, King, and Crown;
With brave Sir Bertin § bravely vie;
They knew to conquer, or to die!
The battle gain'd—ſafe, amidſt cannons roar, [ſhore,
In the proud Amethyſt approach the
There to receive the meed of valour won,
Whilſt parents own, with pride, their gallant ſon.

H. M. C.

ON THE NATIVE VALE OF THE AUTHOR.

LOV'D Vale! which firſt produc'd me to the light, [flood unite,
Where Derwent's ſtreams with Cocker's
On thee Life's dawn beheld me fondly gaze [praiſe:—
When preſent, abſent heard me ſing thy
In thee we view, harmoniouſly combin'd,
Whate'er enraptures, ſoothes, exalts the mind; [gay,
O'er meads with Nature's varied paintings
With flocks enrich'd, floods laid their ſil'very way; [brow
On baſe high rais'd, the Caſtle's || ſtately
Surveys with Gothic pride the lands below;
How lively o'er the plain extended wide,

---

* The camp in the neighbourhood of St. Edmundſbury, in the county of Suffolk.

† The Yorkſhire militia, ſo called from Eboracum, the Roman name for York.

‡ In alluſion to the camp of Warley common, near Brentwood, in the county of Eſſex, remarkable for a fine park of artillery.

§ The antient name of Winchester.

|| The ſhell of a palace built by Charles the Second, on the ruins of an old caſtle, once the ſeat of Saxon kings.

* Hugo Malveyſin, in the reign of Henry the Firſt, whoſe armed effigy remains in Ridware church, Staffordſhire.

† Sir Henry Malveyſin, in the reign of Edward the Firſt, whoſe croſs-legged effigy (ſhewing he was a Croiſader) ſtill remains.

‡ Sir Robert Malveyſie, who ſlew Sir William Handlacre, and was ſlain himſelf, ſoon afterwards, (*ſtans cum rege,*) at the battle of Shrewſbury, in 1403.

§ Sir Bertin Entwyſſell, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars, and was ſlain at St. Albans, on the part of King Henry the Sixth, in 1455. (LXVII. 92.)

|| Cockermouth caſtle. The town of Cockermouth is alluded to in the third line after this.

The

The town, how graceful! overlooks the tide; [high,
The antient bridge! and how, exalted
How lovely Papcaſtle ſalutes the eye!
But come, view next with me the ſilent flood [wood;
Of Derwent, flow emerging from the
Which with dark greens from Hell ſhades his ſtreams, [gleams,
To where again with lively courſe he
Springing enraptur'd, Lady-boat * to gain, [glaſſy plain:
And ſleep in lov'd repoſe on thy ſmooth
Here woods are found, which, if repoſe to; rove, [above,
From woe he giv'n, and think on realms
Would ſurely baniſh each unhallow'd care,
Exalt the ſoul to Heav'n, and fix it there.
Not the retreats of Tuſculum impreſs'd
Calms more unruffled on their conſul's breaſt,
When, weary with forenſic ſtrife, he ſought
The joys ſerene of philoſophic thought;
O'er all this ſcene of being curious ran,
The origin, chief bleſſing, end of man;
Weigh'd each conjecture of the Grecian page,
Of Epicurus, or the Samian ſage,
To wond'ring crowds what Ariſtotle read,
Zeno, or he, unhappy Greece! who bled
Guiltleſs; to whom indulgent Heav'n beſtow'd
One ſingle ray to point the dubious road,
Ere the full orb, o'er Judah's land up-rear'd,
Of truth with light and warmth th' nations cheer'd. [found,
But now, emerging from the gloom pro-
Of woods, ſurvey th' horizon all around;
What forms ſtupendous rear their fronts on high, [the ſky!
Leave the green earth, and ſeem to touch
Monarch of mountains, Skiddaw! firſt appears,
With hoary ſummit, character of years;
On wide-extended baſe, whilſt ages flow,
Secure he hears the furious tempeſts blow;
His head ſublime, erected to the Pole,
Views far beneath the mutt'ring thunders roll.
Second in dignity ſee Graſmere riſe,
Placid and mild his aſpect meets the eyes.
Proceed—a chain of wonders bounds the ſight, [troubled might!
All marks of pow'r divine, and uncon-
Bleſt ſcenes! whilſt Life's red current warms my heart [depart,
Ne'er ſhall your image from this mind
Abſent, for you my daily pray'rs implore
Bleſſings till Time itſelf ſhall be no more.

* A baſon formed by the river of this name. It is ſo called from a ſtory, real or fictitious, which is very current, that two ladies were formerly loſt in a boat here.

TRANSLATION OF THE HYMN OF THE CATHOLIC AND IMPERIAL ARMY OF BELGIUM. (Pp. 239, 327.)

THE day of vengeance, friends, behold,
On our foes is now at hand,
Who, tho' ſtill ſo proud, ſo bold,
Long ſhall not oppreſs our land.
Of ſucceſs by Heaven aſſur'd,
Shall we wretched Belgium ſee
(Her antient glory quite obſcur'd,)
Fall a prey to tyranny?
On Afric's plains behold the tiger
Seize the ſhepherd, fix'd with fear,
Trembling at approaching danger,
Fly before the hunter's ſpear.
To theſe robbers we'll oppoſe
Courage that will never yield,
Till, by the conqueſt of our foes,
Returning Peace ſhall bleſs our field.
Behold! amidſt this cruel band,
The murderers of our friends ſo dear,
See the oppreſſors of our land,
Reeking with their blood appear.
Friends, who feel a holy fury,
Fill with rage each glowing vein,
Serve your God, your Prince, and Glory,
And deſpiſe the impious train.
Theſe new Titans would o'erturn,
In their ſanguinary rage,
Holy altars, Heaven's high throne,
'Tis 'gainſt God their war they wage.
To every danger let us fly,
'Tis Heaven itſelf ſhall be our guide,
Theſe barb'rous homicides ſhall die,
To ſerve our God ſhall be our pride.

ALBINIA.

AN ATTEMPT AT A TRANSLATION OF THE LINES (BY A FRENCH MEDICAL GENTLEMAN) IN THE LAST MONTH'S MAGAZINE, p. 325.

SHAKESPEARE, Milton, Dryden, Pope,
Too long ſhut up in Doctor's ſhop;
To ſee ſuch genius languiſh there,
Methinks would make the Muſes ſtare!
Return and paſs your life (as beſt is)
Beſide the fav'rite of Cœleſtis;
No longer priſoners with me,
Under his laurel's couch—you're free.
Upon my word, your luck is great,
A month to lay in ſuch a ſtate,
'Twixt manna, ſenna, and what not;
No deadly potion to have got.
With grateful voice henceforth addreſs
Kind Fate, and its protection bleſs;
For, not like you, does one in five
From Doctors hands eſcape alive. J. H.

IMPROMPTU, ON THE LEAFLESS SEASON.

SO hard the times, ſo bare, ſo cold,
That Nature ſorrow ſhews;
For, ſtripp'd of all her pride, behold,
Poor Nature naked goes!

ZEPHYRUS.

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE from the LONDON GAZETTES.

April 27. This Gazette contains a minute detail, from the Vienna Gazette of the 10th, of the desperate engagement between the Archduke and Gen. Jourdan, at Stockach, on the 25th ult. The narrative relates a continuance, during several hours, of the alternate successes and active valour of each army, and the ultimate success of the Austrian, as proceeding not more from unceasing exertion than from the ability with which, not only the Archduke, but all the officers under him, profited by every means that occurred during the long continuance of the fight. His Royal Highness speaks in the most animated terms of the gallantry and talents of the Princes de Furstenberg, of Anhalt-Bernberg, who died on the field of battle; as well as of the Prince of Anhalt Cothen, who, perceiving that his cavalry could not act, solicited to be allowed to fight on foot, and led a division to the attack; of the Prince of Furstenberg, who, seeing a favourable opportunity, attacked without waiting for orders; and, in fact, of all the officers and troops, a vast number of the former of whom he particularly names. This Gazette likewise details, from the same high authority, the particulars of the battle of Legnago and Verona on the 26th ult. Gen. Kray, who commanded in chief the Austrian army, bestows the highest encomiums on Gens. Frolich and Lettermann, Marq. Chateller, Cols. Rudt, Abstaltern, Somerivа, Skal, and Zach; Lieut.-Cols. Meacantin and Korher, the first of whom was killed, and the latter wounded; Lieut.-Col. Wierder. The French admit they lost in this action 2000 men, amongst whom were Gens. Vignolles killed, and Delmas wounded. The Austrians took 8 pieces of cannon, 3 howitzers, 32 ammunition waggons, and 1100 prisoners. The battle of Verona began by the French early on the morning of the 26th, whose object was to take that city by surprize, for the purpose of compensating the army, "which, as they had already subsisted 15 days without pay, they should be indemnified with two hours pillage of the city." The French carried, were twice beaten from, and again took, and during the day kept the post of, St. Lucia; they likewise seven times took, and were beaten from, St. Maffino. The battle lasted with unprecedented obstinacy for 18 hours. Gen. Keim, who relates prodigies of valour of his officers and men, was carried wounded off the field. The Austrian loss consisted of 11 officers and 90 men killed; 42 officers and 2675 men wounded. The French at St. Lucia took 1000 men, but during the action lost from 8 to 10,000.

Second Battle of Verona, March 30.

Immediately after the battle of Legnago Gen. Kray lost no time in marching, with the greater part of the army, to Verona. On the 29th, Gen. Victor sent an officer to the commander in chief, to propose to him a truce for 24 hours, in order to carry off the slain, which still remained in the field of battle, and occasioned a dangerous infection. To this proposal Gen. Kray consented, but fixed its duration to the following day at 12 o'clock; but at 10 o'clock the enemy began to attack our advanced posts upon the left bank of the Adige, posted opposite to their front at Pola. The advanced posts were insensibly repulsed; and at the same time the enemy filed off across the mountains near St. Ambrosio, in order to turn Verona. The retreat of the advanced posts, as well as of the battalions of Schriever, of Sordy, and of Pellachech, was already effectuated as far as Parona, when the regiment of Nadasti, the battalions of Weber, Fequelmont, Mercantin & Korher, together with the regiments of cavalry of Lobkowitz Karaczay, and the 7th regiment of hussars, who had been kept in readiness, put themselves in motion, attacked and overcame the enemy in a moment. The attack was made in three columns; of which one was conducted along the Adige; the other upon the chaussée of the Tyrol; the third along the mountains. The attacks were performed with such promptness, that the enemy could not maintain themselves on any side; and we thus reached their bridge, where they had planted, on the opposite bank, a battery of 12 cannon, which obliged us for a moment to suspend our fire; but, after a short pause, the assault of the bridge was ordered. The grenadiers of Korher, Fequelmont, and Weber, immediately carried and destroyed it. The enemy, who had marched over the mountains to turn Verona, found themselves cut off, and were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners. A great number are wandering in the mountains, who will be brought in by degrees. It is remarkable that the enemy, in this expedition, had but one piece of cannon. They must have entertained the hope of surprising and taking Verona by storm. Our loss does not exceed 46 in killed, and 166 in wounded. The enemy have lost 1000 men, and 1112 prisoners. The enemy made this attack with the whole division of Serrurier, and with the half of that of Victor, amounting in the whole to 15,000 men. According to a still more recent account from Gen. Kray, the enemy had, on the 1st of April, made a retrograde movement, which

which induced him to direct the advanced guard, commanded by Count Hohenzollern, and conſiſting of two regiments of cavalry, and five battalions of infantry, to proceed forward as far as Caſtel Nuovo. This advanced guard was ſupported by a diviſion of Gen. Zoppff which had paſſed the Adige, and encamped under Verona. On the 2d of April detachments were ſent to Peſchiera and Villa Franca; and Maj.-Gen. Fuida, of the 5th regiment of huſſars, with two ſquadrons, made 29 officers and 800 privates priſoners at Villa Franca, and took two pieces of cannon, 9 ammunition waggons, and 300 ſmall arms. Several ſhells from two howitzers were thrown into Peſchiera, to alarm the enemy; and on the ſame day (2d April), the general croſſed the Adige with his whole army, and took poſſeſſion of a camp in front of Verona, ſupported on the left by Tombe, and on the right by St. Lucia. The enemy ſtill occupies the ground between the Adige and the Tartaro, towards Legnano; but has ſo entirely concentred the whole ſpace near the Lago de Garda, that the communication with the Tyrol, by the valley of the Adige, is open; and the Count de St. Julen has already advanced from the Tyrol as far as Rivoli, and has ſent patroles as far as Peſchiera. At preſent the enemy appear inclined to croſs the Adige, having with them 40 pontoons. This paſſage may be expected to be attempted near Ronco and Roverchiano; but the commander in chief is prepared againſt every deſign which the enemy may endeavour to effect, in conſequence of our movements forward, and will attack them in front, or with ſtill greater advantage in the rear. Gen. Klenau has patrolled along the river Po as far as Oſtiglia, and has alarmed the whole country. The enemy, who occupied that ſpace with few troops only, has retreated in every direction; and the general, as well as his patroles, were received with acclamations of joy on both ſides of the Po. Gen. Klenau has ſunk, in the Lago Oſcuſo, a ſmall armed veſſel, and another has been dragged on ſhore: ſince which the enemy have ſunk all their veſſels armed with cannon, and have ſent the crews to Ferrara. The French general has propoſed to Gen. Kray to exchange the officers who had been made priſoners on the 26th and 30th. He was anſwered, that he muſt firſt ſend his Majeſty's officers; and then an equal number of French officers, of thoſe whom we had made priſoners, would be returned.

Field Marſhal Bellegarde writes from Schluderns, April 5, that after an obſtinate reſiſtance from the French, near Tauffers, Munſter, &c. he had driven them paſt Cyernez, with the loſs of 3 pieces of cannon, and 300 priſoners, beſides a conſiderable number of killed and wounded; the Auſtrians having likewiſe materially ſuffered. From the report of Field Marſhal Lieut. Kray, of the 4th inſtant, it appears, that the advanced guard of Gen. Count Hohenzollen had taken more than 500 priſoners; and Gen. Count Klenau ſtates, that, being deſirous of attacking, with one company, two gunboats, which were in the Po D'Ariano, and having paſſed the river for that purpoſe, the inhabitants of the iſland of Ariano had ſhewn great ſatisfaction, had taken up arms, ſeized upon the boats, and made 60 Frenchmen priſoners. On the 2d, the enemy, attempting to reconnoitre from Oſtiglia to Mariaya, were ſtopped by the armed peaſantry, and forced to retire.

Vienna, April 12. The Field Marſhal Lieut. Kray has ſent the following account. The enemy, after the check ſuſtained on the 30th ult. near Verona, had deſcended the Adige, and taken poſt between that river and the Tartaro, from whence they threatened to repaſs the Adige. But Field Marſhall Lieut. Kray, underſtanding that they had been unable to rally all their forces, took the reſolution of attacking them immediately. The enemy's head-quarters were at Iſola della Scala, one camp near Magnan, oppoſite to our army under Verona, and a ſecond near Lecca, on the rivulet Menago, oppoſite to Legnano. Field Marſhal Lieut. Kray's plan was, firſt to attack the enemy's camp near Magnan, and to penetrate, if poſſible, as far as Iſola della Scala. He accordingly drew near the enemy on the 5th inſt. and at 10 in the morning attacked them with three columns, ſupported by a fourth. The action ſoon became general; the enemy made a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance. The ground was a long time diſputed; but the firmneſs and bravery of the Imperial troops obtained the victory. The enemy were routed on all ſides, and driven from their camp at Magnan. Night coming on put an end to the combat. During the night, the Imperial troops formed a line by Leccedre Caſtel d'Azano, Hutta Fredda, and Valeſe, to watch the motions of the enemy after this ſecond defeat. At the departure of the courier we had already taken 11 pieces of cannon, 30 ammunition-waggons, 7 ſtandards, and above 2000 priſoners. Our loſs in killed and wounded is eſtimated by Field Marſhal Lieut. Kray at 2000 men: that of the enemy muſt be far more conſiderable, as his Majeſty's troops performed prodigies of valour.

April 13. According to two accounts of the 5th and 7th inſt. from His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, it appears that the enemy, who were poſted at Freudenſtadt, Homberg, and Neuſtadt, moved, and attacked a part of his Royal Highneſs's

Highneſs's army with great force at Alpierſbach, Frieberg, and Turwangen, and at the ſame time ordered their advanced poſts to march towards Sultz on the Necker, where there was a ſmall Auſtrian corps. His Royal Highneſs immediately ſent Gen. Nauendorff forward with a reinforcement of ſeveral battalions, and ordered him to attack the enemy on every point, and to endeavour to drive them back to the mountains. Gen Gorger at the ſame time marched towards Alpierſbach, whilſt Gens. Meerfield and Guiliy moved to Frieberg and St. George, where they attacked the enemy, diſperſed them, took many priſoners, and one ammunition waggon. At the ſame time Gen. Clinging moved towards Neuſtadt, which poſt the enemy left on his approach. Gen. Kienmeyer, who had been to the neighbourhood of Shaffhauſen and Stain, repulſed a ſtrong detachment of the enemy, and purſued them as far as Shaffhauſen, where his (Gen. Kienmeyer's) advanced poſts now are. The enemy having ſome apprehenſions for Stain and Diſſenhofen, burnt the bridges at both places. On the 5th it was reported at all the advanced poſts, that the enemy had retreated from every quarter, as far as Freudenſtadt, where the rear of the French general St. Cyr's diviſion was ſtill poſted. Lieut.-Col. Stemhofer, of the Blankenſtein regiment of huſſars, purſued the enemy with great ſpirit near Homberg, fell in with them, killed ſome, and took ſeveral priſoners. On the 7th the enemy retreated alſo from Freudenſtadt, and abandoned ſeveral poſts on the Kniebiſs, from whence they marched by Oberkirch towards Kehl, to which place ſeveral other columns, who were directing their march to Laar, through Offenburgh, had retreated. The column from Freyburg took the road to Old Breyſach, where they paſſed the Rhine, and broke down the bridge behind them. His Royal Highneſs ordered his light troops to purſue the enemy in every direction; and took poſſeſſion of all the principal poſitions which the enemy had abandoned, the army being now poſted in the neighbourhood of Villingen, Donaueſchingen, and Engen.

Admiralty-office, April 29. Copy of a letter from Capt. Moore, of his Majeſty's ſhip Melampus:

Sir, *Melampus, at ſea, April* 19.

I have the honour to inform you, that yeſterday morning, in lat. 50 deg. 23 min. North, long. 15 deg. 20 min. Weſt, we chaſed a ſhip, which, on our firing at her, hoiſted French colours. The wind blowing exceedingly hard at N. W. with a very high ſea, ſhe got before the wind when within half-gun ſhot of her, and ſetting all poſſible ſail, obſtinately perſiſted in attempting to eſcape. After carrying away our ſtud ſing-ſail-booms, we continued firing our chaſe guns, when ſhe ſuddenly gave a broad yaw to windward, inſtantly overſet, and in the ſpace of two minutes ſhe went down, and not an atom of the wreck could be ſeen. The greateſt exertion and the utmoſt expedition was uſed in bringing the Melampus to the wind as near the ſpot as poſſible, with the view of ſaving theſe unfortunate people; but nothing remained on the ſurface. I find, by he information of the captain and officers of Le Pantilon, which ſailed from Nantes about the ſame time with this ſhip, and who knew her both from her appearance and the ſignal ſhe made to us; that ſhe was Le Nantois, of 14 12- and 6-pounders, and 150 men; and I am very ſorry to add, that from other circumſtances there is no room for doubt, that the maſter and part of the crew of the Echo, of Poole, which ſhe had taken, were amongſt the ſufferers on this melancholy occaſion. I am, &c. G. Moore.

Vienna, April 15. From the latelt reports received from Field Marſhal Lieut. Kray, it appears, that, after the battle of the 5th, near Magnan, the enemy had abandoned on the 6th inſtant Iſola della Scala and Villa Franca; had poſted their rear-guard at Roverbella; had retired upon the 7th beyond the Mincio, near Goito; and, having left a ſtrong garriſon in that place, the reſt of the rear-guard had directed their march towards la Volta, probably in the deſign either of reinforcing the garriſon of Peſchiera, or of throwing proviſions into it. This induced Field Marſhal Lieut. Kray to puſh forward his advanced guard as far as Villa Franca, to cauſe three battalions and ſome chaſſeurs to advance as far as Vallegio upon the Mincio, to defend the bridge at that place, and four diviſions to ſupport them. We found at Iſolla della Scala 200 wounded, the greater part of whom were French, but ſome of them our own people. Amongſt the former was Gen. Pigeon, who died on the 7th of his wounds. On the departure of the courier, we had already made 2500 priſoners, of whom 130 were officers. We alſo took 16 pieces of cannon, and 40 ammunition waggons. The loſs of the enemy is eſtimated at 8000 men. The diſorder was ſo great amongſt them, that the generals were plundered by their own ſoldiers.

Vienna, April 16. Field Marſhal Lieut. Kray, excluſive of the circumſtantial details which he gives of the movements in the laſt battle near Magnan, and of the conſequences which reſulted from them, adds, that Maj.-Gen. Kienau had penetrated as far as Governello with his light troops; that he had taken from the

enemy

enemy 18,000 muskets, 60 oxen, a great quantity of brandy; and made 150 men, and 2 officers, prisoners. At the same time Col. Dreskovich, supported by the inhabitants of the Po di Goro, near Ariano, seized 3 gun-boats with 13 cannon, 17,932 sacks of salt, 14 merchant vessels, with their cargoes, and 20 others unladen.

Vienna, April 18. His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has sent an account here, dated the 14th inst. of Gen. Count Nauendorf having taken possession of Schaffhausen on the 13th in the evening, after having made several attacks upon the town with part of his advanced guard. The said general punctually obeyed the orders of his Royal Highness in sparing the town as much as possible; and wished also to enter into an engagement with the enemy not to destroy the beautiful bridge, which is considered a master-piece of workmanship; the enemy, however, rejected this proposition, and placed themselves in a posture of defence, but were driven back with precipitation. They then set fire to the bridge, which soon became a prey to the flames, and also two houses that were situated close to it. In all other respects the town remained uninjured. His Royal Highness will soon transmit the particulars of this affair. By a farther account received from Gen Kray, dated the 8th inst. it appears that Gen. Count Klenau had taken possession of the post of Governolo, the only one which the enemy was still able to retain on the Lower Mincio; and in that, as well as in the fortress near Ponte Molino, 100 men and several officers were made prisoners; by which circumstance we are entire masters of the Tartaro and Tione.

Vienna, April 19. Particulars of the battle of Osterach, which took place on the 21st of March between the Imperial troops, under the orders of Archduke Charles, and the French forces commanded by Gen. Jourdan. Information having been repeatedly received that the enemy continued to make farther progress in Suabia, and that they had driven back our advanced posts and detached corps, his Royal Highness determined to march against them. On the 20th of March his Royal Highness was informed that the enemy had attacked the whole line of our out-posts along the Osterach; that they had succeeded in driving them in on one side; but that, notwithstanding the inferiority of numbers, our troops had not only stopped their progress, but had even repulsed them as far as Possitera. On the side of Atschausen the enemy could penetrate no further than Hofzircher, from whence they were shortly after dislodged. The enemy had concentrated the greatest part of their forces behind Osterach, and placed their advanced guard on the right bank of the river of that name. His Royal Highness took the necessary measures for attacking them on the following day. During the night he divided his troops into three columns; the first was to march from Sulgau to Pfokensladt; the second, under the command of the Archduke, pushed forward upon Kyssen; and the third, from Attenhausen to Ratzenreite: each column had its advanced guards. Early on the 21st all our advanced guards attacked the enemy, and were soon followed by the columns, who charged the enemy on all sides. By the good disposition and bravery of our troops, the enemy, in spite of their obstinate resistance, were defeated and driven back every where. They retreated during the night with great precipitation to Stockach, where our advanced guard pursued them. The French general Ferino, who, with his division and that of Gen. Aubi, had driven back one of our brigades, finding himself by the defeat of Gen. Jourdan's army obliged to make a retreat, owed his safety only to the extreme expedition with which he effected it. We, however, made a great number of prisoners, and took three pieces of cannon. The loss of the enemy amounts to 5000 men. We have lost 2160 killed and wounded.

Supplement to the Battle of Tauffers and St. Marie, on the 4th of April.

We found at St. Marie a very considerable magazine of ammunition, containing more than 90 casks filled with cartridges and powder.

Account of the Events of the 8th of April.

Field Marshal Lieut. Bellegrade ordered Gen. Count Alraini to harass the enemy by different movements, in order to facilitate the operations of the army of Italy. He beat and drove back the enemy wherever he met with them. Having halted with his corps before Rocca d'Anso, he pushed forward his advanced guard, and took possession of Bagalino. Our loss in these different actions is very inconsiderable, compared to that of the enemy. We took from them one cannon, one standard, and made many prisoners. Accounts are this moment received that we are in possession of Rocca d'Anso, and that the enemy are retreating upon Vestone and Brescia.

Supplement.

Gen. Melas, who is arrived at the army of Italy, has sent intelligence of the enemy having retreated by Azola, behind Chiesa; that our advanced guards extend beyond the Mincio; that they are before Goito, and upon the heights before La Volta and Monzanbano. Peschiera is already surrounded at a certain distance, on the side of Suave and Mazinirola. Our patroles having advanced as far as the

the citadel, without meeting with any of of the enemy's picquets. Gen. Klenau has alſo inveſted Mantua on the ſide of Molinella. That general has made himſelf maſter of the enemy's poſts at Lago Sacro, and of four pieces of cannon. Gen. Melas informs us that the people are every where very favourably diſpoſed, particularly in the neighbourhood of Mantua; that our troops are received in all places with ſhouts of joy; that the populace in general give evident marks of their attachment to the old conſtitution, as well as of their hatred to the French and a democratical government.

Admiralty-office, May 4. Ships and veſſels taken and deſtroyed by the ſquadron under the command of Rear-Adm. Sir Hugh Cloberry Chriſtian, K. B. between March 13 and Nov. 23, 1798.

By the Jupiter, Raiſonable, Imperieuſe, Brave, Rattleſnake, and Star; the Daniſh ſhip Matilde Marie, from Copenhagen, bound to the Mauritius, laden with naval ſtores and ſundries, naval ſtores condemned; the Daniſh ſloop Fanny, from Rodendgo, bound to the Mauritius, laden with paddy and Indian corn, veſſel ſunk, cargo condemned; the French brig Le Diligo, from Madagaſcar, bound to the Mauritius, laden with ſlaves, veſſel ſunk, cargo condemned; the Daniſh ſloop Forſoget, from Scrampore, bound to the Mauritius, laden with piece goods, under trial; the French ſloop Francis Auguſtus, in ballaſt, condemned; the French brig L'Abondance, from Madagaſcar, bound to the Mauritius, in ballaſt, condemned. —By the Jupiter, Raiſonable, Imperieuſe, Brave, Rattleſnake, Star, Tremendous, Sceptre, Stately, and Garland; the Daniſh ſhip Chriſtianus Septimus, from Batavia, bound to Copenhagen, laden with coffee and ſugar, under trial.—By L'Oiſeau; the Daniſh ſhip Angelique, from Madras and Tranquebar, bound to Manilla, laden with piece goods, cargo belonging to American reſidents of Madras, under trial; the Daniſh ſhip Goede Henſigt, from Copenhagen, bound to the Mauritius, laden with naval ſtores and ſundries, under trial; a French brig, cut out by the boats from the river Noire, Iſle of France, condemned; a French brig, cut out by the boats, from the river Noire, Iſle of France, and afterwards ſent in with priſoners; a French ſloop, ſunk; the French brig Henrietta, from Bourbon, bound to the Mauritius, laden with rice, condemned; the French brig Re union, corvette, 6 guns, and 27 men, condemned. —By the Stately, Brave, Garland, and Star; the French ſhip Neceſſaire, from the Mauritius, in ballaſt, run on ſhore on the rocks of St. Luce, Madagaſcar, and loſt; a French ſloop, from the Mauritius, in ballaſt, run on ſhore; the French ſhip Bonne Intention, from the Mauritius, taken at Foul Point, and ſent to aſſiſt the Garland, ſince arrived at the Cape; the French ſloop Cafra, from the Mauritius, in ballaſt, taken at Foul Point, and afterwards deſtroyed; the French brig L'Elizabeth, from the Mauritius, in ballaſt, taken at Tamatave, Madagaſcar, and ſent to aſſiſt the Garland, ſince arrived at the Cape; the French ſloop L'Eſperance, from the Mauritius, in ballaſt, taken at Foul Point, and ſent to aſſiſt the Garland, ſince arrived at the Cape; the French brig L'Urſilie, from Madagaſcar, bound to the Iſle of France, laden with Rice, condemned. —By the L'Oiſeau and Rattleſnake; the Spaniſh ſchooner Santa Roſa, from Buenos Ayres, bound to the Mauritius, laden with 12,300 dollars, beef, pork, and flour, arrived at the Cape.

Vienna, April 24. A letter from Marſhal Suvvarroff, dated Veliggio, April 18, ſtates, that the French had repaſſed the Adda, after throwing 15,000 men into Mantua, and 5000 into Peſchiera; and that the Marſhal was preparing to follow them, after leaving Gen. Kray with a corps of about 20,000 men to inveſt thoſe two places. Marſhal Suvvarroff's patroles had been puſhed as far as Cremona; and Gen. Klenau's to the neighbourhood of Bologna, without meeting any conſiderable body of the enemy. By accounts received in the evening of the ſame day, it appears that the enemy were employed in throwing up entrenchments at Lodi and Caſſano. Marſhal Suvvarroff, with a body of between 45 and 50,000 men, was to have marched on the 9th to Monta Chiaro, on the Chiefa, in order to occupy Breſcia, and then to advance on the Oglio and Adda.

Vienna, April 24. His Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles has reported the following particulars relative to the taking of Schaffhauſen. As the enemy ſtill retained poſſeſſion of the town of Schaffhauſen and the ſuburb of Conſtance, called Peterſhauſen, both ſituated on the right bank of the Rhine, with an apparent view to aſſemble there, and particularly in Schaffhauſen, a number of troops, and to make an advantageous attack from both points upon the corps of Lieut.-Gen. Count Nauendorff, which was poſted in the neighbourhood, his Royal Highneſs directed that the enemy ſhould be driven from thoſe two points, and that their ſtations ſhould be occupied by our troops. In conſequence of this arrangement, Lieut.-Gen. Count Nauendorff was charged to order Lieut.-Gen. Count Baillet to advance againſt Schaffhauſen with a conſiderable body of light infantry and cavalry, ſupported by four battalions of the line and ſome reſerve artillery. He obeyed theſe

orders

orders, and ſummoned the enemy to abandon the town in the courſe of half an hour, and to retire to the left bank of the river. The officer who commanded in Schaffhauſen fought to gain time by negotiation, with a view to draw unto himſelf a reinforcement; but Lieut.-Gen. Count Baillet, aware of the enemy's object, ordered his artillery, which he had poſted to great advantage, to fire upon the bridge and the gate of the town; without farther delay attacked the enemy in the town; and, notwithſtanding a very obſtinate reſiſtance, drove them acroſs the Rhine, the bridge over which they burnt in their retreat. The enemy loſt upon this occaſion ſeveral hundred men killed and wounded, and 100 taken priſoners; 17 pieces of cannon, and arms of various deſcriptions were taken. Our loſs does not exceed 20 men. Lieut.-Gen. Count Baillet particularizes the ſpirited conduct of a private of the regiment of Lacy, who voluntarily ſwam acroſs the Rhine, and, under the protection of our fire, looſened two veſſels which were on the left bank, and got back with them as far as the middle of the river, where, however, the current drove him againſt the burning bridge, which ſet fire to the two veſſels. This circumſtance obliged the man to dive, and to ſwim back to the right bank. His example encouraged another; both plunged into the Rhine, and brought over ſome veſſels; the conſequence of which was, that 17 or 18 more men, of the regiment of Lacy, followed the others, and got poſſeſſion of many more veſſels. His Royal Highneſs, as a reward for ſo meritorious a zeal, and as an encouragement to others, gave the firſt man the golden medal, and the ſecond the ſilver medal. On the 14th, at day-break, Maj.-Gen. Penazeck made an attack upon Peterthauſen with great ſpirit and deciſion, drove the enemy from it, and ſunk the ſhips which were on the oppoſite bank. The detachment which was ſent through Pforzheim and Bruckſal, towards Philipſburg, on the ſame day that it had reeſtabliſhed the communication with that fortreſs, had puſhed on patroles towards Manheim. At the ſame time Lieut.-Gen. the Rhinegraf of Salm, commandant of Philipſburg, reported that a patrole of the inconſiderable detachment of the dragoons of Bamberg, which formed a part of the garriſon, had puſhed forward through Waghauſel, and had taken 4 French chaſſeurs with their horſes. The Rhinegraf took this opportunity of commending the conduct of the above detachment, as well as the remainder of the garriſon, during its blockade.

This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of Le Vengeur French cutter privateer, mounting 12 guns, and 98 men, by the Martin ſloop, Capt. St. Clair.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Letter to the Governor of Bombay:

"*Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile, Aug.* 9, 1798.

"Sir, Although I hope the conſuls, who are or ought to be reſident in Egypt, have ſent you an expreſs of the ſituation of affairs here, yet, as I know Mr. Baldwin has ſome months left Alexandria, it is poſſible you may not be regularly informed; I ſhall therefore relate to you briefly, that a French army of 40,000 men, in 300 tranſports, with 13 ſail of the line, 11 frigates, bomb-veſſels, gunboats, &c. &c. arrived at Alexandria on the 1ſt of July; on the 7th, they left it for Cairo, where they arrived on the 22d. During their march they had ſome actions with the Mamelukes, which the French call great victories. As I have Buonaparte's diſpatches now before me, which I took yeſterday, I ſpeak poſitively—He ſays, "I am now going to ſend off to take Suez and Damietta"—He does not ſpeak favourably of either country or people; but there is ſo much bombaſt in his letters that it is difficult to get at the truth; but you may be ſure he is only maſter of what his army covers. From all the enquiries which I have been able to make, I cannot learn that any French veſſels are at Suez, to carry any part of his army to India. Bombay (if they can get there), I know is the firſt object; but I truſt the Almighty God in Egypt will overthrow theſe pests of the human race. It has been in my power to prevent 12,000 men from leaving Genoa, and alſo to take 11 ſail of the line and 2 frigates; 2 ſail of the line and 2 frigates have eſcaped me. This glorious battle was fought at the Mouth of the Nile, at anchor; it began at ſun-ſet, and was not finiſhed at 3 the next morning; it has been ſevere, but God favoured our endeavours with a great victory. I am now at anchor between Alexandria and Roſetta, to prevent their communication by water, and nothing under a regiment can paſs by land. But I ſhould have informed you, that the French have 4000 men poſted at Roſetta, to keep open the Mouth of the Nile. Alexandria, both town and ſhipping, are ſo diſtreſſed for proviſions that they can only get them from the Nile by water; therefore I cannot gueſs the good which may attend my holding our preſent poſition, for Buonaparte writes his diſtreſs for ſtores, artillery, and things for their hoſpital, &c. All uſeful communication is at an end between Alexandria and Cairo: you may be ſure I ſhall remain here as long as poſſible. Buonaparte had never

never yet to contend with an Engliſh officer, and I ſhall endeavour to make him reſpect us. This is all I have to communicate; I am confident every precaution will be taken to prevent in future any veſſels going to Suez, which may be able to carry troops to India. If my letter is not ſo correct as might be expected, I truſt your excuſe, when I tell you my brain is ſo ſhook with the wound in my head, that I am ſenſible I am not always as clear as could be wiſhed; but, whilſt a ray of reaſon remains, my heart and hand ſhall ever be exerted for the benefit of our King and Country. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

Barbados, March 21. We had this day, by a veſſel from Demarara, the melancholy information of the death of Sir C. Lindſay, bart. commander of the Daphne frigate. He had dined on ſhore, and, though the night was dark and windy, could not be diſſuaded from going off to his veſſel in a ſmall boat, and the Daphne at leaſt 10 miles out. The conſequence was, the boat filled, and the ſervice loſt a very fine young officer. Two of the men were waſhed on ſhore alive, one of whom died ſoon after; the body of Sir Charles was alſo waſhed on ſhore.

Conſtantinople, March 30. By the late fire, Baron Herbert loſt property to the amount of 100,000 florins. At the moment of general conflagration, the hotel of the Engliſh miniſter, Mr. Smith, was attacked by a mob for the purpoſe of plunder; but ſo actively did that gentleman exert himſelf, that he defeated their intent. The Grand Signior, on being appriſed of the circumſtance, cauſed ſeveral of the ruffians to be thrown into the flames, and others were drowned.

May 31. The iſlands of the South Seas, *Otaheite* in particular, are now become the reſidence of Engliſhmen. 33 perſons were taken there by Capt. Wilſon, in the ſhip Duff, with the laudable intention of inſtructing the ſavage natives in the Chriſtian religion. The whole proceedings of the voyage, and the intereſting particulars of their reception at the various iſlands, have lately been preſented to the publick.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 7. The water had ſo far penetrated into the embankment of the new Warwick canal, juſt above the park-wall of Mr. Taylor, at *Bordeſley*, near Birmingham, that this morning, between 6 and 7, the bank was entirely ſapped, and the water ruſhed out with accumulating violence. The ſituation of the ground directed its principal force againſt the park-wall, which could not long reſiſt the increaſing preſſure of ſo vaſt a body. Having made a breach, the deſcent aided double power to its progreſs, and hurled it into the large pool at the bottom of the park. This receptacle becoming full, it again burſt through the wall into the lane, carrying very large pieces of the wall to a conſiderable diſtance. The meadows below were much inundated.

May 11. A woman drawing water from a well at *Surlingham*, in Norfolk, was, by the breaking of the rope, precipitated to the bottom, a depth of 42 feet; the water was not more than 5 feet high; and in this condition ſhe remained for ſome hours, till, her long abſence from home inducing ſearch, ſhe was diſcovered, and, a cord being lowered, ſhe tied it round her waiſt, and was drawn up much bruiſed, and nearly exhauſted.

May 13. A very diſagreeable accident happened near *Saliſbury* laſt week, by the breaking of the horſes reins, as two ladies were deſcending a hill, in their route from Poole to Southampton; by which means the lady of Capt. Young, of the 18th regiment, and her ſiſter, were thrown out of their gig, and the latter ſo much bruiſed that they were obliged to remain a day at Saliſbury. The young lady is likely to do well, although it will be ſome time before ſhe can ſet her foot to the ground, one of the wheels having gone over her legs.

May 14. The intended tunnel at *Graveſend* is begun: two wells of large diameter, and ſunk below the extreme depth of the tunnel, have been formed, one on each bank, deſigned to receive the drainage-water, and to aſcertain the nature of its ſoil, its ſtrata, &c. The work, it is ſuppoſed, will be completed early in Auguſt.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sunday, April 20.

This night a ſhoe-maker who lived in Round-court in the Strand was run over by a cart in Chandos-ſtreet: the unfortunate man being much in liquor fell under the wheel. He has left a wife and two children to lament his loſs.

Wedneſday, May 1.

Mrs. Montague gave her annual entertainment of roaſt meat and plumb-pudding to the chimney-ſweepers of the metropolis, in the court-yard of her houſe in Portman-ſquare. Mrs. Montague's benevolence to the poor little chimney-ſweeps has been vulgarly attributed to her having once had a child of her own kidnapped, and afterwards diſcovered among the ſooty tribe. Mrs. Montague has no children, nor is it underſtood that ſhe ever had any. Her compaſſion for the little urchins that often undergo cruel hardſhips, was, we believe, the only motive to this little anniverſary feaſt.

Thurſday, May 2.

The annual dinner of that very meritorious inſtitution the Literary Fund was held

held yesterday at Free Masons' hall. Sir James Bland Burges, bart. was in the chair: and a larger concourse of visitors were present than has been seen since the origin of the society; a proof that its excellence is felt by the friends of literature, and that indigent genius may look forward to a permanent asylum. Messrs. Ashleys, Incledon, Sedgwick, Dignum, Suet, &c. amused the company with their respective talents On this occasion Mr. Pye, Mr. Boscawen, and Mr. Fitzgerald, who have long been zealous advocates for the institution, and have supported it by some admirable effusions of poetry, again contributed some excellent lines. (See p. 420.)

Friday, May 3.

At a Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor presented a letter to the Court he had received from Monf. De Calonne (late financier at the French Court), inclosing a plan (to be subscribed for), for building mills for grinding corn to supply the city with flour, and a magazine to contain the necessary quantity of corn and flour; to be erected on the West side of Tower ditch, and constructing a dam to divide them into two basons. His lordship also read a note from the Earl of Liverpool to Monsieur De Calonne, suggesting that the Corporation of London should previously take it into their consideration, calling to their assistance some skilful men of science. The Court, after some debate, referred to the Public Mills committee to investigate the plan, and report their opinion to the next court.

Sir J. W. Anderson (the late lord mayor,) read two letters from Lord Nelson and Capt Sir E. Berry, which were ordered to be entered in the city journals:

"*Vanguard, Palermo, Jan.* 31, 1799.

"Sir, I have only this day received the honour of your letter (when lord mayor) of the 16th October; and I beg that you will convey to the Court of Common Council my sincere gratitude for all their goodness to me, and assure them it shall be the business of my life to act in the manner most conducive to the prosperity of the City of London, on which depends that of our country. I am truly sensible of your politeness in desiring me to say what particular devices I should wish on the sword, which is to be presented to me by the City of London; but I beg to leave that to the better judgment of my fellow-citizens. Believe me, when I assure you that I feel myself. Your most faithful and obliged servant, NELSON."

"*Kensington, April* 23, 1799.

"Sir, I have this instant had the honour of receiving your favour of the 16th October last, which I conclude has been travelling in quest of me since that period. *Permit me*, Sir, to return you and the Court of Common Council of the City of London, my warmest thanks and most grateful acknowledgments for the very high compliments I am honoured with; believe me Sir, I esteem it as the highest mark of my Country's approbation, to gain which is most gratifying; at the same time I have to assure you, that under the flag of Rear-Adm. Lord Nelson I only obeyed his Lordship's commands.

"I have the honour to be, your very faithful and obedient servant, E. BERRY."

Thursday, May 9.

At the sittings before Lord Kenyon, a case was determined, Middleton *qui tam*, *versus* Blake, which deserves the most serious attention of the clergy; an action brought against the Rev. Mr. Blake, who is vicar of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, to recover 11 penalties for non-residence. It appeared, that this gentleman had been vicar of that parish for 19 years, but had resided on his estate at South Molton, Devon, and never came up to London to visit his parish but to receive their Easter offerings. On the part of the rev. defendant, witnesses were produced to shew that he was in an extremely poor state of health; that he was very much afflicted with the gout; and, very generally after he had resided in London about a month, he was seized with illness, and sometimes was obliged to remain in town 3 months before he was able to return to the country. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for 110l. (See p. 365.)

Sunday, May 12.

Eight gentlemen belonging to the Walton association formed a party to go to Hounslow, to see Haines, the highwayman; on their way home, they stopped at the Flower Pot at Sunbury till 10 at night; and, being flushed with what they had drank, in crossing the Thames at Walton, some of them jostled the boat so violently that it overturned; by which accident 3 of the gentlemen were drowned.

Monday, May 13.

This day a boat, with 5 men and 2 women passengers, overset near the Isle of Dogs; but fortunately they were all taken up by a timber barge. One of the females was rendered insensible; and full half an hour elapsed before she recovered.

This night, a fire broke out at Mr. Lowe's, a pawn-broker, opposite the New Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, which it entirely destroyed, and that of Mr. Green, a grocer, adjoining.

Wednesday, May 29.

This morning a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Moses Haman, in Cob-court, Petticoat-lane, which consumed the inside, with a great part of the furniture. A child about three years of age was burnt so shockingly as to be taken to the London Infirmary without hope of recovery.

Vol

Vol. LXVIII. p. 1087. Re-form the article thus: "At Auchnacloy, in Ireland, the Right Hon. John Dawſon, Earl of Portarlington, Viſcount Carlow, Baron Dawſon of Dawſon-court. His Lordſhip was born Aug. 13, 1744; ſerved in parliament for the borough of Portarlington, and afterwards in two ſucceſſive parliaments for the Queen's County. On the deceaſe of his noble father, William-Henry Lord Viſcount Carlow, Aug. 22, 1779, he took his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords as Viſcount Carlow; and, on the 21ſt of June, 1785, he was elevated to the dignity of Earl of Portarlington. His Lordſhip, Jan. 1, 1778, married Lady Caroline Stuart, fifth daughter of John Earl of Bute, ſiſter to the preſent Marquis of Bute, by whom he has left iſſue, 1. John Viſcount Carlow, born Feb. 26, 1781, now Earl of Portarlington; 2. William-Henry, born July 19, 1786; 3. George-Lionel, born Oct. 28, 1788; 4. Lady Caroline-Elizabeth, born March 21, 1782; 5. Lady Louiſa-Mary, born Sept. 7, 1783; 6. Lady Harriet, born Oct. 9, 1784. His Lordſhip was the 27th in deſcent from Marmaduke D'Oſſone, who attended the Conqueror in his expedition to England. They were ſettled for centuries in the county of York, until William Dawſon, eſq. removed to Ireland, in the reign of Charles the Second, where the family have remained ever ſince. His Lordſhip's chief ſeat was Emo park, near Portarlington, in the Queen's County, of which county he was appointed governor on the death of his father, the late Viſcount Carlow."

Vol. LXIX. p. 165, b. Dr. Forſter died on the 16th of *December*, 1798. He was born at Dirſchau, in Weſt Pruſſia, in the month of October, 1729, and was formerly a Proteſtant clergyman at Dantzig, whence he went to Ruſſia, and thence to England, where he purſued his favourite ſtudy, natural hiſtory, of which he was profeſſor in the Univerſity of Halle at the time of his death, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. From 1772 to 1775 he accompanied Capt. Cook in his voyage round the world. On his return he reſided at London, till he was at length invited to Halle, where, for 18 years, he was a member of the Philoſophical and Medical Faculties. Among his works is "An Introduction to Mineralogy; or, An accurate Claſſification of Foſſils and Minerals, &c. London, 1768," 8vo. He was employed likewiſe, when in England, in the Critical Review; and wrote various detached papers, on different ſubjects, which have been inſerted in foreign Journals, and in the Tranſactions of learned Academies. His ſon, George Forſter, who went round the world with Capt. Cook, and was afterwards profeſſor of natural hiſtory at Caſſel, died at Paris, at the age of 39, on the 13th of February, 1792.

P. 254. Mrs. Harris, of Lewiſham, was not a maiden lady. She was a widow, and has left two children.—Mr. H. Mills was, but is not now, an officer of the Lewiſham volunteers, having reſigned his commiſſion. And the *fortune* of 30,000l. ſaid to have been left to him by a gentleman who was no relation, has unfortunately never reached his hands; and no wonder, for, we are now aſſured that no ſuch bequeſt was ever made.

P. 262, b. The late Counteſs of Portmore was married to the preſent Earl Nov. 5, 1771.

Ibid. Mrs. Mary Foreſter * was the daughter of the Hon. Henry Moore *, brother of Henry third Earl of Drogheda, by Catharine * daughter of Sir Thomas Knatchbull, of Merſham Hatch, Kent, bart. by his wife Mary * daughter of Sir Edward Dering, bart. She was third and laſt wife of Sir George Rooke *, vice-admiral; and by her ſecond huſband ſhe had two ſons, Dr. Moore * and Sir John Moore, and one daughter, the ſubject of this article. Mrs. F's executors were Granville Sharpe, eſq. Mr. Wm. Knatchbull, of Ruſſell-place, and Mr. Boodle, attorney, of Lower Brook-ſtreet. Dr. Foreſter had the clock which ſtruck the hour at Whitehall as Charles I. paſſed by to the ſcaffold †. It was given him (if we are not miſ-informed) by the late Lord Maynard, patron of the rectory of Coveſgrove, as another of his family is of that of Paſſenham, whoſe anceſtor, the ſecond lord, married the daughter of Sir Robert Banaſter, of Paſſenham, knight, had a place at court, and died in 1649. It was placed in the kitchen at Great Brickhill, where the Doctor had a houſe, and at the ſale of the furniture, May 14, 1799, it was bought for 3l. 13s. 6d. In this houſe were alſo portraits of his grandfather, James Foreſter, eſq. of Bradfield, Herts, and his wife Martha, daughter of Sir Henry Chauncey, knt. ſerjeant at law. This Jas. F. had iſſue two ſons, Pulter and James, and four daughters; his eldeſt ſon, Pulter F. eſq. of Baldock, died 1753, his relict 1762. They had two ſons, Pulter, of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, A. B. 1740, A. M. 1744, S. T. P. 1757, rector of Knapwell, co. Cambridge, 1744, of Coveſgrove, co. Northampton, 1752, archdeacon of Bucks, 1769, died 177..; and Richard, of Pembroke-hall, A. B. 1747, A. M. 1751, and rector of Paſſenham, co. Northampton. Dr. P. F. was interred in the chancel at Coveſgrove, and his re-

* Of theſe ſix there were portraits in Mrs. Foreſter's houſe in Green-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare. † See before, p. 196.

liſt was laid by him, the ſervice being performed, by the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, vicar of Preſton, Suſſex, morning-preacher at her chapel in Park-ſtreet, ſon of the Rev. Edward C. rector of Buxted, and author of "Letters on the Spaniſh Nation," and grandſon of Sir William C. reſidentiary of Chicheſter, and author of the "Connexion of Roman, Saxon, and Engliſh Coins." The Doctor's library was ſold to B. White, who publiſhed a catalogue of it, 1779. In it was a copy of Chauncey's Hertfordſhire, with MS. additions by the Doctor, but into whoſe hands it fell is not known.

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Births.

LATELY, in the commune of Ferriere, in the department of the Orie, the wife of —— Bazin, inn-keeper, of five ſons, who all died immediately on their birth. Her labour was not attended with any extraordinary pains. The firſt child was born at midnight; the ſecond at 9 the following night; the third at half after 10; the fourth about an hour and a quarter after; and the fifth at midnight; all within the ſpace of 24 hours; and the mother

mother has since completely recovered her strength in seven weeks. *Paris Papers.*

At Lisnegar-house, Ireland, Rose Lady Riversdale, a son.

The wife of Counsellor Mackintosh, three children, one of whom is since dead, but the others, with the mother, likely to do well.

At Bunny-park, co. Nottingham, the lady of Sir Tho. Parkyns, bart a daughter.

May 2. At his Lordship's house in Arlington-street, the Countess Camden, a son and heir.

4. At Cullean castle, in Scotland, the Countess of Cassilis, a daughter.

At his house in Lower Grosvenor-street, the lady of Hon. Col. Vaughan, M. P. a son.

8. At his house in Hill-str. Berkeley-sq. the wife of Wm. Baker, esq. M. P. a son.

12. At Horton, co. Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Gunning, a son.

14. At his house in New-st. Spring-garden, the wife of Sam. Smith, esq. M. P. a son.

16. Mrs. Mansfield, wife of John M. esq. major-commandant of the Leicester volunteer infantry, a daughter.

17. In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-squa. Mrs. Spencer Vassall, a son and heir.

Mrs. Ph. Sm. Webb, relict of the late Ph. Sm. W. esq. of Milford-house, Surr. a dau.

18. At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-squa. the wife of Mr. Long, a son and heir.

22. At his house, St. John's lodge, Welwyn, Herts, the wife of Gen. Cuyler, commander in chief in Portugal, a daughter.

25. At his Lordship's house in Mortimer-street, Lady Rodney, a son.

Marriages.

May 1. AT Culworth, the Rev. John-Thomas Fiesher, rector of Tiffield, to Miss Rhoda Biker, daugh. of Rev. Tho. B. vicar of Culworth, co. Northampt.

2. The Earl of Chesterfield, to Lady H. Thynne, eldest dau. of Marchioness of Bath.

3. Mr. Dowley, jun. to Miss Richards, both of Leicester.

4. Hen. Keusington, esq. to Miss Brooks, of Hans-place.

6. At Hackney, John Raymond Barker, esq. of Farford-park, co. Gloucester, to Miss Boddington, eldest daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Clapton.

7. Rev. Mr. Wingfield, of Bullwick, co. Northampton, to Miss Torkington, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

8. Rev. Richard Bleamire, of Highbury-place, to Miss Johnson, of Ely-place.

9. John Whitbaw, esq of Gray's-inn, to Miss Jones, eldest daughter of James J. esq. of Chiselhurst, Kent.

11. At Coleshill, Mr. R. Tawney, of Dunchurch, co. Warwick, civil engineer, to Miss Ellen Edkins, daughter of Mr. E. of the Colesleys.

12 At Stapleton, John Upton, esq. of Ingmire-hall, co. York, to Miss Smyth, daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Stapleton-house, co. Gloucester.

13. Philip Perring, esq. of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Thomas J. esq of Camberwell, Surrey.

14. At Gloucester, John Birch, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury-square, lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Westminster Volunteers, to Miss Albinia Raikes, third daughter of Robert R. esq. of Gloucester.

At Spetchley, co. Worcester, Viscount Southwell, to Miss Jane Berkeley.

15. Rev. William Clerke, rector of Norton, Suffolk, to Miss Jewis.

16. Robert Andrew, jun. esq. of Harleston-park, near Northampton, to Miss Frances Packe, daughter of Charles-James P. esq. of Prestwould, co. Leicester.

17. Mr. John Manning Denny, to Miss Harriet Manning, both of Eye, Suffolk.

18. At Sutton-Coldfield, Wm. Brown, esq. of Hinckley, captain of the Loyal Leicestershire Cavalry, to Miss Lee.

19. At Westwood, Lord Wentworth, eldest son of the Earl of Strafford, to Miss Louisa Packington, eldest daughter of Sir Jn. P. bart. of Westwood-grove, co. Worc.

20. At Stockton, near Southam, co. Warwick, William Chapman, esq. of Rugby, to Miss Cowdell, of Stockton.

21. Capt. Copley, of the guards, to Lady Cecil Hamilton, late Marchioness of Abercorn.

23. At Bath, the Rev. John Adey Curtis, vicar of Bitton, co. Gloucester, to Miss Albinia Winstone, daughter of Wm. Hayward W. esq. of Great Bedford-street.

24. At St. George's church, H. S. Mortimer, esq. to Miss Tilbe.

Deaths.

1798. *July* 23. AT Amboor, in the East Indies, Lieut.-col. Alexander M'Pherson, of the first battalion of the 6th regiment of native infantry, and commandant of Amboor. He had been 27 years in India, in the military service of the East India Company.

Extract from the Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 11. "Yesterday morning, at half past 10 o'clock, at the quarters of the Hon. Col. Wellesley, in Fort William, after a short illness, in the 28th year of his age, A. Hunt, esq. late captain in the royal navy, and commander of his Majesty's ship La Virginie. He lived beloved and respected, and died universally regretted, by all who had the honour of his acquaintance. The corpse was attended to the grave yesterday evening, under a discharge of minute-guns from Fort William, by Col. Wellesley and the 33d regiment, the Hon. Henry Wellesley and the whole of his Excellency the Governor-general's establishment, and by the most respectable part of the settlement, when it was interred with all the other honours due to his rank. On this occasion, the feelings of every one present bore ample testimony of the loss society has suffered in a man of so excellent

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P. 358. Felix Vaughan, eſq. was ſon of Samuel V. eſq. of Kingſton, Surrey, by a daughter of Mr. Love, ſadler, Piccadilly. He was the grandſon of George V. ſedan-chair maker to their Majeſties, Prince's-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare, in which buſineſs he was ſucceeded by Meſſrs. Holmes and Griffin. George had alſo two other children, daughters; one was the wife of Mr. Heming, jeweller, New Bond-ſtreet, the other of the Rev. —— Mapletoft, preacher of Bridewell-hoſpital. Mr. Felix V. was articled to Mr. J'Anſon, attorney at law, Cannon-row, Weſtminſter; and had a conſiderable fortune, when of age, by the will of his mother's father, Mr. Love. He was in particular habits of friendſhip with the Rev. John Horne Tooke, at whoſe trial he was one of the lawyers retained, and to whoſe principles his eminent talents were latterly devoted.

Births.

LATELY, in the commune of Ferriere, in the department of the Oiſe, the wife of —— Bazin, inn-keeper, of five ſons, who all died immediately on their birth. Her labour was not attended with any extraordinary pains. The firſt child was born at midnight; the ſecond at 9 the following night; the third at half after 10; the fourth about an hour and a quarter after; and the fifth at midnight; all within the ſpace of 24 hours; and the mother

mother has since completely recovered her strength in seven weeks. *Paris Papers.*

At Lisnegar-house, Ireland, Rose Lady Riversdale, a son.

The wife of Counsellor Mackintosh, three children, one of whom is since dead, but the others, with the mother, likely to do well.

At Bunney-park, co. Nottingham, the lady of Sir Tho. Parkyns, bart a daughter.

May 2. At his Lordship's house in Arlington-street, the Countess Camden, a son and heir.

4. At Cullean castle, in Scotland, the Countess of Cassilis, a daughter.

At his house in Lower Grosvenor-street, the lady of Hon. Col. Vaughan, M.P. a son.

8. At his house in Hill-str. Berkeley-sq. the wife of Wm. Baker, esq. M.P. a son.

12. At Horton, co. Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Gunning, a son.

14. At his house in New-st. Spring-garden, the wife of Sam. Smith, esq. M.P. a son.

16. Mrs. Mansfield, wife of John M. esq. major-commandant of the Leicester volunteer infantry, a daughter.

17. In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-squa. Mrs. Spencer Vassall, a son and heir.

Mrs. Ph. Sm. Webb, relict of the late Ph. Sm. W. esq. of Milford-house, Surr. a dau.

18. At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-squa. the wife of Mr. Long, a son and heir.

22. At his house, St. John's lodge, Welwyn, Herts, the wife of Gen. Cuyler, commander in chief in Portugal, a daughter.

25. At his Lordship's house in Mortimer-street, Lady Rodney, a son.

Marriages.

May 1. At Culworth, the Rev. John-Thomas Fletcher, rector of Tiffield, to Miss Rhoda Biker, daugh. of Rev. Tho. B. vicar of Culworth, co. Northampt.

2. The Earl of Chesterfield, to Lady H. Thynne, eldest dau. of Marchioness of Bath.

3. Mr. Dowley, jun. to Miss Richards, both of Leicester.

4. Hen. Keusington, esq. to Miss Brooks, of Hans-place.

6. At Hackney, John Raymond Barker, esq. of Fairford-park, co. Gloucester, to Miss Boddington, eldest daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Clapton.

7. Rev. Mr. Wingfield, of Bullwick, co. Northampton, to Miss Torkington, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

8. Rev. Richard Bleamire, of Highbury-place, to Miss Johnson, of Ely-place.

9. John Whitbaw, esq of Gray's-inn, to Miss Jones, eldest daughter of James J. esq. of Chiselhurst, Kent.

11. At Colehill, Mr. R. Tawney, of Dunchurch, co. Warwick, civil engineer, to Miss Ellen Edkins, daughter of Mr. E. of the Colesleys.

12 At Stapleton, John Upton, esq. of Ingmire-hall, co. York, to Miss Smyth, daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Stapleton-house, co. Gloucester.

13. Philip Perring, esq. of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Thomas J. esq. of Camberwell, Surrey.

14. At Gloucester, John Birch, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury-square, lieut-colonel of the Royal Westminster Volunteers, to Miss Albinia Raikes, third daughter of Robert R. esq. of Gloucester.

At Spetchley, co. Worcester, Viscount Southwell, to Miss Jane Berkeley.

15. Rev. William Clerke, rector of Norton, Suffolk, to Miss Jewis.

16. Robert Andrew, jun. esq. of Harleston-park, near Northampton, to Miss Frances Packe, daughter of Charles-James P. esq. of Prestwould, co. Leicester.

17. Mr. John Manning Denny, to Miss Harriet Manning, both of Eye, Suffolk.

18. At Sutton-Coldfield, Wm. Brown, esq. of Hinckley, captain of the Loyal Leicestershire Cavalry, to Miss Lee.

19. At Westwood, Lord Wentworth, eldest son of the Earl of Strafford, to Miss Louisa Packington, eldest daughter of Sir Jn. P. bart. of Westwood-grove, co. Worc.

20. At Stockton, near Southam, co. Warwick, William Chapman, esq. of Rugby, to Miss Cowdell, of Stockton.

21. Capt. Copley, of the guards, to Lady Cecil Hamilton, late Marchioness of Abercorn.

23. At Bath, the Rev. John Adey Curtis, vicar of Bitton, co. Gloucester, to Miss Albinia Winstone, daughter of Wm. Hayward W. esq. of Great Bedford-street.

24. At St. George's church, H. S. Mortimer, esq. to Miss Tilbe.

Deaths.

1798. *July* 23. At Amboor, in the East Indies, Lieut.-col. Alexander M'Pherson, of the first battalion of the 6th regiment of native infantry, and commandant of Amboor. He had been 27 years in India, in the military service of the East India Company.

Extract from the Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 11. "Yesterday morning, at half past 10 o'clock, at the quarters of the Hon. Col. Wellesley, in Fort William, after a short illness, in the 28th year of his age, A. Hunt, esq. late captain in the royal navy, and commander of his Majesty's ship La Virginie. He lived beloved and respected, and died universally regretted, by all who had the honour of his acquaintance. The corpse was attended to the grave yesterday evening, under a discharge of minute-guns from Fort William, by Col. Wellesley and the 33d regiment, the Hon. Henry Wellesley and the whole of his Excellency the Governor-general's establishment, and by the most respectable part of the settlement, when it was interred with all the other honours due to his rank. On this occasion, the feelings of every one present bore ample testimony of the loss society has suffered in a man of so excellent

excellent and amiable a character; who, conſidered likewiſe in his public capacity, may be truly ſaid to have been equalled by few, and excelled by none. By his death, therefore, the honour of the navy has loſt one of its moſt valuable ſupporters."—— The foregoing tribute, rendered in a diſtant country, and the praiſe and fondneſs with which he was named by a man of the moſt eminent virtue and ſuperior underſtanding, Lord Mornington, in the general orders reſpecting his funeral, have attached an intrinſic and unalterable value to the memory of this gallant young officer. It may be affirmed that, notwithſtanding his life ended before the abilities and diſpoſition of moſt men begin to be diſplayed, few have left behind ſuch perfection of character. He lived the bleſſing and pride of his family; and his death is juſtly conſidered by them an irreparable loſs.

Nov. 19. At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Fairfax, eldeſt ſon of Sir W. G. F.

Dec. 19. At his houſe in Pon-y-bont, Radnorſhire, after a ſhort illneſs of about 3 hours, at the advanced age of 76, John Price, eſq. banker. He has left one child, a daughter, to inherit his fortune (which was very large) when ſhe comes of age, of which ſhe is now only in her 7th year.

1799. *Jan.* 31. At Leipſick, George-Henry Borz, profeſſor of mathematicks in that univerſity. He was ſon of a clergyman, and born at Engolſtein, in Pruſſia, March 14, 1714. It is related of him, that, while he was a ſtudent at Halle, the celebrated Frederick Hoffmann, whoſe lectures he attended, took notice of his ſtrong-built, expanded cheſt, and obſerved that he was a perſon very likely to live to a great age.

Feb. 5. At Bologna, in his 55th year, the celebrated Lewis Galvani; from whom Galvaniſm, which has made ſo much noiſe in the philoſophical world, took its name. It is ſaid that a fit of illneſs, by which his wife was attacked, led him to the diſcovery of his theory reſpecting metallic irritation. The phyſician having preſcribed for his wife ſoup made of boiled frogs, Galvani, who was an affectionate huſband, prepared them himſelf; and having accidentally touched a frog after he had ſkinned it, he obſerved in it an involuntary motion, which induced him to make ſome experiments that conducted him to the ſaid diſcovery.

18. At Leipzick, in his 68th year, John Hedwig, profeſſor of botany. His researches reſpecting the Cryptogamia claſs of plants will ſecure him immortal fame. His death will be a great loſs to the General Literary Journal of Jena, to which he was a contributor, and which was indebted to him for many intereſting communications.

March 10. At Kennington-green, aged 78, Mrs. Suſannah Duffield, wife of Mr. Henry D. formerly an eminent timber-merchant in that part of Bridewell precinct on which Chatham-place has ſince been built; whence, on the filling up of Fleet ditch, he removed to Alderſgate-ſtreet, where he reſided till his retirement from buſineſs.

23. Mrs. Anne Biſhop, relict of Wm. B. eſq. who died April 30, 1791, and who was many years common cryer of the City of London; for whoſe ſervices his widow received till her death an annuity from the Corporation.

April... At Peterſburg, Prince Beſborodko, chancellor of Ruſſia.

6. In kirktown of Daviot, Aberdeenſhire, James Dyce, in the 107th year of his age; being born, as appears by the ſeſſion-regiſter of the pariſh of Rayne, in February, 1693. He retained all his ſenſes to the laſt, and kept his bed only three days before his death. His mother, Iſabel Walker, died ſome years ago, aged 112.

7. At St. Neot's, co. Huntingdon, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. James S. and daughter of Mr. Charles Norman; and, on the 13th, Anthony Norman, ſon of the ſaid Mr. N.

8. At Exmouth, James Chaplin, of the Windmill. While viewing the 4th Devon militia fire off their artillery, a woman requeſted he would ſearch the mill all over, as her mind was deeply impreſſed that ſome accident would ariſe at the mill that day, from a dream ſhe had the preceding night. He immediately examining the internal parts of the machine, and finding all ſafe, ſaid, "I'll go and ſee the militia fire another round;" but, the inſtant he mounted the platform, the vane of the mill ſtruck him off, and daſhed him to pieces.

9. At her houſe in Pall Mall, Anaſtaſia Counteſs of Kerry. She was the ſecond daughter of the late Peter Daly, eſq. of Quanſbury, co Galway, in Ireland; and, upon the deaths of her ſiſters, the Counteſs of Louth and Viſcounteſs Kingſland, ſhe inherited the whole of his very great eſtates in that and the adjoining counties. Her remains were depoſited in St. Andrew's chapel, Weſtminſter abbey; and never did any woman carry with her to the grave more general regret or more univerſal and juſt eſteem. A monument, as ſimple as poſſible (to be in that an emblem of the ſimplicity which formed a part of her excellent character), is to be erected over her tomb, on which is to be placed the following inſcription: "To the affectionately beloved and honoured memory of Anaſtaſia Counteſs of Kerry, who departed this life on the 9th, and was depoſited here on the 19th day of April, 1799. Her moſt afflicted huſband, Francis-Thomas Earl of Kerry, whom ſhe rendered, during 31 years, the happieſt of mankind, not only by an affection which was bounded only by her love for her God, and to which there never was a ſingle moment's interruption,

interruption, but also by the practice of the purest religion and piety, of charity and benevolence, of truth and sincerity, of the sweetest and most angelic meekness and simplicity, and of every virtue that can adorn the human mind, has placed this inscription to bear testimony of his gratitude to her, of his admiration of her innumerable virtues, and of his most tender and affectionate love for her; intending (when it shall please God to release him from his misery and call him from this world) to be deposited with her here in the same coffin. And hoping that his merciful God will consider the severe blow which it has pleased his Divine Will to inflict upon him, in taking from him the dearest, the most beloved, the most charming, and the most faithful and affectionate companion that ever blessed man, together with the weight of his succeeding sorrows, as an expiation of his past offences; and that he will grant him his grace so to live as that he may, through his divine mercy, and through the precious intercession of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, hope for the blessing of being soon united with her in eternal happiness."

Suddenly, Mr. Hilditch, 30 years a respectable schoolmaster at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester. Placid, patient, and persevering, he was admirably adapted to his employment, always obtaining the warm affections of his pupils, and the approbation of their parents. Out of school few men were so much esteemed, as he devoted many of his leisure hours in adjusting the little pecuniary and personal concerns of his neighbours and friends with the strictest fidelity and discretion. His conduct, as clerk to several clubs and friendly societies, was in every respect highly meritorious. In domestic life he was equally the object of admiration, as an excellent husband and a good parent. Possessing a great share of unoffending wit and droll humour, his society was deservedly esteemed by a very respectable acquaintance. Without pretension to high literary attainments, he possessed a fund of useful knowledge, and a happy method of communicating it.

10. At Commin's hotel, Falmouth, on her way to Lisbon, whither she was going for the restoration of her health, the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery. She was the daughter of Sir Archibald Acheson, bart. of Market-hill, co. Armagh, and grand-daughter to Sir Arthur, whose friendship and intimacy with the celebrated Dean Swift gave origin to his ludicrous poem intituled "The grand Question debated." In 1785 her father was created a peer of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baron Gosford; and in 1780 she was married to Hugh Montgomery, esq. of Castle Hume, in the county of Fermanagh, in the above kingdom, who was a collateral branch of the house of Eglintoun in Scotland, and nearly related to the present Lord Belmore in Ireland. On the 19th of July, 1797, Mr. M. died (see vol. LXVII. p.....) at Sunning-hill wells, in Berkshire, of a dropsy on the brain. A deep sense of the unhappy event, which deprived her of a tender and affectionate husband, together with a pulmonary complaint under which she herself laboured during Mr. M's illness, finally effected her dissolution. Both before and after the death of her husband, her care and attention to her children was uniformly exemplary. About seven years ago Mr. M. and his family came to England, solely for the purpose of giving his sons an Etonian education; and, in order that he might have a more circumspect eye over their moral conduct at Eton, settled at Windsor. During a residence of six years there, the amiableness of Mrs. M's temper and manners rendered her highly respected by all the nobility and gentry at that place of fashionable residence and its vicinity. In her demeanour to those in inferior situations in life, and to her domesticks, she was kind, affable, and polite. In the discharge of the duties of her religion she was as punctual as the delicate state of her health would permit; and it was her solicitous care to inculcate its purest precepts into the minds of her children, three of whom, two sons and a daughter, she has left the heirs of her worth. In fine, in her this world has lost an anxious and tender parent, an easy and placid mistress, and a sincere friend. So much from a person who knew her virtues, and whose pen can give but a faint colouring to them.

13. At Hachembourg, John Augustus, Burgrave of Kirchberg, the last of the male line of his family. The Princess of Nassau-Weilbourg, born Princess of Kirchberg, succeeds to his estates.

14. At Edinburgh, Charles Dalrymple, esq. of North Berwick.

16. William Richardson, drum-major in the 34th regiment of foot, quartered at Lincoln, shot himself through the head, in a close near the brick-yards. He chose a very particular situation for the horrid deed, a bank or narrow road, with a ditch of water on each side; having pulled off his hat and coat, it is plain that, the instant the pistol was discharged, he fell headlong into the water, where he was found a few minutes after, with his brains blown out. Being indebted to many people in the town, is supposed to be the cause of this dreadful self-murder. The jury ordered his body to be buried in the public road.

17. At Newmarket, Mr. James Prior, late of Ashley, Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Bryson, of the New Road, St. George's in the East.

At New-hall, in Rossshire, Mrs. Henrietta Gordon, spouse to David Urquhart, esq. of Braelangwell.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, in his 76th year, Mr. R. Murphy, many years clerk to the justices acting for the hundred of Guthlaxton.

18. At the house of Mr. E. Card, at Silton, co. Dorset, Mrs. Card, who had returned home from London only two days before, was sitting with her family, when her daughter complained that every thing looked very strange, was instantly deprived of sight, and fell down in a fit, which so shocked the mother that she fainted, and, on seeing this, a son also fell in a fit. Mrs. C, after some time, appeared somewhat restored. when she exclaimed "Lord Jesus, receive my soul!" and immediately expired. The son and daughter both recovered.

At Cambridge, Mr. Charles Freeman, an ingenious painter.

At Brighthelmstone, Miss Jane Armstrong, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas A. merchant at Glasgow.

At Duncombe-park, co. York, the wife of Charles Slingsby Duncombe, esq.

19. At Truesdale's hospital at Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 85, Wm. Budd.

Aged 81, Mr. Peter Hallendaale, organist of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, and upwards of 40 years teacher of the violin in that university and town.

20. After a very short illness, Mr. Wortley Searson, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, late midshipman of the Andromache frigate.

Aged 82, Mrs. Bell, of Lincoln, widow of the late Col. B.

Aged 63, Mr. Cartel, many years an inhabitant of Eton, went out after dinner to an outhouse, to feed some dogs he had the care of, and was found hanging by a small piece of cord. An unhappy difference in his family is supposed to have been the cause of his committing this rash action.

21. Aged 86, Mrs. Susannah Nutt, relict of Mr. Joseph N. formerly an eminent apothecary at Hinckley, co. Leicester; of whom some memoirs are given in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," N° VII.

Mrs. Sarah Barclay, wife of Geo. B. of Prince's-street, St. James's.

At her house in Edward-street, Portman-square, Mrs. West, relict of James W. esq.

At Manchester, Charles Mitchell, esq. of the 35th foot.

In Stratton-street, Piccadilly, Thomas Huddleston, esq. of Milton, co. Cambridge.

Mrs. Dyson, wife of Mr. Henry D. of Southwark.

At Stapleford-hall. co. Leicester, in his 80th year, the Rt. Hon. and Rev. Robert Sherard, Earl of Harborough, Viscount Sherard of Stapleford, and Baron Leitrim in Ireland. His Lordship married, first, Catharine, eldest daughter and coheir of Edward Hearst, esq. of Salisbury, who died in 1765, without issue. In 1767 he married, secondly, the daughter of Wm. Reeves, esq. of Melton Mowbray, by whom he had issue Philip Lord Sherard (who succeeds to the Earl's titles and estates) and a daughter, Lucy, married, first, to the late Sir Thomas Cave, bart. and now the lady of the Hon. Philip Pusey. He married, 1772, Dorothy daughter and heiress of Wm. Roberts, esq. of Glaston, in Rutlandshire, who died in 1781. His Lordship was in holy orders when he succeeded to the earldom, and resigned his church preferments in 1773; notwithstanding, dignities seem not to have warped his mind from that divine profession in which he was educated; he erected a church at Stapleford about 1789; also one at Saxby; and another at Teigh, in Rutland. His Lordship generally resided at Stapleford, in the midst of a numerous and respectable tenantry, whom it was his greatest delight to make happy; and the whole tenor of his life was dignified by great suavity of disposition and a heart of universal benevolence. We record also, with peculiar gratitude, his Lordship's munificent patronage of the "History of Leicestershire," which, through his bounty, is embellished with many beautiful plates of Stapleford by J. Basire.

22. Major Thomas Ogilvie, of Hemingford-Abbots, co. Huntingdon.

At Thorpe, co. Norfolk, Mr. Browne, dancing-master. His wife died in London a few days before.

At Lutterworth, in his 71st year, Mr. W. Killpack.

At his house in Somerset-street, Portman-square, in his 70th year, the Right Hon. Henry Yelverton, Earl of Sussex, Viscount Longueville, Baron Grey of Ruthyn, Hastings, Weysford, and Valence, and a baronet. Dying without surviving issue-male, the titles of Earl of Sussex and Viscount Longueville are extinct; but the baronies descend to Henry Gould, esq. the only son of the late Barbara Gould, his Lordship's only daughter, now Lord Grey of Ruthyn, &c.

23. Suddenly, Mrs. Pennythorn, of Newcastle-under-Lyne. She went into a tradesman's house on business, fell down, and expired almost immediately.

At Kelso, Mr J. Palmer, printer, and for several years editor, of the British Chronicle; and, within two hours after his funeral, Mrs. Palmer, his widow.

In Spa-fields, in his 71st year, Mr. Robert Butcher, sen. of the East India tea-warehouses, Haydon-square.

At Stoke next Guildford, Surrey, aged 73, Mr. William Parson, who, with his brother, Mr. Henry-Parson (who died 179..) carried on, for 16 years, an extensive trade as linen and woollen-drapers in the town of Guildford. Mr. P. left upwards

wards of 50,000*l.* the bulk of which he bequeathed to two nephews, who are, after receiving an university education, and when they have taken prieſt's orders, to change the name of *Freales* to that of *Parſon*. Mr W. Parſon and his brother, after retiring from buſineſs, agreed to found and endow an hoſpital for ſix aged women of the pariſh of Stoke, and to give a weekly ſtipend of 4*s.* to each. This hoſpital is built of brick, plain, but ſubſtantial, and ſtands on an healthy ſpot, has a good garden well planted, and, for the regulation of the houſe, a body of ſtatutes. Over the door of the hoſpital is this inſcription, cut on a woolſack:

This Hoſpital was
given and eſtabliſhed
in the Year 1796, by
WILLIAM and HENRY PARSON,
of this Pariſh.

It is ſuppoſed that the father and mother of the above gentlemen, who formerly lived in the High-ſtreet of Guildford, found ſome money hidden in a vault under the cellar of the houſe which they then inhabited. The circumſtance is related as follows: Mrs. P. one evening examining whether the houſe was ſafe, on ſearching the cellar, fancied a part of it founded hollow, and, on calling her huſband, they ſent the ſervant to bed, and, pulling up ſome of the pavement, found a complete, dry, arched vault. They acknowledged they thus found the vault, but were ſhy of ſpeaking any thing farther. However, that they found money was little doubted, as their circumſtances were from that period conſiderably improved.

24. At Copenhagen, Wm. Barton, eſq.

At Cronſtadt, in his 80th year, Admiral Wrangel, the firſt naval officer in the Swediſh ſervice.

Suddenly, Mr. John Burford, pariſh-clerk of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter.

At Hall-place, Kent, the ſeat of James Hathorne, eſq. after a ſhort illneſs, Gideon Saint, eſq. of Groombridge, in the ſame co.

Mr. Thomas-James Rogers, lieutenant of the 50th grenadiers.

At Mellerſtain-houſe, in Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, relict of the late Hon. George B. of Jerviſwood.

At his lodgings in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, of a dropſy, in the prime of life, William Seward, eſq. F. R. A. SS. author of "Anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed Perſons," 5 vols. 8vo, 1795; and "Biographiana," 2 vols. 8vo. 1799. This gentleman was the ſon of Mr. Seward, partner in Calvert's brewhouſe, and was born in January, 1747. He firſt went to the Charterhouſe, whence he was removed to Oxford, where he finiſhed his education. Being poſſeſſed of an eaſy fortune, he did not apply to any profeſſion, but devoted his life to learned leiſure, cultivating his talents for his own amuſement, and the entertainment and inſtruction of the publick. He poſſeſſed uncommonly active benevolence, being always ready to promote the intereſt of his friends, and ſolicitous to relieve thoſe who were in diſtreſs. His charity was unbounded; and it would be difficult to point out a perſon, with whom he was intimate, who had not obligations to acknowledge from him. He afforded the Whitehall Evening Poſt much aſſiſtance, particularly in ſupplying it with the *Reminiſcentia*, of which a conſiderable portion remains yet to publiſh. He bore a lingering diſorder with great fortitude and reſignation, and quitted life with the regret of all who knew his virtues, or who reſpect worth and talents, all uniformly employed for the benefit of mankind.—Mr. S. was a great gleaner of information, and collector of a pleaſing maſs of intelligence, which he dealt out to the publick through the channels of the European Magazine and Cadell's Repoſitory. Although he could not draw characters like Clarendon, yet he had a felicity of his own in hitting off the leading features of his ſubject. He was apt to dwell long and return often to certain names, not conſidering that telling a ſtory is like driving a nail into a plaſtered wall; a few ſtrokes fix it; after which, if you attempt to enforce it, it either grows looſe, or recoils. Mr. S. dwelt much in locomotion, and often paſſed from place to place in ſearch of happineſs, as he fondly imagined this was the beſt way to procure her if ſhe were to be had on earth. During an excurſion of this ſort, being at Exeter, in order to have an interview with that ſingular character, William Jackſon, muſician and painter, he miſſed the man, but found his daughter, a young lady of a ſtrong mind and diſcerning ſpirit; who, upon learning the general and particular objects of his viſit, plainly told him, that ſhe was ſurprized above meaſure how he, who had told the world that content was only to be found in an elbow-chair, ſhould think of coming ſo far out of his way to look for it, before he had ſearched it in the ſame place in his own parlour.—From one of his friends we have received the following character of Mr. Seward: "His education had been the moſt liberal which this country affords, improved by foreign travel, refined and embelliſhed by an intimate acquaintance with many celebrated characters both at home and abroad. His characteriſticks were humanity and beneficence, an impartial admiration of merit, and active zeal for its ſucceſs, with that candour and liberality which ſpurns local diſtinctions and academic prejudices; qualities highly becoming a gentleman and a ſcholar, yet not always to be found in perſons aſſuming thoſe reſpectable titles. He was fond of

his joke, and would ſometimes indulge it at the expence of his good-nature. His converſation was deſultory, like his writings; and, by the flow of convivial merriment, he might be hurried into ſayings which he did not believe, and ſentiments which he did not approve; but he was incapable of deliberately hurting any living creature either by word or deed. As a writer, he is by far the moſt popular, and certainly one of the firſt in this country, in that walk of literature which he purſued. This acknowledgement is extorted from that public lampooner, that *avocato di diavolo*, the inviſible author of the 'Purſuits of Literature,' and is inſerted in a note to one of the few intelligible lines in his execrable medley of impotent malignity and barren pedantry. That envious ſcribbler endeavours to degrade Mr. S. by calling him 'the public bag-man;' an appellation far too dignified for himſelf, ſince the bag-man is at leaſt a known character, and reſponſible for the whiſper and the lie which he circulates." His remains were interred in his family-vault at Finchley May 1.

25. Mr. Daniel Jennings, of Kenſington gravel pits.

26. Mr. John Sarſon, grazier, of Barkby, co. Leiceſter.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. John Meggitt, of Wakefield, bookſeller.

After a few weeks illneſs, occaſioned by a fall which he received on his return on foot to Ireland, in his 88th year, the Rev. Mr. Geriſon, of Uckfield.

At Rauceby, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, the Rev. John Pugh M. A. vicar of Rauceby and Cranwell. He died of conſiderable property, and of that liberal ſpirit which "deviſeth liberal things," his employment and pleaſure were to help forward the intereſts of Religion, and to adminiſter both to the temporal and ſpiritual neceſſities of his fellow-creatures. In his parish he was as laborious as a feeble conſtitution would allow; but the exertions of his bounty were by no means confined to thoſe of his own charge. He was a firm friend to the Church of England and the exiſting form of Government. As his life was eminently uſeful, the loſs of him is ſeverely felt, and his death deeply regretted.

Aged 72, the Rev Mr. Stock, vicar of Chileſden and Lydſington, near Swindon, one of our oldeſt literary friends, who has been a reader of this publication for above half a century. The character of a conſcientious parish-prieſt is juſtly held in great eſtimation; and to this enviable diſtinction the deceaſed had as fair a claim as almoſt any individual of the ſacred calling. During nearly thirty-five years he was the diligent paſtor of thoſe pariſhes he died incumbent of. His learning, his powerful wit, and moſt conciliating manners, rendered him eſtimable as a friend and companion, and would have made the loſs of ſuch a man a ſubject of the greateſt regret to his friends, had not the growing infirmities of age, exaſperated by an hereditary gout, warned him and them that he was faſt approaching that period of life when the ſtrength of man is found to be but "labour and ſorrow."

27. In St. George's-row, Hyde-park-corner, Wm. Troughton, eſq. lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the late 129th regiment of foot.

In James-ſtreet, Mrs. Lodge, widow of the late Rev. Edmund L. rector of Carſhalton, &c.

John Bradſhaw White, eſq. ſurgeon, ſon of Charles W. eſq. of Mancheſter.

28. Barbarouſly murdered, on their return to Selz, Roberjot and Bonnier, two of the French plenipotentiaries to the Congreſs at Raſtadt. Debry, their colleague, though very ſeverely wounded, eſcaped.—This is a ſubject of ſo much public conſequence, that we ſhall enlarge on it hereafter.

At Hamburgh, Mrs. König, wife of Capt. H. K. and youngeſt daughter of Dr. Georgſtenner, of Hull.

Aged 64, Mr. Samuel Hay, of Great Yarmouth.

In St. Giles's work-houſe, Hooper, the tinman, long celebrated as a famous pugiliſt. He who was ſome time companion to a late peer of the realm, was reduced to the utmoſt wretchedneſs; emaciated, in rags, and dying in the ſtreet, he was led to the workhouſe the preceding evening by a chimney ſweeper.

29. At his apartments in the New road, Paddington, George Shakeſpear, eſq. ſon of the late George S. eſq. of Walton upon-Thames, Surrey, and Pimlico, Middleſex.

Aged 76, Cornelius Van Millert, eſq. of Newington-place, Surrey.

At Eliſtree, where ſhe had reſided for the recovery of her health, aged 41, Mrs. Tho. Brotherton, of Margaret ſtr. Cavendiſh-ſq.

Dropped down dead, while reeling ſome thread of her own ſpinning, Mrs. Rogers, a widow lady, of Wadhurſt. She complained to one of her ſervants of being cold a few minutes before ſhe fell, but did not ſpeak afterwards.

30. At her ſon's houſe at Brompton, aged 87, Mrs. H. Harding.

In Clerkenwell, of a dropſy, Mr. C. Wright, of the Navy-office.

In Brompton-row, Cha Fielding Ward, eſq. of Gray's inn, barriſter.

At York, Jas. Murray, eſq. of Boughton.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Thompſon, one of the teachers of Heriot's hoſpital.

At her ſeat at Lothbury hall, Bucks, in her 70th year, Mrs. Symes.

Lately, at Aleppo, Mr. Abbott, the Eaſt India Company's agent.

In America, Mr. Charles Whitlock, mu-

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ny years joint-manager of a company of comedians in the city of Chester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, &c. He married Miss E. Kemble, sister to Mrs. Siddons.

At Lisbon, Mr. Hull, in consequence of an ignorant practitioner having, after extracting a tooth, cut an artery, to allay the swelling.

At Hamburgh, the celebrated portrait and historical painter, Hickel; who distinguished himself particularly by his happy talent of giving good representations of family scenes and children. He studied at Vienna, and enjoyed there for a long time a considerable pension, which Joseph II. however, at length withdrew. He resided, after this, sometimes in Switzerland and sometimes in London and Paris. The late Queen of France often sat to him, as did also the Princess of Lamballe, who caused herself to be painted sometimes as a nose-gay-girl, and sometimes as a fortune-teller woman. In 1793 he began to paint a sitting of the British House of Commons, and most of the portraits were striking likenesses. From this painting, which was 15 feet in breadth, and 11 in height, he proposed publishing a print by Cheeseman; but, owing to some disappointment in regard to the subscription, the undertaking was abandoned. During the last days of his life he made a painting of Klopstock, and exceedingly like. The poet is represented sitting and reading one of his favourite odes. Hickel, at the time of his death, proposed to have a print from this painting, 19 inch. by 16, engraved by Huck.

At Paris, in his 64th year, Charles Borda, an eminent mathematician, and one of the authors of the new French system of weights and measures. He was a lieutenant de vaisseau du Roi under the old French Government, and, with De la Crene and Pingre, made a voyage to America, in order to ascertain the utility of certain instruments for determining the latitude and longitude. The account of this voyage was published under his inspection with the title of "Voyage fait par Ordre du Roi, en 1771 et 1772, en diverses Parties de l'Europe et de l'Amerique, pour verifier l'Utilité de plusieurs Methodes et Instrumens servant a determiner la Latitude et la Longitude tant du Vaisseau que des Côtes, Isles, et Ecueils," &c. par MM. Verdun de la Crene, le Chev. de Borda, et Pingré, 1778, 2 vols. 4to. He was the author also of "Description et Usage du Cercle de Reflexion," 1787, 4to; and of several physical and mathematical memoirs in different journals. He has been succeeded in the Bureau des Longitudes by C. Bougainville.

At Dublin, Thomas Rumbold Lyster, esq. barrister at law.

At the same place, aged 65, Mr. Robert Mahon, many years well known as a vocal performer of great estimation on the stage.

At Cork, Sir John Haly, M D. He received the honour of knighthood from the late Duke of Rutland, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He married Susan, dau. of the late William Fuller, esq. and sister to Miss Fuller, the ingenious authoress of "The Convent, or Sophia Nelson," a novel, in a series of letters; also, of "Alan Fitz-Osborne," an historical novel; and of "The Son of Ethelwolf," a novel, dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales. This amiable young lady, in the flower of youth, in all the promise of precocious genius, was swept by the rude hand of death to an untimely tomb. She was blest (as is clearly proved by her poems in MS. now in possession of her sister, Lady Haly) with a liveliness of fancy, and an easy harmonious flow of numbers. She began a dramatic piece, but did not live to complete it. The late Sir John H. out of 12 children was only survived by two, *viz* William, an officer in the army; and Harriet, the betrothed bride of the Hon. Col. Maitland, brother to James Earl of Lauderdale.

At Abergavenny, Col. Hodges. His death was occasioned by being burnt in his chamber while reading in bed.

Aged 81, Mr. Yeates, farmer, of Perry-bar, Staffordshire.

At Burnham, co. Norfolk, the Rev. Maurice Suckling Nelson, younger brother to the gallant Lord Nelson.

At Hinckley, in the prime of life, Mr. Stephen Dickinson, attorney-at-law. He was a serjeant, and an active member of the Leicestershire yeomanry cavalry.

At Crewkerne, co. Somerset, aged 69, the Rev. Wm. Blake, 44 years pastor of the Dissenting congregation there.

At Loftwithel, in Cornwall, Captain John Consett Peers. He was in 1761, at the early age of 9 years, left an orphan, with a brother and two sisters younger than himself. At that tender age, his maternal uncle sent him into the West-India service. On his return from his second voyage, he found that Death had robbed him of his good uncle and only friend. Soon after, he embarked in the East-India service; and in 1778 he passed for the fourth mate of the Duke of Portland Indiaman. In 1779 he entered into the royal navy, on board the Torbay, Capt. Drake; and in 1774, with the approbation of Capt. Drake, went a volunteer on board his Majesty's ship the Boyne, destined for North America. In 1776 Admiral Graves appointed him second master and pilot to his Majesty's schooner, Dispatch, commanded by Lieut. Goodridge, mounting six three-pounders, and carrying 30 men. July 12, 1776, they fell in with the Tyrannicide, an American privateer, mount-

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ing 14 double-fortified ſix-pounders, and carrying 125 men, 45 of whom had ſmall arms: an engagement ſoon commenced, though the Diſpatch had 13 men ſick; and in the early part of the action Lieut. Goodridge was killed. The command devolving on Mr. Feers, he maintained a vigorous and hot fight near four hours, when he received a ſhot in his right elbow which ſhattered his arm; nearly all his men being killed or wounded, he was obliged to ſubmit to a force ſo ſuperior. His arm was two days after amputated, and in that ſtate fainting with the loſs of blood, he was carried into Salem, whilſt the rebels played and ſung before him, "Here comes a pirate, fighting for the Royal Brute of Great-Britain." Auguſt 10, following, from the great loſs of blood and a mortification ſurrounding the ſtump, he was obliged to ſubmit to a ſecond amputation. In December following, he was exchanged and ſent to Halifax, where he was tried by a Court Martial, and honourably acquitted. He then took charge as pilot of his Majeſty's ſhip the Richmond, and carried her to New-York, where Lord Howe took him on board his own ſhip the Eagle, and in May 1777 appointed him maſter of the Mermaid, Capt. Hawker, which ſhip was run on ſhore, in July 1778, by Count D'Eſtaign's fleet, and the officers and crews made priſoners. October following, he was changed and ſent to New York, where he went a volunteer on an expedition up the North River, in his Majeſty's galley Huzzar, under the direction of Capt. Hyde Parker. Nov. 2, 1778, Admiral Gambier gave him a lieutenant's commiſſion and the command of the Crane galley, ſtationed up Hudſon's river; and, when Sir Henry Clinton made the attack at Weſt Point, he covered the landing. In July 1780, Admiral Arbuthnot appointed him to the command of the Argo Brig, of 16 guns, which he held to July 1783; when Admiral Digby was pleaſed to appoint him agent for tranſports, in which capacity he arrived in England March 1784, after an abſence of ten years. While in America he alſo received a ſevere wound in his head, and nearly loſt the uſe of two fingers of his remaining hand, having been froſt-bitten. During his ſtay in America he was chiefly kept up the river on advanced poſts; and in that time a perſon, who had acted as an agent, abſconded, and he loſt all his property; and what little he had realiſed and ſent to England ſhared the ſame fate, as his friend, to whoſe care he committed it, died inſolvent. His friends, who expected he would have been promoted to the rank of commander, ſaw with pain his ſervices neglected till 1794; when the Hon. Board of Admiralty (at which Earl Chatham preſided) gave him a penſion. This war he has had the command of a ſmall cutter, and was with lord Bridport in the action of the 23d of June, 1795. December following, he ſailed with Adm. Chriſtian for the Weſt-Indies, and was one of the ſhips obliged to put back, after beating about 23 days; and, as he had not half his complement of men, was obliged to be conſtantly on deck, and was 22 nights without taking off his cloaths. April 10, 1797, he ſailed for the Weſt-Indies with Admiralty diſpatches, and the mails for the different iſlands, and arrived at Barbadoes in 30 days. June 30 following, in company with the Tartar, Capt. Elphinſtone, he cut out a fleet of ſhips at Port au Plate, under the fire of two forts, which they ſoon ſilenced: ſoon after that, he was ſeized with the country fever, and was obliged to return to England, where he had the pleaſure to find that Earl Spencer had promoted him to the rank of commander. Though his health remained in a precarious ſtate, as the fever lurked in his conſtitution, yet he conſtantly ſolicited the Admiralty for employ, and to his laſt hour expected it, with pleaſure; he thought it wrong for any officer to hold a commiſſion without offering his ſervices, if capable. The effects of the fever made ſuch havoc in his health as to haſten his diſſolution; and, Nov. 11, 1798, put a period to his life. He has left a widow, and an unfortunate brother, to deplore his loſs. It may be added, that in the early ſtages of his life, on his return to port, he conſtantly placed himſelf at ſchool to improve in arithmatic and navigation; and what further his contracted finances could ſpare, he employed to aſſiſt his ſiſter, who had unhappily been placed with a nurſe, whoſe ſavage huſband threw her down ſtairs, by which means her back was broken, and ſhe became a cripple. When in America, he met with an orphan child, daughter to an Engliſh ſoldier, in rage, poverty, and diſtreſs: he took her under his protection, and ſupported her during the remainder of his ſtay in that country, and brought her with him to England; after that, by the aſſiſtance of the humane, he got her into the Aſylum, being then about nine years of age: he alſo took a black boy, who craved his aſſiſtance, at New York, being almoſt ſtarving: on his paſſage to England, he was offered forty guineas if he would part with him, which he refuſed to do; but brought him to this happy iſland to give him his liberty. In 1792, he lent near all his property upon bad ſecurity, and at preſent there are no hopes of recovering it.

Found dead in his bed at the Carpenter's Arms, a public-houſe in the pariſh of Wick, co. Glouceſter, about ſix miles from Bath, James White, eſq. He was well known in the literary world, as the

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tranſlator of the ſpeeches of Mirabeau, the author of ſome hiſtorical novels, intituled, "Richard Cœur de Lion," "Earl Strongbow," and "John of Gaunt," and of ſeveral poetic pieces. He was educated at the Univerſity of Dublin, and was eſteemed an admirable ſcholar, and poſſeſſed of brilliant parts. His conduct for theſe four or five years paſt has been marked by great wildneſs and eccentricity. He had conceived an ardent affection for a certain young lady, who, he ſuppoſed, was as warmly attached to him; but (as he imagined) ſome plot had been contrived to wean her regard, and to fruſtrate all his future proſpects in life. He attributed the failure of his application for patronage and employment from the great as the machinations of thoſe plotters and contrivers; and even ſuppoſed their influence upon the London bookſellers prevented his literary labours being more amply rewarded. The Winters of 1797 and 1798 he paſſed in the neighbourhood of Bath; and many of our readers may often have noticed in the pump-room, the ſtreets or the vicinity of the city, a thin, pale, emaciated man (between 30 or 40), with a wild, yet penetrating look, dreſſed in a light coat, of Bath coating. His means of ſubſiſtence were very ſcanty; and he obliged the cravings of Nature to keep within their limits. He has been known to have debarred himſelf of animal food for months, and to have given life a bare ſubſiſtence, by a biſcuit, a piece of bread, or a cold potatoe and a glaſs of water. Unable to pay his lodgings, and too proud to aſk relief, he would many nights wander about the fields, or ſeek repoſe beneath a hay-ſtack, almoſt exhauſted. He once took refuge in an inn in Bath, where his extraordinary conduct, and his refuſing every ſuſtenance, alarmed the miſtreſs, and impelled her to apply to the magiſtrates, who humanely ordered him to be put under the care of the pariſh-officers. Inſtead of appreciating theſe precautionary means as he ought to have done, he, in letters to ſome perſons in the city, complained of "the undue interference of magiſterial authority, and this unconſtitutional infringement of the liberty of the ſubject!" When his mind was more compoſed, and his health partly recovered, he behaved with more moderation; and, though apparently ſenſible of the good intended him, he ſtrongly ſuſpected that his imaginary hoſt of enemies had again been plotting. It was about this time that he publiſhed ſome "Letters to Lord Camden, on the State of Ireland;" the elegance and ſtrength of his language, the ſhrewdneſs of his remarks, and the perſpicuity of his arguments, were generally admired. A ſmall ſubſcription was privately raiſed for his relief; and, though given to him with a degree of delicacy, he could ſcarce be prevailed to take it but as a loan. He then left Bath; nor had the writer of this account heard of him, till he learned that the coroner's inqueſt had been called to determine on his premature death, as above. This ingenious and unhappy gentleman had reſpectable relatives now reſiding in that city; but who poſſeſſed no influence over his paſſions, nor means of controuling his conduct.

At Meaſham, co. Derby, aged 64, much lamented by all who knew him, Mr. Thomas Jewſbury, the elder, the greater part of whoſe life was ſpent in conducting the collieries in the lordſhips of Oakthorpe and Meaſham, with great benefit to his employers, and much credit to himſelf as a faithful and ſkilful agent. From his principal occupation of ſuperintending collieries, he ſpared attention ſufficient to become, though not a profeſſed, yet certainly an ingenious, ſurveyor of turnpike roads, and an accurate engineer of canal navigation. To his practical knowledge he added a taſte for natural philoſophy, as a ſtudy which he found to be an agreeable companion of his leiſure, and an enlightened guide of labour. His knowledge of ſome of the moſt uſeful arts and ſciences was ſuch as made him in a high degree ſerviceable to ſociety. Mr. J. lived to reap the fruits of his good conduct, and to give to the world an additional proof and example, that honeſty is the beſt policy; for, his honeſt induſtry enabled him to educate and eſtabliſh a numerous family in a reſpectable manner, to place ſeveral of his kinſmen in advantageous ſituations, and to bequeath good fortunes to his children, and a handſome proviſion for his widow.

At Wirkſworth, co. Derby, aged 49, the Rev. Abraham Bennet, F. R. S. rector of Bentley, near Aſhborne, and incumbent of Woburn, co. Bedford (a chapelry of exempt juriſdiction), late curate of Wirkſworth, and author of the New Experiments in Electricity.

Mr. Slater, organiſt, of Aſhborne.

In a fit of exceſſive laughter, which laſted five minutes, Wm. Cuſhing, a pauper in St. Andrew's, Norwich.

At Doncaſter, Mrs. Anne Denton, relict of Rev. Mr. D. rector of Aſhted, Surrey.

At Chatham, Kent, in her 90th year, Mrs. Martha Hopkins.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Dockſey, ſiſter of the celebrated David Garrick, eſq.

At Lewes, in his 13th year, Maſter Frederick-Charles Walpole, third ſon of the Hon. Horatio Walpole, of New Burlington-ſtreet.

At Ravenſtone, co. Leiceſter, the Rev. Wm. Clayton, rector of that pariſh, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

Aged 91, Mrs. Polgrave, of the city of Lincoln, widow.

At Deſford, Mr. Joſeph Bailey, ſon of Mr. Jonathan B. an amiable young man, and much reſpected.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Michael, who was immediately interred; the Jewiſh religion, which ſhe and her family profeſſed, prohibiting burials during the Paſſover, which began the following day.

Aged 88, Mr. Joſeph Smith, of Sholebrook-lodge, in Whittlebury foreſt, maſter of the hounds to the Duke of Grafton for upwards of 50 years paſt, and who, notwithſtanding his great age, participated in the pleaſures of the chace till within a ſhort time of his death.

At Alconbury, co. Huntingdon, aged 93, William Weſton, who retained his faculties to the laſt hour.

After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Trollop, wife of Mr. Matthew T. merchant, of Tid-Gote.

Mrs. Elliſon, of Lincoln, a maiden lady, aunt of Richard E. eſq. of Sudbrooke-Holme, M. P.

Suddenly, at Wakefield, in his 74th year, Mr. James North, of Rothwell, near Leeds, 50 years a preacher among the Methodiſts.

Rev. Joſeph Forby, M. A. rector of Fincham, co. Norfolk, and formerly of Chriſt's college, Cambridge.

At her ſon's houſe in Northampton, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Hannah Shelton, relict of Mr. B. S. formerly maſter of the boarding-ſchool at Daventry, co. Northampton.

At Ely, Miſs Page, ſiſter of Tho. P. eſq.

At Chelſea, Middleſex, Mrs. Blyke, widow of R. B. eſq. F. S. A.

In Paradiſe-row, Iſlington, aged 67, Mrs. Anne Kilpin, of Northampton.

In Charlotte-ſtr. Bloomſbury, Mr. Hugh Morris, many years a linen-draper.

In St. Andrew's court, Holborn, Mrs. Bridget Hewitt, widow of the late Dr. H.

May 1. Anthony Hodges, eſq. of Bolney, co. Oxford.

Aged about 80, at his apartments in St. Margaret's church-yard, Weſtminſter, Mr. Charles Williams, many years one of the doorkeepers and meſſengers of the Houſe of Commons.

At Aylesbury, Bucks, Miſs Chaplin, daughter of Acton C. eſq. clerk of the peace for that county.

At Chigwell, Eſſex, Mr. Auguſtus Boſſe, of Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

In his 78th year, Mr. Dethick, of Wilſington, co. Derby.

2. Mrs. Mary Ruſh, of Berner's-ſtreet.

In Surrey-place, Kent road, Jn. Bryan, eſq.

Miſs Birch, of Uppingham, Rutland.

At Overton-Waterville, co. Huntingdon, aged 81, Rev. Mr. Smith, rector thereof.

At Shawford-houſe, Hants, Mrs. Mildmay, relict of the late Carew M. eſq.

3. In his 64th year, the Rev. Guſtavus-Anthony Wachſel, D. D. miniſter of the German Lutheran congregation in Little Ailie-ſtreet Goodman's-fields.

At his houſe at Vauxhall, Surrey, William Atkinſon, eſq.

At Stamford-hill, Mrs. Mary Crayne, wife of John C. eſq. of Goodman's-fields.

At Aberdeen, Alexander Ruſſel, eſq. of Moncoffer.

4. Mrs. Roſe, of Wansford.

At Inverneſs, Mr. Alex. Chiſholm, merch.

Aged 77, Mr. Wm. Banks, of Pidmore, near Stourbridge.

5. At Camphill, near Birmingham, Mr. Richards, an eminent brewer.

In his 34th year, Mr. J. Corry, of the King's Arms inn at Sherborne, of a wound which he 15 years ſince received in a duel in Ireland. The bullet worked out of his thigh ſome time ago, but he did not apply for ſurgical aid till too late to be benefited.

At his houſe in the Tower, Jn. Yadger, eſq. of the Ordnance-office.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, of the cramp in her ſtomach, the Lady Margaret Crichton, Counteſs of Dumfries, eldeſt daughter of Ronald Crawford, eſq. of Reſtalrig.

At Miſs Carden and Miſs Leech's houſe, in Great Cumberland-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aged 62, Mrs. Parrott, relict of the late Mr. P. ſhopkeeper in Enfield.

6. At Cambridge, in the houſe of Mrs. Emly, Mrs. Ellis, wife of the Rev. Mr. E. rector of Moleſworth, co. Huntingdon. Mrs. Daw, ſiſter of the ſaid Mrs. Ellis, died on the 3d. They were both daughters of Mrs. Emly.

John Armſtrong, eſq. cornet in the 29th light dragoons, walking in Newcaſtle-under-Lyne, fell into a cellar, and was killed on the ſpot.

7. In his 77th year, Mr. Joſeph Jackſon, of the Creſcent, Jewin-ſtreet.

John Roſe, eſq. of the Navy Pay-office.

At Belgrave, Mrs. Denſhire, relict of the late Mr. D.

At Briſtol wells, Mr. Charles Homer, ironmonger and hardwareman, Nottingham.

At Belton, in Rutland, aged 99, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinſon. This reſpectable old lady, daughter of the Rev. Charles Palmer, rector of Stoke Doyle, in Northamptonſhire, was born in 1700, and married, in 1718, to the Rev. Mr. Dickinſon, who had ſome preferment in the North of England, but died in about two years, ſince which time ſhe has lived a widow for nearly 80 years. She had one ſon, the Rev. Charles Dickinſon, rector of Carlton in Northamptonſhire, and of Withcote in Leiceſterſhire, who died at Stamford, Dec. 24, 1786 (LVII. p. 90). On the death of an only brother, in 1770, Mrs. D. became poſſeſſed of a conſiderable fortune; which now devolves on her two granddaughters and coheireſſes, Elizabeth, married to Edward Cheſelden, eſq. of Somerby, lieutenant-colonel of the Leiceſterſhire militia, and receiver-general of that coun-

M.]

ty; and Mary, married to Francis P. Stratford, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, a counsellor at law.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, Mr. John Churchill, brother to the celebrated satirist. Jack Churchill (for such was the familiar name by which he was generally called by the numerous circle of friends who admired his good-humour and companionable qualities) possessed an uncommon knowledge of mankind; and no one had a more ready turn for repartee. His wit, though pointed, was so much softened by a jovial pleasantry, that the object of it was content to join in the laugh at his own expence without feeling any resentment. Mr. C. like his brother, was strongly inclined towards politicks; but his love of the Constitution was not to be affected by the ruinous, or, as Mr. Fox calls them, the seductive theories of Republican France. His good sense and experience convinced him of the folly as well as mischievous tendency of such doctrines. At one period he was among the most ardent supporters of Mr. Fox; but lived to see the licence in the political creed of that leader of party; and thought he could not serve the cause of the people more than by endeavouring to drive out of Westminster an unqualified eulogist of the French revolution, who, in *his* opinion, made democracy the stalking-horse for selfishness and ambition. Mr. F's friends pretended that Churchill deserted their idol because he would not countenance Churchill's desire of being his colleague for the representation of Westminster; an idea that never entered into Mr. C's imagination. If, however, he had been actuated by such views, and had succeeded, he would have had too strong a sense of public duty to live in voluptuous ease upon the contributions of party, and desert those people whose interest he was appointed to represent. Still less would he have declaimed in a tavern, to inflame the passions of a drunken mob, when he should have promoted the general interests in the great council of the nation. Mr. C's habits were, however, fixed too strongly before he ventured into public life to be very useful in such a situation; for, he was too social, and too much inclined to the enjoyment of private ease, for the spirit of ambition to be capable of rousing him into the continued exertion which public stations might require. The illness which put a period to his life had long preyed upon him; and it is to be regretted that it was not borne with the degree of fortitude that might have been expected from his good sense and manly character.

8. At her seat at Childwall, co. Lancaster, Mrs. Gascoyne, relict of the late Bamber G. esq.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Mary Fleet, sen. of Dartford, Kent.

Aged 80, Mrs. Berridge, of Scotgate, Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Barry Robertson, rector of Postwick, co. Norfolk.

In Great Hampton-row, Birmingham, in his 63d year, the Rev. Wm. Thompson, who had been an itinerant preacher among the Methodists 45 years, having begun to travel at the age of 17, and during that period there never was an accusation brought against his character. The Methodist Conference could not more fully testify their high opinion of his abilities and piety than they did in chusing him their first president after the death of the Rev. John Wesley.

9. In her 69th year, greatly respected for her humane and charitable disposition, Mrs. Eleanor Atkinson, wife of Mr. Thomas A. of Dalton, co. Lancaster.

At Gedling, near Nottingham, Mrs. Rigsby, widow of the Rev. Jeremiah R. rector of St. Peter, Nottingham.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. James B. printer, and fourth daughter of Mr. Hodson, printer of the Cambridge Chronicle.

Of a putrid sore throat, in his 18th year, at Busbridge, in Godalming, Surrey, the seat of Henry Hare Townsend, esq. who married his sister, Andrew John Lake, esq. youngest son of Sir James Winter L. bart.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. John-Frederick S. of Wakefield, merchant.

At his chambers in Clement's-inn, Thomas Handley, esq. of the Six Clerks office.

At Chichester, Mrs. Steele, mother of the Right Hon. Thomas S.

10. At Bath, in his 61st year, the Hon. Henry Hobart, of Intwood-house, co. Norfolk, brother to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and M. P. for the city of Norwich. By his death the office of chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, and the colonelcy of the 3d regiment of Norfolk militia, become vacant.

Of a lingering and slow fever, Mrs. Watson, wife of the Rev. Daniel W. rector of Middleton-Tyas.

Mrs. Roberts, mother of the Messieurs R. of Leicester.

At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his 60th year, without issue, Sir Robert Clayton, bart. of Marden, near Godstone, in Surrey; and on the 18th he was buried in the family vault at Bletchingley. His great grandfather, Sir William, acquired a large fortune, and settled in this part, where he purchased a very fine estate, with the borough of Bletchingley, and the advowson of that living, worth 300l. *per annum*. Sir Robert succeeded his father, Sir Kenrick Clayton, in 1770, lived in great hospitality, and acquired the love of his tenants and the re-

ſpect of his neighbours. The weight of his influence was found in all county elections, to which he was always attended by a numerous train of the moſt reſpectable freeholders. All the former part of his life he repreſented Bletchingley; but in the preſent parliament he was returned for Hcheſter. Without gaming himſelf, it was ſuppoſed he had play-debts to pay, which, with his hoſpitality, involved him in ſome pecuniary difficulties about the year 1778, when a relation of his purchaſed of him the reverſion of his intereſt in the borough of Bletchingley, as one means of extricating him. Sir Robert afterwards attempted to ſet aſide the tranſaction, but could not ſubſtantiate his caſe; and the bargain was confirmed. Sir Robert was a ſtiddy opponent of Lord North's adminiſtration; but, when a part of that oppoſition joined Mr. Pitt, he remained attached to Mr. Fox, and continued ſo till his death. Notwithſtanding his being in oppoſition, when Dr. Thomas, who had been preſented to the living of Bletchingley, was made Biſhop of Rocheſter, by which the Crown had a right to preſent to the living, Lord North very handſomely gave it to Sir Robert's relation, Dr. Kenrick, the preſent rector. If Sir Robert's abilities were not of the firſt claſs, he was certainly an honeſt man, and acted on principle. Sir Robert had two ſiſters; one married to Sir John Greſham, bart. of Titſey, in Surrey, who has only one daughter. His other ſiſter is unmarried. He has given his Surrey eſtate to his couſin, Wm. Clayton, of Harleyford, Bucks, who ſucceeds to the title.

11. In Stamford-ſtreet, James Moore, eſq. of Cheapſide, F. A. S. ſon of the late Mr. Moore, of mechanical memory, and partner with Mr. Lambert, wholeſale linen-draper in Cheapſide. His "Monaſtic Remains" and "Caſtles" entitle him to a diſtinguiſhed rank among the picturesque topographers of this country.

12. Mr. Wm. Griſbrook, near 40 years a cabinet-maker in St. John's-lane. His death was occaſioned by a very ſlight bruiſe he received about 3 months ſince.

13. After a long and painful illneſs, the wife of Wm. Browne, eſq. of Percy-ſtreet.

14. Found dead in her bed, to which ſhe went in apparent good health the preceding night, aged 79, the widow Broxholm, of Gainſborough.

At Iſlington, aged 66, Mr. Rob. M'Clellan, many years apothecary to the Foundling-hoſpital.

15. Aged 86, Mrs. Herring, of Penhale, Cornwall, wife of John Bidlake H. eſq.

16. At Great Hale, co. Lincoln, aged 74, Mr. John Goodwin, ſen.

17. At his father's houſe in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, of a decline, aged 21, Mr. Jn. Rendall.

Miſs Jane Bland, daughter of Joſeph B. eſq. of London.

18. At Boxted hall, Suffolk, Rev. John Weller Poley, M.A. rector in his own right of Harkeſt cum Boxted, and an acting magiſtrate in the county of Suffolk. He ſucceeded to the family eſtate on the death of his elder brother, George, with whom he was educated at Eton, and ſtudied at Queen's college, in the univerſity of Cambridge. On his own petition he was collated to Roydon, which afterwards he vacated on being preſented to Harkeſt cum Boxted. He married Jane, daughter of John Whaley, of Colcheſter, eſq. by whom he had a ſon, George, now with his diſconſolate relict ſurviving. His abilities, integrity, and virtues, did honour to the antient families from which he was deſcended, to the Bench where impartially he adminiſtered juſtice, and to the ſacred office which diligently, irreproachably, and fervently, he diſcharged. His loſs is ſincerely lamented as a huſband, a father, a brother, and a friend (for no one ever was more amiable in theſe reſpected and endearing characters); while his tenants muſt grieve for a kind and generous landlord, his neighbourhood for a diſcreet and upright magiſtrate, the poor for a diſcriminating and liberal benefactor, his pariſhioners for a friendly, a learned, a faithful, and truly Chriſtian, clergyman.

Suddenly, Mrs. Hoare, widow of Richard H. eſq. of Boreham, Eſſex, and only daughter of the late Robert Dingley, eſq.

19 In New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, the wife of William Pigott, eſq. of Doderſall-park, Bucks, only daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent, Sir William Wolſeley, bart. of Wolſeley, co. Stafford.

20. In Duke-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, Sir John Lambert, bart. of Vatchel, Surrey, who had lately returned from Paris, where he reſided many years as a banker.

At Enfield, Mrs. Smith, wife of — S. eſq.

22. In Lambeth-road, Mr. Robert Grimſhaw, of Mancheſter.

23. At Swindon, Wilts, Miſs Margaret Goddard, daughter of Ambroſe G. eſq. M. P. for that county.

25. At Harlow, Eſſex, aged 67 years, Matthew Harriſon, eſq. only ſurviving ſon of Sir Tho. H. late chamberlain of London.

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 23, to May 28, 1799.

Chriſtened.		Buried.						
Males 1082	2023	Males 891	1789	Between	2 and 5	145	50 and 60	172
Females 941		Females 898			5 and 10	61	60 and 70	179
Whereof have died under two years old 498					10 and 20	57	70 and 80	121
					20 and 30	127	80 and 90	44
					30 and 40	168	90 and 100	8
					40 and 50	209		

Peck Loaf 3s. 1d.

Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 1 1799.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	62	11	00	0	33	11	33	2	41	2
Surrey	63	2	00	0	36	8	33	4	41	0
Hertford	57	2	00	0	34	9	32	6	42	4
Bedford	54	10	42	4	33	5	30	3	38	0
Hunting.	58	4	00	0	32	2	29	0	36	6
Northam.	56	10	35	6	31	6	26	2	32	4
Rutland	60	6	00	0	33	6	30	0	36	0
Leiceſter	60	4	00	0	33	3	26	11	37	7
Notting.	60	8	34	0	34	10	28	8	44	6
Derby	62	0	00	0	38	0	28	9	44	0
Stafford	62	0	00	0	36	1	27	0	39	8
Salop	58	10	48	10	40	6	25	8	48	0
Hereford	60	5	48	0	34	0	28	4	36	9
Worceſt.	57	0	24	4	33	5	26	4	32	9
Warwick	65	6	00	0	38	6	26	8	40	9
Wilts	56	4	00	0	31	8	27	10	40	0
Berks	61	2	00	0	36	0	35	0	42	9
Oxford	58	1	00	0	31	11	30	6	37	0
Bucks	59	3	00	0	33	0	28	6	37	9
Montgom.	62	3	00	0	34	9	28	10	00	0
Brecon	70	11	54	4	41	4	22	4	00	0
Radnor	58	6	00	0	33	8	24	10	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

61	8	40	3	35	0	27	4	39	10	

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

54	4	29	7	25	6	21	7	30	1	

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	61	2	31	6	33	4	33	10	37	0
Kent	60	3	00	0	32	9	33	6	40	0
Suſſex	61	6	00	0	33	6	30	0	00	0
Suffolk	57	9	24	0	31	3	30	9	36	8
Cambrid.	55	10	00	0	30	10	26	9	35	3
Norfolk	54	8	34	6	30	1	28	4	35	0
Lincoln	55	10	33	8	32	3	26	2	38	0
York	55	2	44	0	31	6	26	1	42	0
Durham	60	9	40	0	32	7	26	11	34	6
Northum.	55	4	37	0	29	7	24	9	34	0
Cumberl.	67	1	49	8	34	11	24	10	00	0
Weſtmor.	62	4	45	4	30	8	26	4	00	0
Lancaſt.	63	7	00	0	39	7	27	0	45	10
Cheſter	65	10	00	0	40	4	28	2	00	0
Flint	66	7	00	0	37	10	21	19	00	0
Denbigh	72	0	00	0	38	0	30	9	64	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	73	0	40	0	40	8	18	8	48	0
Merioneth	70	2	47	8	48	2	26	4	00	0
Cardigan	64	2	00	0	43	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	61	9	00	0	43	11	00	0	00	0
Carmarth.	61	0	00	0	44	0	19	6	00	0
Glamorg.	60	11	00	0	36	8	16	1	00	0
Glouceſt.	60	0	00	0	32	7	21	10	34	8
Somerſet	65	8	00	0	34	1	24	4	37	8
Monm.	71	9	00	0	35	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	66	9	00	0	29	2	27	4	42	0
Cornwall	63	11	00	0	31	6	22	8	00	0
Dorſet	62	9	00	0	32	1	28	1	40	0
Hants	61	9	00	0	38	5	25	13	40	7

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	62	0	40	3	34	2	32	10	45	2
2	57	2	34	0	31	2	29	9	36	4
3	54	8	34	6	30	1	28	4	35	6
4	54	9	33	8	31	2	26	1	38	5
5	57	9	38	0	30	4	25	5	34	3
6	66	1	48	2	34	0	25	2	39	10
7	64	2	40	3	39	11	27	4	45	10
8	71	3	43	10	40	9	24	0	56	0

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	61	11	40	3	42	7	22	3	39	10
10	64	9	40	3	34	0	23	1	36	2
11	65	4	40	3	30	9	23	10	42	0
12	62	2	40	3	32	3	27	2	40	5
13	56	2	29	7	25	9	23	1	30	0
14	53	4	29	7	27	6	20	8	36	0
15	59	10	29	7	30	2	23	4	32	1
16	49	5	29	7	23	1	19	8	27	10

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	50s. to 00s.	Middling	36s. to 65s.
Seconds	44s. to 46s.	Fine Pollard	21s. to 22s
Thirds	36s. to 42s.	Common ditto	15s. to 16s.
Horſe Pollard	15s. to 0s. 0d.		
Bran	15s. to 0s. 0d.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 44s. 3d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	11l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	10l. 10s. to 12l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	10l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 15s. to 10l. 15s.
Farnham Pockets	16l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	9l. 15s. to 10l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 10s. 0d. to 4l. 8s. 0d.	Aver. 4l. 2s. 0d.
Straw	2l. 8s. 0d. to 2l. 15s. 0d.	Aver. 2l. 11s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending May 22, 1799, is 68s. 9d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, May 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 4½d.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 86s.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool, 0cs. 0d. to 0os. 0d. Sunderland, 0os. 0d. to 0os. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1799.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. B^k Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	Irish 5perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Tickets.	Irish Prizes.	English Prizes.
28	Sunday																			
29	—	54⅜	54⅞	—	85⅝	83¾	15¾	6	—	—	54⅛	—	2 6	—	—	—	—	7 12 0	90	98
30	137½	54⅝	55	69⅝	86¼	83⅞	15¾	6⅛	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	138	55¼	55½	—	86½	84⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	98
2	—	56	56	70	—	85	—	—	171¾	—	—	2	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	90	98
3	139	55½	56¼	69¾	87	85⅝	16⅛	6⅛	171½	—	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	7 14 0	90	98
4	139	55⅝	56⅛	70	86⅞	85⅝	16⅛	6⅛	171	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	7 14 0	90	98
5	Sunday																			
6	138¾	55⅝	55⅞	69⅝	87⅛	85⅛	16	6⅛	—	—	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	7 15 0	90	98
7	139¼	55½	56⅛	69¾	87⅛	85	15⅞	6⅛	171½	—	—	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	7 15 0	90	98
8	—	55½	55¼	69¾	86¾	84⅝	15⅞	6⅛	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	7 15 0	90	98
9	138¾	55⅝	55⅝	69½	86¼	84¼	15¾	6⅛	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	—	—	—	—	90	98
10	—	54⅞	55	68¾	85⅝	83½	15⅝	6	—	—	55¼	—	3 0	—	—	—	—	—	90	98
11	—	54⅛	54¾	68¾	85⅝	83¾	15⅝	6⅛	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	90	98
12	Sunday																			
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98
14	—	54¼	54¾	68⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98
15	137	54¼	54¾	68¾	84¾	83¼	15⅝	6	169	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	7 16 0	90	98
16	—	54⅝	54⅞	68⅞	86	83⅝	15¾	6	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	7 16 0	90	98
17	137¼	54½	55	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	98
18	—	54⅝	55¼	68⅞	85⅞	83⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0	—	—	75¼	—	—	90	98
19	Sunday																			
20	137½	54½	55¼	69⅛	86⅛	83⅞	—	—	169	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	90	98
21	138¾	55	55⅝	69½	86¼	84	—	—	169½	—	—	—	1 0	—	—	76	—	—	90	98
22	139½	55½	55⅝	69½	86½	84½	15⅜	6⅛	—	—	55¼	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	7 16 0	90	98
23	139¼	55¼	56	69¾	87⅛	84⅞	15¾	6⅛	—	—	55	—	1 0	—	10¾	—	—	7 16 0	90	98
24	139½	55½	56	70	87⅝	85	15⅞	6⅛	—	—	—	—	2 0	52⅞	10¾	74¼	—	7 16 0	90	98
25	139¼	55½	56	69⅞	87¼	85	15¾	6⅛	—	—	55¼	—	2 0	52¼	10¾	77½	—	7 16 0	90	98
26	Sunday																			
27	139¼	55¼	56	69¾	87½	85	15⅞	6⅛	—	—	—	—	3 0	52½	10¾	79¼	—	7 16 0	90	98

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No. 11, Holborn.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

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St. James's Chron.
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London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
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Embelliſhed with beautiful Views of HAULT HUCKNALL Church, co DERBY, and HANSLOPE Church, co. BUCKS; a Specimen of a ROUNDEL; a remarkable COAT OF ARMS; &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed. POST-PAID. 1799.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1799.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June, 1799.
May	°	°	°		
27	51	62	49	30,21	fair
28	52	62	47	,09	fair
29	56	69	56	,00	fair
30	51	53	48	29,85	rain
31	48	56	47	,93	fhowery
1	46	55	54	,85	cloudy
2	47	58	51	,76	fhowery
3	52	58	47	,62	fhowery
4	50	59	47	,39	fhowery
5	55	60	49	30,20	fhowery
6	51	66	58	,34	fair
7	60	73	62	,40	fair
8	65	71	58	,40	fair
9	64	75	61	,26	fair
10	65	77	50	,11	fair
11	53	57	45	,24	fair and windy
June	°	°	°		
12	46	63	57	,18	fair
13	48	58	49	29,78	fair
14	52	58	46	,92	fair
15	48	57	45	30,09	cloudy
16	46	57	47	,18	cloudy
17	49	62	48	,20	fair
18	52	63	49	,22	fair
19	54	60	48	,22	fair
20	50	62	49	,23	fair
21	52	63	48	,23	fair
22	53	69	59	29,96	fair
23	64	72	49	,85	fhowery
24	50	63	50	30,08	fhowery
25	52	69	53	,06	fair
26	54			,00	

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in June, 1799.
1	S calm	29,81	44	44	14 3.6	rain P. M.
2	NE ditto	54	44	44	.3	fhowers
3	E ditto	69	42	42	.5	no fun, rain at night
4	E ditto	75	42	42	.5	fair
5	E brifk	72	44	44	.6	rain
6	E ditto	67	44	44	.6	rain P. M.
7	SW calm	53	47	47	.3	fmall rain
8	NNW ditto	45	47	47	.0	no fun
9	SW ditto	45	51	51	2.7	gloomy
10	NW gentle	46	47	47	3.0	gloomy
11	NE calm	43	46	46	.1	fun and clear
12	NE ditto	56	47	47	.1	fun, white and black clouds
13	E ditto	63	48	48	.3	overcaft
14	NE moderate	72	47	47	.5	black clouds
15	NW ditto	98	42	42	.6	black clouds, a violent hail ftorm
16	W ditto	30,30	44	44	.6	fun, clear and pleafant
17	S brifk	7	43	44	.5	rain
18	SW ditto	29,60	51	51	.0	fhowers with fun
19	SWbW ditto	40	49	49	.0	flight fhowers
20	NW calm	44	48	48	.1	fun and pleafant
21	SW brifk	43	48	48	.2	overcaft, flight fhowers
22	SW ditt	83	49	48	.2	fun and pleafant
23	W ditto	70	50	51	.0	white fleecy clouds
24	SW ditto	65	46	47	.4	rain
25	SWbW moder.	30,15	43	41	.4	black clouds, little fun
26	SW brifk	29,96	50	50	.1	gloomy, fun 5 P. M.
27	NW ditto	30, 7	50	49	.4	fun and cloudlefs fky
28	S moderate	15	56	56	.5	fun fome white upon the hills
29	S ditto	96	57	53	.6	fun A. M. gloomy, flight fhowers P. M.
30	W brifk	70	53	53	.3	gloomy A. M. fun P. M.
31	NWbW moder.	90	53	53	.5	fun and pleafant

7. Saw the firft fwallow near Baguly in Cheſhire, an aſſemblage alſo of cuckoos; at this place obſerved better graſs than any in my journey from the South. Of the fwallow, a gentleman had obſerved two over the canal at Bootle on the 29th of May; on the 2d of June a few more at the ſame place; on the fourth ſome hundreds, faintly flattering over a large reſervoir of water; on the 6th about twenty ſwallows ſeen for the firſt time this ſeaſon about two miles farther North; the information ſigned T. P.—8. Examined the ſtate of vegetation in my own ground. The horſe cheſnut as far as I could carry in my eye about the ſame ſtate of foliation as one obſerved in the vicinity of London on the 2d, and the moſt early one obſerved upon the road. The mountain aſh, ſycamore,

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For JUNE, 1799.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIX. PART I.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 17.

YOU will, I hope, permit one of your conſtant readers to expreſs, in your much-approved Magazine, the ſatisfaction he has received from the juſtice done by the authors of the Anti-jacobin Review, in their laſt Number, to the perſonal and profeſſional character of a great Prelate; and from their acknowledgement of the inaccuracy into which they have been led (by miſinformation), reſpecting the conference which lately took place between that Prelate and a clergyman, who had omitted, in the public ſervice of the Church, the prayer in time of war. This candid acknowledgement ſeems to me to make a material change in the complexion of the buſineſs, to ſet the queſtion at once in a right point of view, and to remove all juſt ground of cenſure, as far as the learned Prelate himſelf is concerned. For, as it now appears that there was no inſolent behaviour on the part of the offender, no profligate avowal of diſaffection, no conteſt between the authority of the Prelate and the pertinacity of the prieſt; but, on the contrary, the deportment and the language of the latter was perfectly decent and reſpectful throughout; his diocesan was unqueſtionably left at liberty to determine for himſelf what degree of puniſhment he ſhould inflict upon him; and, if he choſe too mild a one, it was an error of judgement, or too great gentleneſs of diſpoſition, not a compromiſe of his authority, which was never called in queſtion. Whether the puniſhment he inflicted was ſufficiently ſevere or not, is a matter of opinion, and different perſons will probably think differently concerning it. For my own part, I confeſs that, as the repetition of the offence charged upon this man (the omiſſion of the prayer) was completely obviated by his excluſion from the chapel; and as he was alſo puniſhed, not only by the diſgrace of that excluſion, but by the loſs of half his ſalary; it appears to me that his lordſhip deſerves no blame for adopting the milder mode of puniſhment. Certain at leaſt it is, that his lenity in this inſtance (ſhould it even be deemed too great) could not poſſibly be owing to any want of ſpirit, or firmneſs in the exerciſe of his authority; ſince, on many ſimilar occaſions, he has diſplayed a degree of fortitude and reſolution which do him great honour; and, as the Reviewers themſelves very liberally admit, has in one particular inſtance ſignalized his zeal in a manner worthy his ſtation. In fact, it is well known that, in all important and eſſential points, he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a conſcientious and manly diſcharge of his duty, and has never been deterred by any danger or by any menaces from reſiſting, with vigour and with effect, whatever appeared to him materially injurious to the intereſts of religion, or the good order and diſcipline of the Church of England.

Yours, &c. ERASMUS.

ſycamore, laylock, tachamach, hazel, and larch, foliated; the laſt in bloom. Cuckoo ſings.—10. Periwinkle flowers.—14. Lime foliates.—15. Chickweed flowers.—16. Shepherd's purſe flowers.—20. Dead ſuttle flowers.—21. Elm foliates.—24. The ſtorm which began on the 21ſt abates this day. It ſeems to have damaged the bloſſom of the fruit-trees, of which there is great abundance, and more than the trees, without ſome accident or ſteps taken, could have ſupported.—29. A white butterfly appears. Landrail heard in the evening.—30. Hore-bell flowers.

Fall of rain 1.50 inch. Evaporation 2.8 inch.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

Mr. URBAN, *June 15.*

AS your Miſcellany is not unfrequently made the channel of Heraldic as well as of other more uſeful knowledge, I hope the following confined account of the family of Lord Viſcount Bandon will obtain a place in your next. My motive for this proceeding is the miſ-ſtatement which was made in regard to this nobleman, vol. LXIX. p. 271. The great-grandfather of this noble lord, Francis Bernard, eſq. deſcended from an antient and honourable family of that name (of which was William Fitz-Bernard, living in the reign of Edward III. poſſeſſed of lands in the county of Cork, in which county the family have ever ſince remained), was ſeated at Caſtle-Bernard, near Bandon. He married, Feb. 28, 1693, Alicia, daughter of Stephen Ludlow, eſq. (brother to Edmund, the Republican), and by her (who died May, 1741) had iſſue, 1. Francis, born Sept. 28, 1698, married, March 26, 1722, Right Hon. Lady Anne Fitzmaurice-Petty, daughter of Henry Earl of Shelburne (grandfather to the preſent Marquis of Lanſdown,) and niece of Thomas, 23d Lord Kerry, created Earl of Kerry, but died without iſſue; 2. Stephen of Proſpect Hall, Waterfordſhire, died unmarried; 3. Arthur; 4. William; who both died unmarried; 5. Elizabeth, married the Right Hon. James, the ſeventh Lord and third Viſc. Charlemont, by whom ſhe had iſſue the preſent Earl of Charlemont. Ludlow, who ſucceeded his father, Francis Bernard, eſq. died in 1731, having been appointed by Queen Anne ſolicitor general, prime ſerjeant, and judge of the court of Common Pleas. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Ludlow, who, before the deceaſe of his elder brothers, was a major in the army; was born, April 15, 1705, and, ſucceeding to the eſtate of Caſtle Bernard, married a daughter of the antient family of Echlin, of Ardquin, Downſhire, by whom he had iſſue, 1. Charles, died unmarried; 2. James; and others. James, the ſecond ſon, ſucceeded his father, and was elected to parliament for the county of Cork. He married, firſt, Mrs. Alcock, relict of Major Alcock; and, 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, by whom (who re-married after his deceaſe with Major Browne) he had no iſſue. By his former lady he left iſſue, 1. Francis Lord Bandon; 2. Elizabeth, died *young*; 3. Roſa, married the Right Hon. William Lord Riverſdale, Baron of Rathcormuck; and, by his lordſhip, who deceaſed in Dec. 1787, ſhe has iſſue William, the preſent Lord Riverſdale; James-Bernard; Richard, ſince dead; Francis, ſince dead; Charles-Ludlow; Henry; Ludlow; Eſther-Charlotte; and Charlotte; 4. Eſther, married Sampſon Stawell, of Kilbritain, eſq. of the ſame family as the late Baroneſs Stawell; 5. Mary, married Auguſtus Warren, eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert Warren, bart.; 6. Charlotte, married the Right Hon. Hayes St. Leger Lord Viſcount Doneraile, and has iſſue Hayes, Charlotte, Harriet; 7. Elizabeth, married Richard Acklom, of Maltby, Yorkſhire, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Jonathan Acklom, of Wiſeton hall, Nottinghamſhire, eſq. Francis, the preſent viſcount, before the deceaſe of his father, was elected to parliament for Bandon, of which borough his lordſhip has the patronage. On the deceaſe of his father, he ſucceeded to the family ſeat of Caſtle-Bernard, ſurrounded by a fine park, and beautifully watered by the river Bandon. In 1793, his lordſhip was called up to the Houſe of Lords by the title of Lord Bandon, Baron of Caſtle-Bernard, by which title he took his ſeat; and was farther advanced to the title of Viſcount Bandon, of Bandon, Oct. 6, 1795, by which title he took his ſeat in parliament, and gave his vote for that ſalutary meaſure, an Union. His lordſhip is alſo colonel of the Bandon militia. He married, in Feb. 1784, the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Boyle, only daughter of Richard Earl of Shannon (by his wife Catharine, niece to the Earl of Beſborough), by whom his lordſhip has iſſue, 1. the Hon. James Bernard, born Jan. 12, 1785; Hon. Richard B. born Sept. 4, 1787; Henrietta; Catharina; Charlotta; and two other ſons. C. L. T. *Etonenſis.*

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, June 17.*

IT having been erroneouſly ſtated for ſome time paſt in the News-papers, &c. that the Right Hon. Anna-Catharine, Counteſs of Antrim, was a widow previous to her union with Sir Harry Vane Tempeſt, bart. I am deſirous of proving the falſehood of this aſſertion through the channel of your wide-ſpreading and valuable Miſcellany.

The Moſt Noble Randal William, Marquis of Antrim, Sixth Earl of Antrim, Viſcount Dunluce, of Antrim,

trim, and knight of the Bath, married July 3, 1772, Letitia (daughter of the Right Hon. Harvey, Lord Viscount Mountmorres, and relict of the Hon. Arthur Trevor, son of Arthur lord viscount Dungannon), by whom his lordship had issue two daughters, Anna-Catharine, now Countess of Antrim, and Lady Letitia-Mary Macdonnell. The noble Marquis having no male issue, and foreseeing that all his honour would be extinct on his demise, obtained a new patent, dated May 2, 1785, granting the title of Countess of Antrim to his lordship's eldest daughter in case he deceased without male issue. The Marquis died July 28, 1791, whereupon the titles of Marquis and Earl of Antrim became extinct; but Lady Anna-Catharina Macdonnell, succeeded to the newly-granted earldom. The Right Hon. Anna-Catharina, Countess of Antrim, Viscountess Dunluce of Antrim, &c. was born August 11, 1778; succeeded to the title in 1791; and lately gave her hand and a large fortune to Sir Harry Vane Tempest, bart. Her ladyship's twin-sister, Lady Letitia-Mary Macdonnell, is still unmarried. The estates of the Antrim family are large, and lie chiefly in the county of Antrim, Ireland. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 19.

I AM afraid your correspondent ARCTICUS, whose true name is not concealed, has lived so long in the North of Europe that he has adopted a *lingua Franca* instead of his own. When he talks of a *Hollands* general, does he mean a *Dutch* general? And is not his "little female," found in the square stone *box*, the little female *head* before described in the square stone *tomb*, or *kistvaen*. The coffins of the antients were not always "*flesh-consuming*." He has confounded the Latin declensions and numbers, ashes of the ossuarii, sarcophagi, this penates, and the English tenses. "We have had this summer, and there still remains with us in Petersburg, several illustrious travellers from Great Britain; nay, one of the *former* [qu. the *have had*] must by this time have taken his seat in the House of Peers."

But in Arcticus's geography we may discover still more uncertainty. Panticæstrum, on the European side of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, is Panticæum of the antient geographers Scylax, Strabo, Mela, Pliny, or, as Ptolemy, Panticapæa. Is not the new port and city of *Odessa* the same with the city and *fort* called from the discovery *Ouidopole*?

The head of Pan on the coins of the first of these cities is referred to the *pastoral* nature of the country (Arcticus best knows how far this tract deserves this epithet); and the same head is said to be on the coins of Phanagoria. Now it occurs on the first in allusion to the name of the deity whom the people wished to pass for their founder; and those of the latter city may be ascribed to the same, though these cities had very different heads on their coins. See Pellerin, Medailles des Peuples & des Villes, I. 203; whence we learn that the people of Tomi assumed for their founder a hero named Tomos, different from the person to whom that honour is ascribed by historians. Q. Q. Q.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XI.

THE ABBEY-CHURCH OF WESTMINSTER, *continued*.

ABUTTING against the South-west part of the West front of the church is the North front of the Jerusalem chamber. The upper finishing has been repaired with brick battlements. Proceeding Westwards, we find some small remains of antient buildings. At the angle leading to Dean's yard, part of an interior wall of the great gate of entrance into the precincts of this church is still visible, and which is considered by those artists, who study the picturesque Antiquities of this country, a choice example to guide their judgements in giving their works the "sober grey" tint, so characteristic of our national buildings. In the modern gateway leading into Dean's yard antient doors have been preserved, as have similar doors in the modern gateway at the Southern extremity of the said yard.

DEAN'S YARD.

On the North side we see the South front of the Abbey-house (now the Deanry), where one of the original windows has had some slovenly repairs, and two sashed windows have been introduced. On the East side is a farther continuation of the Abbey buildings, which, with the Abbey-house, were erected by Abbot Islip. They must, when in their original state,

ſtate, have been a range of much architectural grandeur, as will appear to any minute obſerver; but have of late years been ſo metamorphoſed by modern doors, ſaſh windows, brick parapets, and chimneys, that from a ſlight view, I am perſuaded, of theſe piece-patched walls, the eye would have turned from them with contempt and deriſion! We may notice, however, three of the antient door-ways, and two or three of the ſmaller windows, with ſeveral others which have been ſtopped up. The South ſide preſents a melancholy ſcene indeed! Here let me quote a few lines from the Anti-Wyatiſt, p. 212: "I have ever heard it remarked, on the ſite where once religious buildings ſtood, and have read in various authors, that a fatality had always attended thoſe whoſe arms had deſtroyed them, and thoſe who had given the dire command!" The modern buildings, then, on the South ſide, were never entirely finiſhed; and their builder (I believe I am correct) ended a life in extreme miſery and deſpair! We behold them dropping by piece-meal into rubbiſh, and in tottering ſuſpenſe, waiting their premature termination. On the South ſide are a variety of miſerable habitations of all dimenſions, raiſed at different periods ſince the ſixteenth century. In the open ſpace of the yard, the ground is left in an unlevelled ſtate, from much of the rubbiſh there remaining of the dormitory of the religious of this monaſtery, which, within the memory of many ſtill living, appeared an erection of much conſequence.

THE ABBEY-HOUSE.

Which we enter from the North-eaſt angle of Dean's yard, where we firſt find an avenue of much ſimple grandeur leading to the cloiſters; but on the left-hand of this avenue is a ſmaller one giving admittance to a court-yard, the South ſide of which has received a ſaſh window. The Weſt ſide, which gives the abbot's hall, has likewiſe partaken of ſome modern intruſions. The North ſide is unaltered, and the Eaſt ſide ſhews a range of late erections. The Weſt ſide of the hall itſelf is perfect, except its battlements, which, with thoſe on the building in continuation, have been modernized. The interior of the hall has undergone ſome alteration in the gallery at the South end, and at the North end, where are modern paintings; under the windows is modern wainſcoting, &c. The North ſide of the court-yard juſt mentioned leads to the Jeruſalem chamber, through two other chambers, which are in their original ſtate, with painted windows (of arms), doors, a chimney-piece, and a curious ſmall niche near the door of the Jeruſalem chamber; which having entered, we ſee only the window at the North end (containing ſome paintings) remaining. Saſh windows, a coved ceiling, deal pannel-work, ſtuccoed ornaments, chairs, tables, a carpet, and a ſtove in the modern ſtyle, are the objects now that claim attention, and almoſt baniſh the recollection that this chamber is rendered awfully intereſting in hiſtory; for, here Henry IV. breathed his laſt ſigh! This chamber, however, is not without ſome curious decorations: the chimney-piece is of Elizabeth's time; and on the walls on each ſide of it are hung ſome good pieces of tapeſtry. But, on turning towards the entrance of the chamber, our higheſt admiration is excited at witneſſing that beautiful hiſtoric treaſure the whole length portrait of Richard II. * which, before the choir was fitted up with the preſent ſtalls, pews, &c. (in a new mode of architecture), ſtood near the ſituation of the pulpit. How muſt the Engliſh artiſt enjoy the pleaſing ſatisfaction of ſeeing this almoſt only remaining example of the ſtate of painting of former times! The hiſtorian muſt likewiſe feel his ſhare of delight, when he reflects that he can at leaſt introduce one ſemblance of our antient monarchs into his learned and inſtructive pages. Although in this chamber the buſineſs of the chapter is tranſacted, yet it ſtill retains its original name, the Jeruſalem chamber; which, with the hall above, were erected by Abbot Littlington in 1300.

Returning into the court-yard, we cannot but particularly obſerve in the ſmaller avenue a modern door-way, which leads into that part of the building inhabited by the Dean. What ideas muſt the builder of it have conceived, when he ſet up this object as a work of competition with the ſublime examples which every where ſhone around

* See Carter's Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol. I.

him

him within the walls of theſe religious ſtructures!

THE CLOISTERS.

Having paſſed through the avenues, we come at once into theſe grand ſtructures, where, turning into the Weſt cloiſter on the left, we find one of the windows has loſt its mullions and tracery, and that one of the diviſions to the South (once entirely open into the Abbey-houſe) has been in part ſtopped up. The North cloiſter unaltered. The Eaſt cloiſter unaltered. Of the ſuperb entrance into the Chapter-houſe from this cloiſter, we ſhall take particular notice when we make our viſit to that noble room. South cloiſter not perfect; for, the rich door-way entering into the refectory towards its Weſtern extremity has been ſhamefully deprived of ſome of the ſweeping lines of its arch, to give room for workmen to paſs in and out of this ſide of the cloiſters. We find that thoſe very curious receſſes near it, where the linen for the uſe of the religious after meals was hung, has likewiſe had much of the tracery over them obliterated, by a common mural monument ſtuck up againſt its principal ſweeps, as if there were not vacant ſpaces enough for ſuch purpoſes in any other of the diviſions of theſe cloiſters. And we alſo find that the mullions and tracery from ſix of the eight windows in this cloiſter have been entirely cut away.

I have been informed that, about ſix or ſeven years ago, a plan was ſet on foot to deprive theſe cloiſters of the mullions and tracery in their ſeveral windows, but for what purpoſe I could not learn; nor could I learn the name of him who firſt propoſed ſuch an undertaking, at leaſt not with that certainty that my curioſity in this inſtance violently led me to deſire. The workmen had proceeded to deſtroy the ſix windows already recounted, and then they deſiſted. Of the reaſon of this ſuſpenſion I could likewiſe get no information. Indeed, I learned that ſeveral of the inhabitants of Weſtminſter, though not like their noble and ſpirited anceſtors in Edward VIth's. reign, who roſe in a body to reſiſt the workmen of the Protector Somerſet when they had begun to aſſail this very church for the purpoſe of getting materials towards conſtructing his new buildings in the Strand; yet, with a laudable and becoming zeal for the preſervation of their venerated fabrick, they ſtrongly remonſtrated, by letters and otherwiſe, againſt ſo uſeleſs and dangerous and innovation. To this I can with confidence aſſert, that, had the attempt been made on the North cloiſter, where its walls, arches, groins, mullions, and tracery, are ſo entirely connected with the South ſide of the nave of the church, it might in all probability have been of the moſt ſerious conſequence; for, this North cloiſter is in that ſtate for want of repairs, that the violent means which muſt have been uſed to cut away the *(offending)* mullions would have weakened it ſtill more; when, inſtead of taking away any of its component parts, additional maſonry ſhould be added to it. Theſe aſſertions are not given on light grounds: they indeed are but too true; and thoſe who wiſh to ſatisfy themſelves in this inſtance need but ſtrictly examine this cloiſter for that purpoſe.

In theſe cloiſters I have paſſed (perhaps) ſome of the moſt rational hours of my life. In each renewed perambulation round its endleſs aile, I ſtill found my thoughts ever receive ſome new ſenſations. The wonderful infinity of the various enrichments, the pleaſing diverſity of Time's long-worn tints, the enthuſiaſtic diffuſion of light and ſhade, the enchanting recollection of paſſed æras, all filled my enraptured imagination with ideas too exquiſite for deſcription. Surely, the divine Milton, when he wrote theſe lines,

"But let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſter pale,"

muſt have been ſenſible to the "delights" of theſe ſilent and theſe ſolemn ailes; delights which, no doubt, contributed to aid his ſublime genius, which ſoared on angel wings to worlds above.

Forgive me, readers, for having a while detached my mind from our ſeveral obſervations; which we will now continue, by regretting to ſee the walls of theſe cloiſters hung with modern monumental memorials, whereby their forms are in many inſtances obtruded upon, or cut away; to ſee them converted into play-walks for "unreproved" head-ſtrong youth; to ſee their wanton and miſchievous hands continually damaging the ſeveral parts of the work; and to ſee with ſorrowing eyes the ſtill neglected

neglected ſtate of theſe our much-loved ſcenes!

I may here mention, that abbot Littlington likewiſe erected the South and Weſt cloiſters. In the former are the graveſtones of abbots Vitalis, Criſpinus, Laurentius, and Gervaiſe; which are all the antient memorials that are now to be found in theſe cloiſters. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *June* 17.

PERHAPS there is no ſpectacle in this metropolis more intereſting to our feelings, or more ſatisfactory to our reflexions, than the annual meeting of the charity-ſchools at St. Paul's cathedral. It is, however, much to be regretted that, either from ſome defect in the plan, or ſome partiality in the diſtribution of the tickets, to thoſe who are not ſo fortunate as to be acquainted with the managers, it is with much ſolicitation and difficulty that they can be procured.

Many of the Parochial Clergy, I know, are every year, as the time approaches, diſtreſſed with numerous applications from their pariſhioners, among whom are often ſome of the moſt reſpectable and moſt opulent, who would liberally contribute; but, ſo far from being able to procure them admiſſion, inſtances, I am aſſured, have occurred where they themſelves, though in their profeſſional habits, have been turned back from the doors of the church with much indecency and rudeneſs.

In conſequence of this, ſome have already interfered to prevent the attendance of their ſchools; and others, I am told, are likely to follow their example, unleſs matters are put on a footing more accommodating to the publick, and more beneficial to the charities.

Perhaps no better method will be be deviſed than that which has already been proved and found expedient and efficient at the annual meeting of the ſtewards of the ſons of the Clergy, where contributing to the charity procures admiſſion to the cathedral, and where the ſeats and accommodation are regulated according to the liberality of the donation. J. HOLTMAN.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 11.

I HAVE juſt ſeen in your Magazine, p. 389, a derivation of the word Theodolite. Whether the derivation there given be complete in all its branches, I leave to learned etymologiſts; but this, I conceive, is manifeſt, that, conſidered as a whole, it is, in the words of Biſhop Lowth, "the moſt beautiful and perfect example of analyſis that has been exhibited ſince the days of Ariſtotle." The author reprobates the *longæ ambages* and tortuous winding of your correſpondent Norfolcienſis*; and, as a ſpecimen of a *more ſimple* method, unfolds this ſingle word Theodolite (not very voluminous in itſelf) by four Greek roots, to wit, θέλος, βῶλος, δίαω, ἴτυς.—Βῶλος, *Anglicè* a bolus, is not, indeed, ſo much a principal as an auxiliary in the affair; but auxiliaries, you know, are lawful in *difficult undertakings*. Some readers might be tempted to aſk what a Bolus has to do with Theodolite? Yet, ſaving their judgement, I apprehend the connection is not ſo diſtant as they would inſinuate. Excluſive of many other points in which the medicine and the etymology agree, they have this in common, that they are each of them *difficult to ſwallow*. To ſelect a part for praiſe, where the merits of the whole are ſo equal, might ſavour of prejudice, otherwiſe I ſhould give the preference to the concluding member of the derivation, ἴτυς, *a circumference*, becauſe it is at once indicative of the meaning of the word and of the manner of the author. I recollect a ſpecimen of "etymological twiſting," in the "Diverſions of Purley," relative to the derivation of the word Pepin, king of France, from which your correſpondent A. R. S. may poſſibly have taken his ideas, although, like other ingenious writers, he has improved upon the original: ὀσπις, πτερ, ὀπις, Diaper—Nip-kin—Pip-kin—Pepin-king—King-Pepin. Q. E. D.

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* Might not a competent derivation be made out from the combined lucubrations of the two learned etymologiſts? If we were to retain the firſt roots of Norfolcienſis, Θη—οδον, and to admit the laſt of A. R. S. ἴτυς, to avoid any violence to his feelings, they would give us almoſt literally the word ſought. It is true, one character (υ) appears a little wayward; but this might eaſily, according to the eſtabliſhed uſage of commentators, be reduced, and (λ), a more accommodating letter, ſubſtituted in its room: we ſhould then have the exact word—the-odol ite.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Notts, April* 10.

AS you have lately given us in your entertaining Miſcellany ſome curious ſpecimens of antient churches, I have ſent you a drawing (*Plate I.*) of Hault Hucknall church, in the county of Derby, which, I think, has evident marks of its great antiquity. The entrance appears to have been at the Weſt end; over which, in a ſemicircular compartment, are ſome diſproportionate figures in rude ſculpture (*fig.* 2), which probably refer to ſome paſſage in Scripture. Thoſe below, which are on a blackiſh ſtone, were undoubtedly intended to repreſent St. Michael and the Dragon. The poſition of the tower is very remarkable, being at the Eaſt end. May not this be one of the few antient ſtone churches built by the Saxons? At leaſt, I ſhould imagine, it was erected ſoon after the Norman conqueſt. There is nothing remarkable in the inſide except the monument of the famous old Hobbes. On a black marble ſlab is the following epitaph:

"Condita hic ſunt oſſa
THOMÆ HOBBES,
Malmeſburienſis,
qui per multos annos ſervivit
duobus Devoniæ comitibus,
patri et filio.
Vir probus, et famâ eruditionis
domi foriſque bene cognitus.
Obiit anno Domini 1679,
ætatis ſuæ 91."

The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Duke of Devonſhire, and formerly belonged to the abbey of Croxton, in Leiceſterſhire, and afterwards to the priory of Newſtead. The pariſh includes the hamlets of Rowthorn, Staneſby, Aſtwood, Arſloff, and Hardwick.

The church is about a mile from Hardwick hall, where the Duke and Dutcheſs of Devonſhire generally ſpend two or three months in the autumn with great hoſpitality. The houſe is in every reſpect comfortable; and the Dutcheſs has of late very judiciouſly placed all the family pictures in the long gallery, which greatly adds to the reſpectability of that fine old manſion. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 16.

THE drawing tranſmitted with this note is a fac ſimile of an armorial ſhield diſplayed upon the pannels (*fig.* 3) of a what-d'ye-call-it carriage, which drew the attention of the delineator as he was paſſing by the ſhop of the coachmaker. What-d'ye-call-it certainly cannot be deemed an unapt term for a vehicle with a bow-window, that is not or coach, or landau, or chariot, or landaulet, or ſociable, but which in a degree partakes of the properties of the ſeveral carriages thus denominated; and it is imagined that the ſhield may be an unique heraldic ſpecimen. It is hoped that ſome of your readers, well verſed in this kind of lore, will be pleaſed to deſcribe *ſecundum artem*, and to appropriate all and every part thereof, and likewiſe to decypher the motto*, which, *primâ facie*, has the caſt of a riddle-me-ree, or conundrum. RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 17.

IN anſwer to N. M's enquiry about Radcliff fellowſhips in Oxford, p. 204, the following documents are generally true. Dr. Radcliff, an eminent phyſician in the reign of Queen Anne, founded certain travelling fellowſhips for medical ſtudents, and endowed them with 300l. *per annum* each. Padua, in Italy, being at that time eminent for medical profeſſors, was the great reſort of medical ſtudents who could afford to travel; but, the expences of going to that univerſity by Engliſh ſtudents being beyond their pecuniary abilities, that eminent and liberal phyſician founded thoſe fellowſhips; a monument to his memory *ære perennius*. May his eminent medical ſucceſſors go and do likewiſe!

About half a century paſt, or upwards, Dr. Broxholme, one of Radcliff's travelling fellows of Oxford, on his return from Padua, in Italy, to England, viſited Paris; whence, after a ſhort reſidence, he was preparing to return to England. In that *interim*, or mean while, an opulent merchant at Paris was in a dangerous ſtate of illneſs, and deſpaired of. It was recommended to call into conſultation the Engliſh phyſician then at Paris. Dr. Broxholme accordingly attended for ſome time; and, on his patient the merchant's recovery, the merchant preſented him with a draft for 500l. Miſſiſſippi ſtock. Dr. Brox-

* The third word was GALL'D; but ſurely an error for CALL'D.

holme returned haſtily home to a remote part of England, where his connexions then laid, without any attention to the draft in his pocket-book for the Miſſiſſippi ſtock; and, on his return to London, that ſtock had riſen to above twenty times its original value, or par, being about the time of the South-ſea bubble, and the other iniquitous projects and cheats of that period. Dr. Broxholme ſold his 500l. Miſſiſſippi ſtock for 10,000l.; at that time received a great and conſiderable fee. I have underſtood that the greatneſs of that fee overwhelmed him; inſomuch, that he did not long enjoy it.

The houſe in Pall mall, now the town reſidence of Dr. Heberden (and formerly the freehold of the famous Nell Gwyn), was the ſpot on which that excellent and eminent phyſician Dr. Sydenham reſided, uſually denominated the Engliſh Hippocrates. *O, fortunata terra!* May that auſpicious ſpot be the future reſidence of worthy ſucceſſors to thoſe excellent phyſicians! V.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 31.

EVERY one who travels, through Hertfordſhire, muſt be ſtruck with a large building on an elevated ſituation on the left-hand, in the pariſh of, it is believed, Standon, preſenting a front equal to any of the ſmaller colleges in our univerſities, and ſcaffolding for its farther enlargement. They will learn that this is no leſs than a Roman-catholic ſeminary, which has ariſen from ſmall beginnings to its preſent conſideration; and, from being firſt concealed in an old manſion of the Sadler family at Standon under the hill, on the oppoſite ſide of the ſame road, under the wing of the Catholic family of the Aſtons, ſince removed into Staffordſhire, has gradually advanced into its preſent more elevated ſituation, protected at leaſt by, and paying rent to, the ſame landlord, who is a member of the Britiſh ſenate.

Far, Mr. Urban, be intolerant ſentiments from Britiſh hearts; but, when the intrigues of the Church of Rome, ſo properly pointed out in your vol. XXXIV. p. 322, are renewed in the preſent time, within the view and cognizance of two reſpectable archdeacons of the Church of England, can ſuch practices be tolerated, or even connived at, without repreſenting them to the diocefan; who, with all his vigilance in viſitation, cannot be ſuppoſed to ſee every thing with his own eyes, but muſt truſt to thoſe of his Clergy for the inveſtigation of many abuſes? He, with the ſtricteſt propriety, and the warmeſt zeal for our pure and holy religion, exhorts them to guard againſt the ſecret workings of the infidel and ſectary in their reſpective pariſhes, and points out to them the beſt means of counteracting them. Let us then hope that, as *he* is ready to *correct*, *they* will be as forward to *detect*, abuſes and invaſions of every kind.

Yours, &c. A PROTESTANT.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 3.

THAT the "ſea-pincuſhion," mentioned by your reſpectable correſpondent Scrutator, p. 368, anſwers the purpoſe of an egg-ſhell, by containing, at a certain period, a yolk ſurrounded by albumen, is moſt true; but this yolk, with its appendages, is a ſubſtance in the nature of placenta, connected with the embryo thornback (*raia clavata*), which is depoſited in this animal nidus, for ſuch the ſea-pincuſhion certainly is, though exhibiting an appearance ſo nearly allied to vegetation. My place of reſidence being in an inland county, I have not had many opportunities of remarking the production in queſtion in its perfect ſtate, thoſe ſpecimens which are caſt on ſhore being generally, as Scrutator obſerves, broken or burſt at ſea. The reaſon for this is obvious; the young animal contained in this membranous zoophytical ſubſtance has previouſly made its eſcape, and has been uſhered into life under the title of a "*maid.*" (See Scott's Supplement to Chambers's Cyclopædia, vol. II. art. *Raia.*)

Once, on a viſit to the ſea-ſide, I had an opportunity, after a ſevere gale, of obſerving the young fiſh in its perfect ſtate, incloſed in one of theſe ſea-pincuſhions which had been left on the beach unbroken. At ſome other other times, but not frequently, I have ſeen the ſubſtance which Scrutator mentions, and which certainly bears a very ſtriking affinity to the contents of the common hen's egg. A friend of mine, who reſides on his living on the Suſſex coaſt, has mentioned to me his having met with the young thornback occaſionally, but very rarely, in this its *nidus*.

The obſervation may perhaps by this

this time be unnecessary, Mr. Urban, that your present correspondent has no pretensions to the title of a Naturalist; but, if he is as certain in his conjectures as to the accustomed residence of Scrutator (with whose ingenious remarks, inserted in your pages, he has for many years been highly gratified) as he is with respect to that of the "good PALÆMON," so deservedly commended in the "Pursuits of Literature," the season of the year approaches, when Scrutator will be in the reach of a much better teacher on the subject in question; he will have easy access to the rich treasures of a mind, stored with philosophical information, with classic lore, with every branch of polite and elegant literature, and with that better knowledge, by which all other knowledge is sanctified; that knowledge which sheds new lustre on every acquirement, on every accomplishment. It was once my happy lot, Mr. Urban, to be myself within the reach of this distinguished character; and on no hours of my past life can I reflect with more satisfaction than on those which were passed in his instructive society. Μνημόσυνον ἀνδρὸς τοιοῦδε εἰς σύνθεσιν θυμιάματος, ἐσκευασμένον ἔργῳ μυρεψοῦ· ἐν παντὶ στόματι ὡς μέλι γλυκαίνεται, καὶ ὡς μουσικὰ ἐν συμποσίῳ οἴνου. Happily for learning, for virtue, and for the Church of England, the great and good man to whom I allude still lives; but he lives no longer to me. The tide of affairs has separated us. He is gone, from his toilsome and too-long-protracted labour, to the enjoyment of that dignified ease to which he was so well entitled, and which, as every friend to merit ardently hopes, is only a preliminary to higher honours. More, much more might be added (as Scrutator well knows) on a subject so interesting, but a variety of reasons check the effusions of my pen. I was insensibly led into this very feeble and imperfect eulogium on living worth, by the recollection of those departed hours, in which I heard Wisdom itself, as it were, speak by the lips of Palæmon. Those hours are gone, but they are not, nor will they be ever, forgotten. "They have left a relish and a fragrance upon the mind, and the remembrance of them is sweet."

Yours, &c. AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 28.

NOTWITHSTANDING some of your correspondents (pp. 122, 124) have clearly shewn that *hitch* is much in use in the Northern counties, it is observable that Ray, in his collection of North-country provincialisms, has not introduced the word, possibly from finding, on enquiry, that it was not unfrequent in the South and East country. And to the printed authorities already offered for the use of *hitch* may be added this definition and apt illustration of it from Kersey's Dictionary:

"To hitch, to wriggle or move forward by degrees. In *sea-language*, to catch hold of any think with a rope or hook.

"Hitch the tackles into the rings of the boat—an expression used by seamen when they would have the boat hoisted in."

As Johnson knew not where the word was used, but in the passage he has in his Dictionary cited from Pope, and as he selected so many examples from the poems of Spenser, from Shakspeare's plays, and from Hudibras, it is not likely that either he, or ever a one of his assistant searchers, found *hitch* in any of these volumes, though it seems to be a word so often pertinent to the burlesque descriptions of the motley characters in Hudibras, that it is rather strange that it should not have presented itself frequently to the thoughts of the facetious Butler. Johnson farther confessed, that he did not well know what Pope here meant by *hitch*; and I will take the liberty of observing that, in the close of one verse, there is not the correctness of expression so generally noticed in Pope's Works. The Dunciad was the satirical and vindictive corsair to which, with his sharp-pointed and strong hooks, he grappled the smaller versifying and critical barks of those who had provoked him, in order to carry them down the stream of time as his captives; and to which his right reverend Commentator, under the same captious disposition, lashed to his galley with notes several very respectable persons, because he deemed them to be literary buccaneers. Pope, however, did not *hitch* in rhime so many culprits as the threat implied he would do, at least there do not just now occur to me more than two whose names were unluckily fastened by this jingling

gling padlock, *viz.* Ozell and More, in the following verses:

"'Twixt Plautus, Fletcher, Shakspeare, and Corneille,
Can make a Cibber, Tibbald, or *Ozell*."
Book I. ver. 285, 286.

"So like, that criticks said, and courtiers swore,
A wit it was, and call'd the phantom *More*."
Book II. ver. 49, 50.

A query concerning Pope shall finish my scroll on this subject. It is, whether, when the lines under review were penned by him, he might not recollect the underwritten not dissimilar verses in Hudibras, part I. canto I.

Line 457:
"A squire he had, whose name was Ralph.
L. 460, &c. Do call him Ralpho—
And when we can with metre safe
We'll call him so; if not, plain Raph;
For rhime the rudder is of verses,
With which, like ships, they steer their course."

Yours, &c. W. and D.

HISTORY OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

LETTER XIX.

THE most material circumstance respecting Baptista Porta is, whether the heads and faces which he exhibits are real pictures of human nature, or only fancy portraits, drawn on purpose to compare with the animals which they are intended to resemble. I have, Mr. Urban, for many years past, observed a great variety of human countenances, and those of different nations; and I confess myself inclined to believe (in favour of my ingenious author) that his portraits do really, or at least may be supposed to, exist in human nature without any violation of probability. And among the resemblances which we should least expect, Porta gives one between the face of a man and that of a ram, and makes the likeness consist in the mouth, in the upper part of the nose, and in the dilated pupil of the eye. But the face of a young woman he compares to that of a cat; and repeats the same figure in the several engravings. In the first, he makes the resemblance to consist in the shortness of the face below the eyes; in the second, in the smallness of the face; and, in the third, in the thinness of the lips. I respect my fair countrywomen too much, Mr. Urban, to suppose that any of them, young or old, resemble cats in disposition; for this ludicrous reason, that none of them were ever known to have any propensity to catch mice, however they may be disposed to catch men. But, if the physiognomist be impolite to the fair sex, he is much more so to ours; for, he compares the head of man to that of a hog, and that in no less than three points of view. In short, Mr. Urban, it would be too tedious and prolix to follow Porta through all his bestial similitudes, if I may be allowed such an expression. But, to give a concise account, let it suffice to add, that he proves a likeness between the noses of some men and the beaks of some small-sized birds. And he compares the face of a man to that of a crow and of a dunghill cock as well as to that of the imperial eagle; though, at the same time, he degrades "the human face divine" by comparing it to that of an ass. And he likewise compares it to that of a horse and of a greyhound. And, lastly, he compares a human eye with a small pupil to that of the ichneumon, or the water-rat. And these that I have enumerated are, I believe, nearly the whole of his comparisons between men and other animals. In few words, Mr. Urban, the conclusion from all these laboured resemblances may be included in a nutshell, *viz.* when any man resembles any other animal in form or feature, he must resemble that animal in disposition likewise. This has been the unanimous sentiment of every antient physiognomist, from Aristotle to Baptista Porta, who published his treatise about the year 1593. And, as far as my observations extend, I am not ashamed to say that, under certain restrictions and limitations, I really believe the assertion of the old physiognomists to be true and well-founded.—More of Baptista Porta's general sentiments in my next. Yours, &c. T——R.

A TOUR THROUGH WALES *and the central Parts of* ENGLAND.

By CHARLES SHEPHARD, *junior*.

(*Continued from vol. LXVIII. p.* 563.)

THE arrival at Titley, and the hospitality of its inhabitants, afforded new prospects, and enlarged our felicities. We returned to Presteign, and, again entering the confines of Wales, pursued our journey to the interior of the northern division, through the villages and towns of Norton, Knighton, Clunn, Colbeach,

beach, Biſhop's-caſtle, Montgomery, Welſh Poole, Llanvyllyn, and Llangunnog.

About a mile from Knighton, in the way to Clunn, is the rock, on the declivity of which the heroic Caractacus erected his celebrated ramparts. "He choſe a place (ſays Tacitus) againſt which it was difficult to advance, and from which it was as difficult to retreat, every way incommodious to our army, every way favorable to his own. It was upon ridges of mountains exceeding ſteep, and where their ſides were inclining and approachable, he reared walls of ſtone for a rampart. At the foot of the mountains flowed a river, dangerous to be forded, and a hoſt of men guarded his intrenchments *." It is reported by ſome, on the contrary, that this incampment was about two miles beyond Clunn, and by others probably in other places; but the preſent ſituation appears to coincide perfectly with the hiſtorian's account, and Camden inſiſts on the ſame opinion.

Clunn is a ſmall and dirty town, at the ſame time agreeably ſituated. Of the caſtle, which was almoſt intirely demoliſhed by one of the Llewellyns, the remains are very ſmall, and are ſeen to the beſt advantage from the ſmall eminence beyond them. The civility of the curate recommended his profeſſion, he favored us with an internal view of the church, and accompanied us to an excellent inſtitution for old and unfortunate farmers; an inſtitution worthy of its worthy penſioners, who have uniformly employed their agricultural capacities in the ſervice of their country, and, like mariners that have been long toſt on an ocean of hardſhip and uncertainty, have at laſt found ſhelter in a harbor of comfort and contentment.

Biſhop's-caſtle is a large and handſome town, ſituated in a valley, and ſurrounded with rich and fertile country. The view from the ancient moat, about two miles diſtant, is beautiful and picturesque, the place itſelf being planted with groves of fir-trees.

Montgomery is a ſmall and very agreeable place. The ruins of the caſtle, upon a ſteep eminence overlooking the town, are highly picturesque; and upon the hills adjoining are traces of an ancient incampment.

The road to Welſh Poole is delightful, the country is beautiful, and the views are extenſive and mountainous. Rodney's pillar roſe conſpicuous on our left, and, upon turning the brow of the hill,—Powis caſtle, the town of Welſh Poole, and the wooden bridge over the Severn, preſented themſelves to us admiring with rapture.

Powis caſtle is a large building, ſeated on a conſiderable eminence, and ſurrounded with thick and ſpreading woods. It is at preſent very much out of repair, but the young and noble owner intends to undertake a regular plan for amending its condition, modernizing its uncouth appearance, and beautifying its ornamental parts; and, as the work of reformation increaſes and proceeds, it may ſoon be reſtored to its primitive grandeur. The ſtair-caſe is adorned with beautiful paintings; and the buſts of the twelve Cæſars on pedeſtals ſolicit and deſerve obſervation. The ſummits of the caſtle command a noble proſpect; and, the day being clear, we beheld it in the greateſt perfection.

The populous and well-built town of Welſh Poole is delightfully ſituated, and the ſtreets are broad and decent. The commercial buſineſs of this town is very reſpectable. The aſſizes began the ſame day that we arrived there.

It was a matter of imprudence that we left this place rather late in the evening. The face of nature looked pleaſant, the decline of the day became ſettled and clear, and the roads were good, when we departed on our journey; but the felicity of our minds did not permit us to calculate on the continuance of theſe advantages. Theſe agreeable ſenſations gradually increaſed and expanded with our progreſſion, the clearneſs of the firmament became gradually clouded, the evening continued to advance, and the impenetrable darkneſs of the night awaited us in the middle of our way to Llanvyllyn. A miſerable public-houſe was deſtined to afford us a nocturnal habitation; it was the only alternative with ſleeping under the hedge. The difficulties we encountered, the miſtakes that occurred, and the nature of our accommodations, certainly not the moſt agreeable, would furniſh ample matter for an

* Gordon's tranſlation.

an intereſting narrative, and would exerciſe a talent for deſcription, could I ſuppoſe that the public would be pleaſed with the hiſtory of our adventures. A deſcription of the ſcenery, not of the ſpectators, is the object of important narration. There are, indeed, ſome inſtances that derive importance from the character of the traveller, an originality in the outline, a manner in relating, and the entertainment they afford, but in general theſe inſtances are too private and too common to intereſt the impartial obſerver. The affair that has occaſioned the preſent remarks may ſerve to admoniſh the traveller of the neceſſity of obtaining previous information of the relative diſtance of places; it may alſo ſerve to ſhew, what ought not to be concealed, that a pedeſtrian excurſion is attended with many inconveniences.

Llanvyllyn is comparatively a large town, containing a ſpacious market-place, and ſeated on an eminence. The way from thence to Llangunnog is beguiled with ſeveral pleaſing landſcapes.

Llangunnog is a ſmall village, delightfully ſituated at the extremity of an agreeable vale, overlooked by the ſlate-rocks and the lead-mines of lord Powis. We had omitted to ſee the celebrated caſcade of Piſtil-rhaidr and the ſlate-rocks of Llan-rhaidr, becauſe they did not lay in our route; but it was an inconſiderable omiſſion; ſpecimens of the latter we ſaw at Llangunnog, and in our way to Bala we were ſufficiently charmed by the innumerable eſtuaries and cataracts, making down irreſiſtibly from the ſtupendous ſummits of the rocks and mountains, the huge fragments of which in vain endeavored to reſtrain their impetuoſity, while the vale beneath braved the impending ſtorm, and maintained a chearful aſpect.

Theſe are objects which amuſe and delight the novice, variety is pleaſing and deſirable, and this part of North Wales cannot wholly be termed unintereſting. If the whole principality reſembled Flintſhire and Denbighſhire, the country would indeed be rich and well-cultivated, but the ſublimity of Wales would be diſregarded, and the eye would be wearied and dazzled by the perpetual ſplendor of the ſcenery. It is the variety with which this country abounds that renders it worthy of obſervation. One landſcape is followed by another ſtill more pleaſing, the proſpect is continually diverſified with ſome new object, and the eye is proportionably charmed, in proportion as one county exceeds another, in beauty, ſingularity, and grandeur.

Theſe are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this univerſal frame,
Thus wondrous fair; thyſelf how wondrous then!
Unſpeakable, who ſit'ſt above theſe heav'ns
To us inviſible, or dimly ſeen [clare
In theſe thy loweſt works; yet theſe de-
Thy goodneſs beyond thought, and pow'r divine. MILTON.

The town of Bala is moderately large, and, as Lord Lyttelton very properly remarks*, is celebrated for beautiful women.—The pool, called Pimble-meer, is about eleven miles in circumference, and, with the difference of color, very much reſembles the roaring and ſmell of the ſea: it contains a peculiar fiſh called the gwiniard, ſimilar to the ſerra in the lake of Geneva. This is the ſource of the river Dee. It is encircled with beautiful mountains, and backed by the tripple ſummit of Cader-idris.—The market very much reſembled the annual fairs at the villages round the metropolis. Bread and cakes were the principal and almoſt only articles for ſale. The meat was lean and ſcanty; and indeed we had already obſerved that the cattle on the mountains were thin, and almoſt ſtarved for want of proper nouriſhment.

The perſon of the curate was pleaſing; the complacency of his manners at once declared his hoſpitality and his good-nature, and he derived pleaſure from endeavoring to promote the convenience of his fellow-creatures. Piety, chearfulneſs, contentment, and humility, appeared to be the leading features of his character; he was beloved by the people, and his example incouraged their imitation.

We left Bala in the evening, and,

*His lordſhip performed the tour of North Wales, of which we have an epiſtolary account written by himſelf to a friend. A manuſcript copy was in the poſſeſſion of the curate of Clunn, from which the above remark has been taken. It is printed in his Lordſhip's Works; and has lately been copied in the Cambrian regiſter, which appears to be a valuable publication.

ſleeping

ſleeping at a neat little inn called Dwrwd, proceeded very early the next morning to Ruthyn; an agreeable market town, ſituated on the confines of the vale of Clwyd. The priſon is remarkably commodious for the criminals, and the edifice itſelf is plain and handſome. The ruins of the caſtle are conſiderable, but the ſhell is not intire; it was built by Richard de Grev.

The inchanting vale of Clwyd is celebrated for richneſs, beauty, and fertility. It is twenty-ſix miles in length, and extends to the Iriſh ſea; the river runs intirely through it. The hills are of a moſt agreeable complexion, and the innumerable objects which ſurround and adorn them are pleaſantly diverſified with cornfields, meadows, and paſtures. It was twilight when we departed from Ruthyn, and our walk was really delightful; the picturesque ruins of Denbigh caſtle, ſeated on a conſiderable eminence, appearing to great advantage; and, when we had paſſed Pantry-llanrier, the white church forming a deſirable object.

Nor are the hills unamiable, whoſe tops
To heav'n aſpire, affording proſpect ſweet
To human ken; nor at their feet the vales
Deſcending gently, where the lowing herd
Chew verd'rous paſture; nor the yellow fields
Gaily interchang'd, with rich variety—
PHILIPS's CYDER.

Denbigh is comparatively a large and well-built town, moſt admirably ſituated. The caſtle, of the Gothic order, was built in the reign of Edward the firſt; and near it the walls of the old town are ſtill remaining, but in a miſerable condition. The ruins of a conſiderable and unfiniſhed church make a very melancholy appearance, particularly as the ſmall pariſh-church is comprehended in the ſame view.

About two miles from Denbigh, we paſſed over a ſmall heath about a mile and a half in length. It was from this place that we took our firſt glimpſe of the ſea. The novelty of the ſight accelerated our motions, and we ſoon arrived at the ſmall city of Saint Aſaph; the cathedral of which, in point of extent and grandeur, does not exceed many of the college-chapels at Oxford; nor is there any thing remarkable in the biſhop's palace.

We ſtill continued our route along the delightful vale of Clwyd, and on the right, about four miles from Saint Aſaph, ſaw the maritime town of Rydland, bounded by the caſtle on the one ſide and the church on the other. Here a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Welſh, memorable for the defeat and death of Caradoc, and the diſaſtrous conſequences to the latter.

Abergelly is a ſmall watering place bordering on the ſea-ſhore, and the accommodations for ſea-bathing are very convenient. From thence we went to Llandillas; and, after an agreeable walk, having the ſea on our right, arrived at Conway ſands. This place is properly Aberconway for *Aber* ſignifies a ſmaller river emptying itſelf into a larger one; here the Conway, the gentle river Conway, inſtead of the foaming flood of Gray *, runs into the ſea.

It was conſiderably after twilight; but from the ferry we had a moſt charming duſky view of the caſtle, the battlements, and the gate-way into the town; ſurrounded on all ſides with walls and towers.

Conway caſtle muſt undoubtedly have been eſteemed by its ancient poſſeſſors as a place of great ſtrength and importance, the river running directly beneath, and having a communication with the ſea. It is more ancient than the town, being fortified by the earl of Cheſter in the reign of William the Conqueror: it was afterwards damaged in the wars, and rebuilt by Edward the firſt; in the Cromwelian civil wars it was fortified by the arch-biſhop of York, ſeized by Sir John Owen, and finally delivered to the parliament.

The greater part of the caſtles in North Wales were founded or repaired by Edward the firſt, to maintain his ſuperiority over the inhabitants, and to ſecure the compleat conqueſt of their country.—The cement uſed in erecting theſe caſtles has proved more ſerviceable and of longer duration than the ſtones themſelves; for the latter are every where in a mouldering and decayed condition, while the former appears to be ſtill durable for many ages. An inſtance of this may be ſeen here in what is

* On a rock, whoſe haughty brow
Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood—
GRAY's BARD.

called

called the *hanging-tower*; the foundation of this turret, being laid upon the declivity of a rock, has long ſince given way, and the tremendous fragments are ſcattered upon the ſea-ſhore; but the over-hanging ſummit ſtill remains, and in all probability will continue for a conſiderable length of time.

The road from Conway to Bangor is continually diverſified with the variety of the ſcenery. At firſt we paſſed over a heath, then down a craggy ſteep, with romantic and ſtupendous rocks on either ſide. The picturesque promontory of Orme's-head lay on our right, extending into the ſea. We particularly admired the curious fragments that appeared to have been ſcattered over the face of the country by the eruption of a volcano*: parts of theſe ſtones are almoſt tranſparent, and ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe found in Derbyſhire; but here they are ſo plentiful, that the common wall of the high road is chiefly compoſed of them.

Theſe, indeed, excited our admiration, but theſe were almoſt entirely diſregarded, when we approached the awful declivity of Penmaenmawr. It was here that we firſt formed an idea of the grandeur of Wales. The ſea was beneath us, whilſt the rocks were as it were hovering over our heads, doubting to diſcharge the fatal ruin on the unfortunate traveller, or to urge its headlong fury into the immenſe chaſm beneath it.

When we had traverſed this tremendous paſs, we proceeded to the neat little village of Aber, pleaſantly ſituated on the coaſt of the Iriſh ſea. Tal-y-bont and Llandegai are two trifling villages, but the church of the latter is an agreeable object. The elegant ſeat of lord Penrhyn lay on our right.

The iſle of Angleſea now formed a conſiderable part of the proſpect, and the town of Beaumaris with its caſtle appeared very conſpicuous. Several gentlemen's ſeats in various parts at the ſame time preſented themſelves to view, and greatly enriched the ſcenery.

Bangor is a ſmall and inconſiderable town; the free-ſchool and the biſhop's palace are its principal embelliſhments. It has often been remarked that the four Welſh biſhoprics, of Bangor, Saint Aſaph, Llandaff, and St. David's, conſidering their ſituation and extent as cities or towns, are the moſt unimportant and contemptible places in the whole principality.

We croſſed the Menai or the Abermenai ſtraits in the Bangor ferry, and were ſecurely landed on the iſland of Angleſea; the paſſage over is about half a mile. We purſued our route in the iſland along the road to Caernarvon, until we came to a reſpectable ſeat, repairing for the reception of lord Uxbridge; his lordſhip poſſeſſes a valuable eſtate in theſe parts.—In his grounds we viewed two cromlechs, or druidical altars, but, as I have not yet acquired the learning of an antiquary, I cannot determine whether they are ancient or modern ſtructures: the largeſt of them is ſaid to equal any in the whole iſland; it is of an irregular form, conſiſting of one broad flat ſtone ſupported by ſeveral ſmaller ones, ſcarcely high enough for a man to ſtand upright in its centre.—We neglected to ſee the extenſive copper-works in this iſland, becauſe we had been previouſly informed that a reſemblance of them might be ſeen at the foot of Snowdon; and we alſo underſtood that the famous pool, whoſe peculiar virtue is to increaſe the purity of the copper through the agency of iron, was ſituated on the borders of that celebrated mountain.

(To be continued.)

* From the general appearance of things it is not improbable that there were formerly frequent eruptions in Wales. Several mountains both in the northern and ſouthern parts ſeem to have been caſt into their preſent form by the force of volcanoes; and in various places immenſe maſſes of broken fragments ſeem to corroborate this opinion, by being gradually extended, in the form of a fan, in proportion as they approach the foot of the mountain.

Mr. URBAN, *Heſton, June* 10.

THE following epitaph, (requeſted in p. 419) is copied from a flat ſtone in the nave, near the reading-deſk, of Norwood chapel, Middleſex; but is NOT (as Mr. Lyſons ſuppoſed) for a ſon of the Lord Keeper Wright:

Here lies the body of
NATHAN WRIGHT, eſq. only ſon
of Sir NATHAN WRIGHT, bart.
of this pariſh; who departed this
life the 29th day of March,
1736, aged 24 years."

M. J.

Mr.

Fig. 1. HAULT HUCKNALL Church, Co. DERBY.

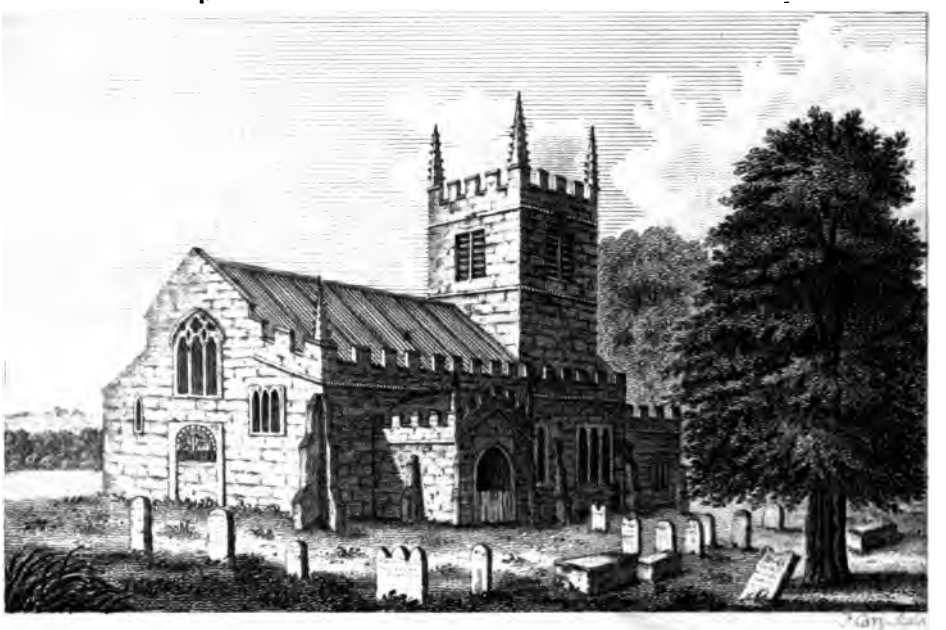


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

YOU will herewith receive a South-eaſt view of the Church of *Hanſlope*, a pariſh ſituated in the North end of Buckinghamſhire.

The church (*Plate II.*) is reckoned one of the fineſt pieces of Gothic architecture in the county. The ſteeple is 186 feet high; and the length of the church, including the chancel and ſteeple, is 131 feet, 6 inches, the breadth being 60 feet 7 inches, both admeaſurements being taken within the walls. It has a nave and two aiſles; and the aiſles are ſupported each by three pillars. In the ſteeple are five exceedingly good bells. I cannot learn any thing ſatisfactory concerning the antiquity of the church; but it is unqueſtionably very antient. The living is a vicarage, worth no more than between 70 and 80l. *per annum*. The Rev. Henry Davies is the preſent incumbent. The corporation of Lincoln are patrons of the living, and have received an allotment of land inſtead of tithes; which, till the pariſh was incloſed, which took place about 20 years ago, were paid in kind.

Hanſlope is ſaid to derive its name from the Saxon word *hæn*, ſignifying *high*, and *ſlope*, a *deſcent*. How far this etymology may be juſt, I know not; but its ſituation certainly favours the ſuppoſition, as it ſtands on the ſummit of a hill, and there is a gradual deſcent from it on all ſides. It is five miles diſtant from Newport Pagnell, and about the ſame diſtant Stony Stratford. Formerly there was a market kept here; but it has been diſcontinued for many years, the place having fallen much into decay. An annual fair is, however, ſtill held here on Holy Thurſday for cattle, &c.; and the feaſt in commemoration of the dedication of the church is obſerved on the firſt Sunday after St. James's day.

The whole pariſh is about four miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth, and contains about 1200 inhabitants. There is very little common-ground. The ſoil in general is a ſtrong clay, and well adapted for producing all kinds of grain; conſequently conſiderable quantities are grown here.

Edward Watts, eſq. of Hanſlope-park, is lord of the manor.

Lace making conſtitutes the principal employment of the females, and, indeed, is the only manufactory in the neighbourhood. Though the village is built on an eminence, it is not reckoned healthy; one cauſe of which may be attributed to the water, which is unwholeſome both in the ſprings and ponds: the ſedentary lives of many of the inhabitants may be alſo aſſigned for another cauſe, lace-making obliging them not only to ſit, but alſo in a bending poſition, which, no doubt, is unfriendly to health. Add to this, in winter theſe people aſſociate together in cloſe rooms, to keep themſelves warm, firing being very dear; and thus of courſe breathing a very impure atmoſphere; the conſequence of which is, they in general look pale and ſickly.

The following epitaph upon a ſtone in the church-yard ſeems, however, to contradict what has been juſt advanced reſpecting the unhealthineſs of the place:

"In memory
of JOSEPH COX, ſen.
who departed this life the
11th January, 1759,
aged 92 years.
Alſo, ELIZABETH, his wife,
died March 15, 1762,
aged 101.
Their deſcendants, at her death,
were 10 children, 62 grand-children,
and 102 great-grand-children;
in all 174."

On a flat ſtone, in the nave, is a braſs plate, with the following inſcription:

"MARMORE SUB HOC REQVIESCIT CORPUS ARIÆ,
FILIÆ THOMÆ BICHMORE, EXPECTANTIS RESVRRECTIONEM GLORIÆ, QVÆ HAC E VITA DISCESSIT
ULTIMO DIE IANUARII AN'O DOMINI 1602, CVM
SEXTVM ANNVM ÆTATIS COMPLEVERAT.
CHRISTUS SOLVS MIHI SALUS."

On a white marble ſlab, fixed in the wall of the church, is the following account of the ſeveral benefactions to this pariſh.

"BENEFACTIONS.

William Fox, Iſabel Barnwell, and a perſon unknown, gave, by will, lands and tenements, now in truſt in the hands of the feoffees, of the annual rent of 60l.

"Lucy Lady Dowager Pierepoint gave, by will, for the education of a certain number of boys, veſted in the hands of the miniſter

minister and churchwardens, 200l.

"Richard Miles gave, by will, charged annually on a messuage or tenement, close or pasture ground, and premises, in Hanslope, to be distributed weekly in bread amongst twelve poor widows, paid by his executor, 5l. 4s.

"Mary Newman gave, by will, land and tenements, vested in the minister and churchwardens, the annual rent, to be distributed amongst poor widows, 3l. 3s."

WILLIAM ROBINSON LAWFORD.

Mr. URBAN, *Fishguard, July* 5, 1797.

AS so much has been said about roundels in your Magazine, I send you a drawing of one; which, though coming from the hands of a young Antiquary, just 11 years old, I hope will not be unacceptable, whose antiquity I can trace to Queen Elizabeth's time. Like the lamps of the antients, roundels seem to have been differently inscribed, according to the different places and families to which they belonged. The mottos of this, as well as the others in my collection, are all of a pious or sentimental kind. That which I now send you I read in modern English thus:

"Content thyself with thine estate,
And send no poor wight from thy gate;
For why, this counsel I thee give,
To learn to die, and die to live."

The diameter of the drawing (*fig.* 2.) is exactly half the size of the original. Should you be inclined to notice this in your valuable Publication, I hope my little cabinet will furnish something more worthy your attention, when in future I may become

Your occasional correspondent,

JOHN FENTON.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 21.

IN Mr. Nichols's History of Hinckley are memoirs of eminent persons, natives of that place, or closely connected with it. I send you an original letter to the Rev. Francis Brokesby, B. D. (of whom some memoirs are there given), some time Fellow of Trinity college in Cambridge, who published, in 1712, an History of the Government of the Primitive Church; shewing that the Church, in the first ages, as it has been ever since, was governed by bishops, or officers superior to presbyters, and who afterwards wrote the Life of the celebrated Mr. Henry Dodwell. Mr. Brokesby being a Non-juror, the following appears to be written to him* for his own as well as Mr. Cherry and Mr. Dodwell's opinions, who were then at Shottesbrooke. HINCKLEIENSIS.

"Dear Sir, *Oxon, Nov.* 12*th*, 1710.

"*The Case in View* and *Further Prospect* are books I am very well acquainted with; but am at a loss to know why my good friends refer me thither for satisfaction upon a matter which I cannot find is at all considered there, nor, I believe, any where else in print by Mr. *Dodwell*: nay, which is so far from being considered there, that both those treatises proceed all along upon the supposition of the very contrary, *viz.* that the succession was not continued, but that only presbyters were left. I always apprehended that, if it appeared to be matter of fact that but one bishop was left with competent authority to govern the Church after the decease of the last non-resigning survivor of the deprived bishops, the case would be reckoned very different from that in *The Case in View* and *Further Prospect*. Such a succession, if it be indeed matter of fact, is what, I dare say, Mr. Dodwell was not aware of when he wrote those two treatises. At the same time, I confess that, if the objection of this particular were taken away, I do not see that any other is sufficient to excuse a man's not going to church. Your whole reasoning, till you come to the supposal of *the deprived bishops having agreed in giving the new bishops a power equal to that of the bishop of N. which was to be exercised after the death of the last non-resigning survivor of the deprived bishops*, would be very good, if it did not still proceed upon the contrary supposal, *viz. that the deprived Fathers did not ordain bishops into vacant sees*, or at least ordain them coadjutors co-ordinate with themselves: whereas that is the thing in question, *viz.* whether they did not do so, if the matter of fact, as related by Mr. *Sloaper* and by Mr. *Driver*, be true. You term that relation only *a suggestion*; whereas they stand by it as what was told them (to Mr. *Driver* by Dr. H. himself, and to Mr. Sloaper either by Dr. H. or somebody in his presence) for *certain matter of fact*. You give a reason *why such a thing can hardly be imagined, because, by granting such a power, the deprived Fathers might have precluded themselves from closing the schism in their life-time if they had a mind to it*. But if that which is very difficult to be imagined is matter of fact, whatever the deprived bishops precluded themselves from, it will be matter of fact still. Suppose they had filled vacant dioceses as formerly distributed, I mean, for instance, the diocese of *Canterbury* upon Abp. *Sancroft's* death, the diocese of *Peterborough* upon Bp. *White's* death, &c. I do not see but they would

* Q. Who was Mr. Parker the writer?

thus

thus as much have *precluded themselves from closing the schism in their life-time if they had a mind to it*, as in the case now alledged according to Mr. *Sloaper's* and Mr. *Driver's* relation. In the next place you say, *this power could not have been granted without an unanimous consent of all the deprived bishops, in that, if any one had stood out, this would have rendered the grant invalid, because he might have insisted on his own right.* But what right could one bishop have had to invalidate the act of all his colleagues, or of only a majority, at least acting synodically? Are not things rightly carried in synods unless by a *nemine contradicente?* Besides, it is urged that there is as good proof that Bp. *Ken* approved the consecrations as that he did not. It is affirmed that it appears under his hand, and that Col. *Tuston's* lady declares his lordship told her at the *Bath*, when she asked what she must do as to church-communion after the death of the deprived bishops, that she need not be concerned, for that the succession was continued. The archbishop died before, but had approved the design. You further alledge, that *the power pretended to* by the new bishops *could no otherwise be conferred on them but by consecration.* And Mr. *Sloaper's* and Mr. *Driver's* account says it was *then* conferred. You add, that *it could not be done but by making them successors into vacant sees, or making them diocesans.* But give me leave to ask why it could not be done by consecrating them co-ordinate with themselves and their coadjutors in an equality of jurisdiction with that which they exercised either in any of their own proper dioceses, or over the whole Church of *England*, the government of which then entirely resided in them? And why they had not a power, at least if they took that method mentioned in Mr. *Sloaper's* and Mr. *Driver's* Relation, of turning all the dioceses into one, of continuing this jurisdiction to them longer than their own lives, and as the successors? And whether, if this was done, they were not thereby made diocesans? Nor do I well apprehend why the deprived Fathers might not give them such a power by an act after consecration. A suffragan is capable of being made a diocesan afterwards; and yet, I presume, it is not necessary he should be consecrated again before he can be so. I suppose that it is enough if he has a due commission from a synod of the province, or at least of the nation, to which he belongs, to act as a diocesan. Bishops may retain their full power though under an incapacity of exercising it, as in schism; why then may they not receive and hold a full power, though not to be exercised till after such a time? If before the deprivations, in King *Charles's* (suppose) or King *James* the Second's reign, it should have been agreed at consecration between a diocesan consecrated then and the college that consecrated him, that he should not exercise the power he received till so many years after, but that he should exercise it in the diocese he was ordained into till then; might he not, therefore, have exercised it when that term of years was expired? As for the grant aforesaid *not being attested by instrument*, I only ask, whether it may not be sufficiently attested without it? and whether that objection against the grant would suffice alone if there were no other? In the last place you say, that *it is necessary that the persons, to whom this supposed grant was made, should publicly assert their claim to this power before any can be obliged to submit to it.* To which their adherents answer, that one of them (Dr. H.) is ready to assert their claim to it to as many as ask him concerning it, or upon whom the knowledge of it is at all likely to have any influence or effect in conscience; that public mention was made of such a succession in *Westminster-hall* at Dr. *Sacheverell's* trial; and that they desire to know, whether a more public declaration than the aforesaid was always thought necessary from bishops in the primitive church, where the circumstances of those bishops were such as Dr. H's and Mr. W's, and what examples and authorities there are in antiquity to shew it? and how public and what sort of declaration it must be in their case which is *necessary before any can be obliged to submit to their claim?*

"Let not my very worthy and honoured friends, Mr. Brokesby, Mr. Cherry, and Mr. Dodwell, think that I am thus troublesome to them upon any other account than for my own and some other people's information, who wait for answers and accounts of things from me. I heartily thank you, good Sir, for the trouble you so kindly undertake in this affair; and I hope this letter will deserve an answer, which if it is thought worthy of, I shall be glad to receive it as soon as may be. My humble service to Mr. Dodwell and Mr. Cherry. I am, dear Sir, your obliged and very affectionate friend and servant,

"S. PARKER."

Mr. URBAN. *May* 31.

YOUR correspondent A. M. p. 297, will not be displeased at receiving the following list of Barnpton lecturers from their first establishment.

1780. James Bandinell, D.D. public orator of the university, late fellow of Jesus college, and proctor of the university; afterwards vicar of Netherbury and Bemister, Dorset.

1781. Timothy Neve, D.D. chaplain of Merton college, and rector of Goddington and Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, late fellow of Corpus Christi college,

college, and afterwards Lady Margaret's lecturer in divinity, and prebendary of Worceſter. He died Jan. 1, 1798.

1782. Robert Holmes, M.A. fellow of New college, afterwards prælector in poetry, rector of Stanton St. John, Oxfordſhire, canon of Chriſtchurch, and D.D.

1783. John Cobb, D.D. fellow of St. John's college, and afterwards vicar of Charlbury, Oxfordſhire.

1784. Joſeph White, B.D. fellow of Wadham college, Abp. Laud's profeſſor of Arabic, and one of his Majeſty's preachers at Whitehall, and afterwards D.D. and prebendary of Glouceſter.

1785. Ralph Churton, M.A. fellow of Brazen-noſe college, and afterwards rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonſhire.

1786. George Croſt, D.D. vicar of Arncliffe, Yorkſhire, late fellow of Univerſity college.

1787. William Hawkins, M.A. prebendary of Wells, and vicar of Whitchurch, Dorſet, late prælector in poetry, and fellow of Pembroke college.

1788. Richard Shepherd, D.D. F.R.S. archdeacon of Bedford, late fellow of Corpus Chriſti college.

1789. Edward Tatham, D.D. fellow, and afterwards rector, of Lincoln college.

1790. Henry Kett, M.A. fellow of Trinity college, afterwards B.D. and one of his Majeſty's preachers at Whitehall.

1791. Robert Morres, M.A. late fellow of Brazen-noſe college.

1792 John Eveleigh, D.D. provoſt of Oriel college, and prebendary of Worceſter.

1793. James Williamſon, B.D. of Queen's college, prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of Winwick, Northamptonſhire.

1794. Thomas Wintle, B.D. rector of Brightwell, Berkſhire, ſome time fellow of Pembroke college.

1795. Daniel Veyſie, B.D. fellow of Oriel college, and one of his Majeſty's preachers at Whitehall, afterwards rector of Plymtree, Devon.

1796. Robert Gray, M.A. vicar of Faringdon, Berks, late of St. Mary hall.

1797. William Finch, LL.D. rector of Avington, Berks, and of Tackley, Oxfordſhire, one of the city lecturers at St. Martin's Oxford, and late fellow of St. John's college.

1798. Charles-Henry Hall, B.D. prebendary of Exeter, late ſtudent of Chriſtchurch, and one of the proctors of the univerſity.

1799. William Barrow, LL.D. of Queen's college, and F.A.S.

George Richards, M.A. late fellow of Oriel college, and now rector of Lillington Lovell, and one of the vicars of Bampton, Oxfordſhire, is elected for the next year.

Lady Moyer founding her lectures in defence of our Lord's divinity, Dr. Waterland was appointed by Dr. Robinſon, Biſhop of London, in which Prelate the appointment of the preacher is veſted by her will, to preach the firſt courſe of theſe lectures, which he performed 1720; and the ſame year he publiſhed an anſwer to Dr. Whitby's reply; on the ſubject of which ſee Dr Waterland's art. Biog. Brit. Supp. VI. part II. p 4163 n. D.

The next was D. James Knight, vicar of St. Sepulchre's, London, 1721.

Dr. Biſhop, miniſter of St. Mary at Tower, Ipſwich, 1726.

Dr. Joſeph Trapp, rector of Harlington, Middleſex, vicar of Chriſtchurch, and St. Vedaſt, Foſter-lane, 1729, 1730, 1731.

John Browne, M.A. rector of Beby, co. Leiceſter, 1730-1, 1732.

H. Felton, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, principal of Edmund hall, and rector of Whitwell, co. Suffolk, 1732.

Charles Wheatley, M.A. vicar of Furneaux Pelham, Herts, 1738.

Gloſter Ridley, D.D. late fellow of New college, Oxford, canon of Saliſbury, and rector of Weſton, Norfolk, 1740.

Dr. William Berriman, rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, and fellow of Eton, 1741.

Arthur Bedford, chaplain to the Prince of Wales and to the Haberdaſhers company, 1741.

Jeremiah Seed, M.A. fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, and rector of Enham, Oxfordſhire, 1743. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Chatham, May* 11.

THE compilers of dictionaries are, in general, *leſs known to fame* than to ſchool boys, who, perhaps, at that period of life, would gladly diſpenſe with their acquaintance, though afterwards they are ready enough to acknowledge how much they have been indebted to thoſe philologiſts for the knowledge of the

the antient tongues; which is doubtleſs the foundation of human learning, notwithſtanding the bold aſſertion of a modern dogmatiſt *, who, in order to effect a revolution in Literature, as he has attempted in Government and Religion, maintains, that, as we are familiar with the Greek and Roman authors, through the medium of Engliſh tranſlations, their books are no longer uſeful, and that the ſtudy of the languages in which they were written ſhould be diſcontinued †. The invectives of this violent reformer ſeem to originate from the ſame motive as induced the fox of Phædrus to condemn the grapes which he could not taſte.

The productions of fancy and genius have always excited more public notice, and procured to their authors more celebrity, than thoſe uſeful works, which, though called *ladders of learning*, are yet the laboured efforts of learned men; as it is by their means that the moſt celebrated *Literati* have acquired thoſe rudiments which led them on to eminence, yet the grammarian, the etymologiſt, and the lexicographer, are generally overlooked, and conſidered as mere plodders, who ſow what others reap. But as in agriculture a plentiful crop cannot be expected without a judicious diſſemination of the ſeed, and as in military operations much depends on the pioneer, ſo that ſkilful men are ſelected for theſe works, ought we not in the department of literature equally to diſtinguiſh thoſe who ſmooth the rugged paths of learning, and tranſplant from Parnaſſus whatever may be either uſeful or ornamental in our academic groves?

I was lead to theſe reflexions by reading the remark of Scrutator, in p. 281, on the Rev. John Rider, who is recorded in "Ainſworth's ſhort Review of the ſeveral Dictionaries publiſhed amongſt us." I have fortunately found that review in my edition; and I lament with him that it has been omitted in ſome of the later ones, as it traces the progreſſive improvements which have been made in philological erudition. This verifies what I have before obſerved, that we are indifferent to the merits of thoſe who have aſſiduouſly employed themſelves in this uſeful *root* of learning, if I may be permitted the expreſſion, as it is from this that the branches vegetate and expand.

To reſcue this claſs of men from the oblivion, to which they are too ſoon conſigned, it will be neceſſary to remark, that, if they are not much indebted to imagination or invention for the execution of their plans, yet they would be incapable of the taſk which they impoſe on themſelves, without a conſiderable portion of that kind of learning which conſiſts in a critical knowledge of the antient languages, derived from a moſt attentive peruſal of Greek and Latin authors, from a great variety of which they are neceſſarily obliged to make quotations in order to exemplify the different acceptations of the ſame word.

Here, perhaps, it may be ſaid, that a compleat dictionary, a *Linguæ Latinæ Theſaurus* (confining myſelf, by way of example, to this language), which ſhall include and diſtinguiſh the obſolete words of the earlieſt Latin authors, the purer dialect of the Auguſtan age, the ſemi-barbarous one that followed at the decline of the Roman empire, and the technical terms of the lawyers, phyſicians, architects, &c. cannot be the work of one man, or of one age; and that the labours of thoſe who have gone before will conſiderably leſſen the fatigues of thoſe who come after. The truth of this obſervation cannot be denied; and, though it may be equally applied to every art and every ſcience, yet, if we may credit the complaints of our lexicographers, we ſhall find that not their days only, and thoſe in a long and conſtant ſucceſſion, have been employed in this *ſtomaſtical* drudgery, but their nights alſo.

Who can read without ſympathy the account given by Johnſon of the arduous taſk in which he had been ſo long employed; a taſk undertaken, not *con amore*, but from neceſſity. His dictionary, he ſays, was written "with little aſſiſtance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the ſoft obſcurities of retirement, or under the ſhelter of academic bowers, but amidſt inconvenience and diſtraction, in ſickneſs and in ſorrow." Here we find this great man complaining of the want of patronage during his lengthened labours on a work which is an ornament to the Engliſh language. And ſo little congenial

* Thomas Paine.

† Age of Reaſon, Part I.

genial to his taſte was this kind of writing, that, during his progreſs, he relieved his mind occaſionally by moral and poetical compoſitions. What a ſacrifice, then, muſt he have made of time and inclination, if we adhere to his more popular works, in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a poet, biographer, and moraliſt; whoſe knowledge of men and manners ſeems incompatible with the reclufive ſtudies of the vocabulariſt! B.

Mr. URBAN, *Thames Bank Houſe, Henley, May* 21.

SEEING in your laſt, p. 371, an account of the death of that learned bookworm, Thomas Hearne, I feel inclined to ſend you a few anecdotes concerning him. It is well known that he owed his education and ſupport, until he took his Maſter's degree at Oxford, to Mr. Cherry. But, perhaps, it may not be known to many by what means he obtained the patronage of that benevolent generous gentleman. He was one of his under footmen: I think I have heard my mother, Mr. Cherry's youngeſt daughter, ſay the very under one of ſeveral; his buſineſs chiefly whetting the knives uſed by his very hoſpitable maſter's numerous gueſts; which he frequently neglected to do at all; and, when he did do it, did it *ſo ill*, that the worthy old butler was at length compelled to complain of him. Enquiry being made into the cauſe of his neglect, the reply was, "that day and night he had his *noſe* in a book." On examining, Mr. Cherry found, as I preſume, *ſtuff* to make a great ſcholar. By what art Mr. Cherry diſcovered this, I know not; for, I have ever heard my mother ſay that, of all *lumber-headed* ſtupid-looking *beings*, he had the moſt ſtupid appearance, not only in his countenance (generally the index of the mind) but in his every limb. No neck; his head looking as if he was peeping out of a ſack of corn. His arms ſhort and clumſy, remarkably ill placed on his body, his legs ditto, as, I think, is evidently ſeen in a print which my mother had of him. In ſhort, I have often wondered that ſuch a looking being ſhould have been admitted into a genteel family, but that Mr. Cherry made it a rule to ſhew kindneſs to the children of faithful old ſervants, to the ſecond and third generation; in which, in her humble way, his grand daughter has the honour to reſemble him; ſhe now giving, as it is called, the run of her (preſent very poor) kitchen, and ſchooling, to the grandſon of a moſt worthy old ſervant of her mother's and her own before her marriage, and who died ſome years afterwards, moſt ſincerely lamented, in the ſervice of her excellent ſiſter, Mrs. Frinſham. This lad (of a very *different* appearance from Tom Hearne) one of *fifteen* orphans, his father uncommonly worthy and righteouſly honeſt, as he was always called by my mother; little R. H. about 13 years old, as beautiful as a cherub, eyes ſparkling like jewels, as miſchievous as a monkey, as acute as a ſerpent, as good-natured as an angel; when I am called on by his worthy ſeniors in my now ſmall family to give little Richard (he is remarkably ſmall for his years) a *jobation*, it is generally in theſe words: "Child, I have always told you (he has been with me about three years) that you will certainly live either to be *lord-mayor of London*, or *to be hanged*; ſo, I ſuppoſe, you *chooſe* to be *hanged!*" I fix on the mayoralty of London, as a very reſpectable Printer in the City has had the goodneſs, the *charity*, to promiſe me to receive him as an apprentice *free* fee or reward. So his really *aſtoniſhing mental* powers may probably *ſhine* forth ſome years hence in the metropolis, inſtead of being *buried* in the rubbiſh of a ſhoemaker's or taylor's ſhop board, the utmoſt that a charity bequeathed for orphans in the pariſh of his nativity (the ſame as Tom Hearne's) could obtain for him. *I could* have obtained, indeed was moſt kindly *offered*, a very fine *birth* at ſea for him; but he *ſhuddered* at the idea, and told the ſervants, "that he would rather keep ſheep (his uſual employment until I took him from it) *all his whole life* than go about with a *ſtump arm* or *wooden leg*, like the *ſailors* that came begging to his mother's." His forethought and judgement in many inſtances is really aſtoniſhing, as I hear from my ſervants, who all love him much.

But I turn from *little* Richard to *great* Tom, who certainly was not a *grateful* man; witneſs his not leaving even ten guineas for a ring to the daughters of his generous benefactor, although, I think, he lived to ſee them loſe a vaſt ſum of their large fortunes

tunes in the *wicked* South-sea BUBBLE; where I have often heard my excellent mother say, that they bought in an amazing sum at 1000l. for every 100l. stock; wonderful weakness surely!!! Major ——, a nephew of my grandmother's, intreated her to add another pair of horses to her carriage on the occasion. For what can a widow want a set of horses? She, *too wise* to take the young gentleman's advice, *too soon* found it wise, if not necessary, to part with those she had, and give up going, as she used to do, *every* 10th of *June*, the birth day of the unfortunate Chevalier de St George, four miles on the London road, her servants in new liveries, they, her horses, self, and beautiful daughters, *all* decked in *white roses*, from Dornay court, her then residence, to celebrate the birth-day of an honest Jacobite's son some miles distant.

I have often contrasted Tom Hearne with an old domestick of the late Sir Robert Eyre, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. During my residence at Mrs. Sheeles's excellent school, I frequently on Sundays, and our *very few single-day* holidays, used to dine at the house of his only daughter, Mrs. Lee, in Bloomsbury-square, esteemed in her youth one of the greatest beauties of the day. One day a relation of mine called in to wish Mrs. Lee joy of a legacy bequeathed to her by Mr. (name now forgotten). Mrs. L. replied, "My dear madam, I am much obliged to *you*; but it must be some other Mrs. Lee, as I know not any one of the name you mention." The lady replied, "I am sorry for it; but every one says it is yourself." In a very few minutes, Mrs. Lee's good old butler announced Mr. —— (his name also forgotten.) Enter a tall thin man in mourning. Mrs. Lee of course advanced towards him. "Madam, I wait on you to deliver you an extract from the will of Mr. ——." "Pray, Sir, be seated." He then read as follows: "Owing all my good fortune in life to my kind master, the late Sir Robert Eyre, &c. giving me a place in (some office which was named); wishing to testify my gratitude to his lordship, and finding, on enquiry, that his lordship's daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, is the one of his lordship's family to whom it may be most acceptable, I request her acceptance of either 3, 4, or 500l." I rather think it was 400l. Mrs. Lee's eldest brother, Commissioner Eyre, the only one of Sir Robert's sons that married, had no child; both the younger ample incomes. Mrs. Lee was, therefore selected by the *contrast* to *Tom Hearne* as the object on which to shew his judicious gratitude.

I have from early youth heard it said, by many old friends and neighbours of my excellent grandfather, "that, surely, no man ever met with so much ingratitude as good Mr. Cherry;" alluding to the conduct of Bishop K——t, Col. S. and Sir C. P. &c. &c.

I always conceive that persons, enabled by what is called the goods of fortune, and blessed with such an heart as Mr. Cherry's, would then, will now, and ever to the end of TIME, meet the same; as gratitude, a very humble and *humbling* plant, is by Dame Nature planted in *very few* hearts. The business of education should beget a few *grafts* or *scions* of, it where it is not indigenous.

I do not here preach what I did not practise; for, from the time that my children could comprehend the *meaning* of the word *gratitude*, I inculcated on them, that to be grateful for *any* and *every* the *slightest* favour done them was an *absolute duty*; always assuring them, "that they had *no right* to expect *any* thing from *any* one, save the common decent civilities of social life, excepting from their own *parents* only; therefore, every thing *beyond* that ought to be returned by some little grateful offering to persons of the *highest* rank:" as advises, on *another* account, the wise, the *subtle* old Burleigh, in his letter to his son Robert, who so attended to it as to become Earl of Salisbury. Even the blood-royal, in days of yore, had it strongly inculcated on them; *vide* the wonderfully entertaining account of that *really noble* princely little creature the Duke of Gloster, son of Queen Anne, printed a few years ago by the late Philip Hayes, Mus. D. of Oxford; the journal of his Royal Highness's worthy footman, Lewis Jenkin, in which is mentioned that, before *eight* years old, he *absolutely refused* to accept an etwee from one of the little daughters, about ten years old, of Lord Godolphin, unless her ladyship, he said, would be pleased to accept some of his fine toys as a *return* for her favour; he

he much delighted with it. She had politely requeſted him to accept it; but which he perſevered until his little viſitor ſelected ſomething from his collection. I am, Mr. Urban, your conſtant reader, and occaſional correſpondent, ELIZA. BERKELEY.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 16.

THERE appears ſo ſtriking a reſemblance between the firſt beaſt, deſcribed in the 13th chapter of the Book of Revelations, and the combination of Republicks formed by the influence, and ſupported by the power, of France, that it ſeems impoſſible that it ſhould not before this time have been obſerved. I know not, however, that it has been noticed in any publication, and therefore beg leave to call the attention of your readers to the ſubject.

Though little verſed in ſpeculations of this nature, I am well aware that the Papal power has with ſome plauſibility been ſuppoſed to be deſignated by this beaſt; but I alſo know that the application of many of the paſſages to that government has been extremely far-fetched and obſcure. The circumſtances of reſemblance in it to the political monſter which now occupies the attention of the world appear to me much more obvious; and, ſhould the ſubject be thought ſufficiently intereſting to induce a farther proſecution of it by any of your learned and ingenious correſpondents, I have little doubt that thoſe parts in the deſcription of the former, of which I ſhall be unable to offer a ſatisfactory explanation, may be ſo far elucidated as to render the whole applicable to the character of the latter.

Rev. ch. xiii. ver. 1. "And I ſtood upon the ſand of the ſea, and ſaw a beaſt riſe up out of the ſea, having ſeven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns, and upon his heads the name of Blaſphemy."

The Republican coalition may be ſaid to "riſe up out of the ſea," being, from the extent and ſituation of the coaſt in moſt of the countries which are members of it, and from the number and excellence of the harbours they contain, calculated for acquiring, under favourable circumſtances, a maritime power ſuperior to that of the reſt of Europe united.

By the "ſeven heads" appear to be meant the confederated Republicks, which amount to that preciſe number*; *viz.* 1. The French; 2. Batavian; 3. Ciſalpine; 4. Ligurian; 5. Roman; 6. Helvetic; and 7. Piedmonteſe. As the independence of the ſix laſt is nominally acknowledged by the firſt, the confederacy may not inaptly be compared to a ſeven-*headed* monſter, though the deſpotic influence which France really exerciſes over all the others forbids us to recognize them as ſeparate *bodies*.

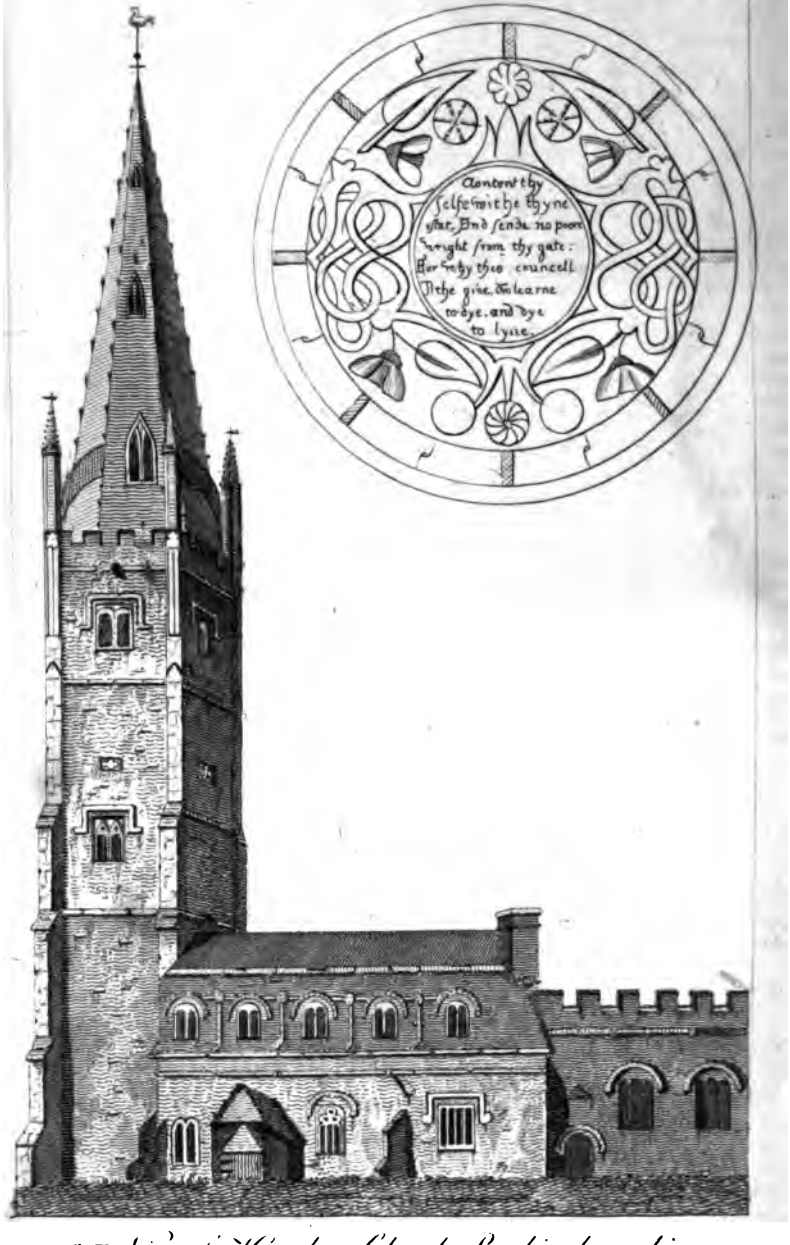
On each of the horns was a diadem or mark of ſovereign power; and by theſe ſeem to be indicated the princes over the whole or a part of whoſe former dominions the French government exerciſe a real or avowed ſovereignty. France has taken, 1. from the Emperor, the Netherlands; 2. from the King of Pruſſia, Cleves, Mears, and Gueldres; 3. from the Elector Palatine, Juliers and Berg; 4. From the Electors of Mentz; 5. Treves, and 6. Cologne, and, 7. the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, their territories reſpectively ſo named; 8. from the King of Sardinia, Savoy; 9. from the King of the Two Sicilies, Naples; and 10. from the Grand Signior, part of Egypt and Syria.

With reſpect to the name "Blaſphemy," which is ſaid to have been written on the heads of the beaſt, I muſt obſerve, that the original word is by no means confined to the ſenſe in which alone it is now uſed in our language, but ſignifies evil-ſpeaking of, or uſing reproachful language to, our equals or ſuperiors in general, unleſs a more particular ſenſe be ſpecified. Accordingly, here, and in the 5th verſe, we find it ſo uſed; but in the 6th, where blaſphemy in our uſual acceptation of the term is meant to be expreſſed, "againſt God" is added, in order to limit it to that ſenſe. By the latter part of this verſe, then, can only be underſtood the opprobrious epithets which the new Republicks have, in the exordium of their moſt ſolemn public acts, particularly what they call their conſtitutional codes, applied to the perſons and meaſures of thoſe

* A Neapolitan republick has been mentioned; but, as the French neither are, nor are likely to be, in poſſeſſion of the whole of that country, and as they have not even nominally given up to the *patriots* that part of it which they have conquered, it has not the ſmalleſt pretenſions to be conſidered as a *head*.

who

Fig. 2.



S.E. View of Hanslope Church Buckinghamshire.

who formerly adminiſtered the government of their reſpective countries; ſo that "names of Blaſphemy" (as ſome copies of the original have it) may be literally ſaid to be "written" on them.

Ver. 2. "And the beaſt which I ſaw was like unto a leopard, and his feet were as the feet of a bear, and his mouth as the mouth of a lion; and the dragon gave him his power, and his ſeat, and great authority."

On this verſe I forbear to offer any comment; on the former part, becauſe I do not perceive how the deſcription applies; and on the latter, becauſe to enquire into the connection between this beaſt and the dragon which preceded him would lead us too far. Into ſo wide a field I truſt that I may be at preſent excuſed from entering; but, if the other parts of the deſcription be found exactly correſponding, I do not deſpair of having my deficiency ſupplied by the ſuperior learning and ſagacity of ſome of your readers.

3. "And I ſaw one of his heads as it were wounded to death; and his deadly wound was healed: and all the world wondered after the beaſt."

Every one muſt recollect that the French republick had at one period received a wound, which it appeared impoſſible that ſhe ſhould ſurvive. When her frontier on almoſt every ſide was covered by hoſtile armies; when her principal naval arſenal and a large part of her fleet were in poſſeſſion of her enemy; when a formidable rebellion deſolated the moſt fertile of her provinces, and her ſeat of government was agitated by the ſanguinary contentions of deſperate factions; when exile, impriſonment, or the guillotine, ſeemed to have deprived the country of every man of talents and education; who then but anticipated the downfal of the Republick? yet this "deadly wound was healed." Her enemies were on all ſides defeated; rebellion was cruſhed; faction was ſilenced; and men appeared endued with talents ſufficient to eſtabliſh themſelves in the exerciſe of the moſt deſpotic power, and to ſubjugate or overawe a large part of Europe. And has not this been matter of univerſal aſtoniſhment? Has not "all the world wondered after the beaſt?"

4. "And they worſhiped the dragon which gave power unto the beaſt; and they worſhiped the beaſt, ſaying, Who is like unto the beaſt? Who is able to make war with him?"

I have already given a reaſon for ſaying nothing on the former part of this verſe; the latter requires no comment, as it contains preciſely the language which we have for the laſt three years been accuſtomed to hear from thoſe who, either from timidity or worſe motives, have laboured to impreſs on the world a conviction of the ultimate inefficacy of all reſiſtance to the encroachment of this gigantic power.

5. "And there was given unto him a mouth ſpeaking great things, and blaſphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months."

How the French government have ſpoken "great things" is ſufficiently manifeſted in their having arrogated to their country the title of *The Great Nation*, and their vain-glorious boaſting of their invincible armies. Their "blaſphemies" or revilings appear in the injurious or contemptuous language which they have frequently adopted in their addreſſes to, or mention of, other governments; a ſtyle altogether unprecedented in the intercourſe of one independent nation with another. It appears that only one mouth of all the heads was employed in uttering theſe boaſtings and revilings; accordingly, we find that the other ſix republicks have not pretended to any greatneſs but from their connexion with that of France; and that they have not, except in the inſtance I have mentioned, indulged themſelves in the uſe of language ſo injurious.

If I am right in my application of this prophecy, it is evident that the part of it, which relates to the duration of the power of the beaſt, muſt be yet unfulfilled, and on this point we cannot proceed with too much caution. If we were to take the forty-two months in the ſenſe in which they have generally been conſtrued, the proſpect would indeed be gloomy; but why may we not take the expreſſion in its literal ſenſe, and hope that this overgrown power will ceaſe to exiſt at the end of three years and a half from its conſummation? Here

Here I ſhould with reaſon be deemed preſumptuous, if I ſhould, by hazarding a conjecture as to the preciſe time from which this conſummation may be dated, pretend to foretel the period at which the termination of it may be expected.

The prophecies were given by God, as Sir Iſaac Newton obſerves,

"Not to gratify men's curioſities, by enabling them to foreknow things, but that, after they were fulfilled, they might be interpreted by the event, and His own Providence, not the interpreter's, be then manifeſted thereby to the world. For, the event of things predicted many ages before will then be a convincing argument that the world is governed by Providence."

Verſes 6, 7. "And he opened his mouth in blaſphemy againſt God, to blaſpheme his name, and his tabernacle, and them that dwell in Heaven. And it was given unto him to make war with the ſaints, and to overcome them: and power was given him over all kindreds, and tongues, and nations."

The hiſtory of the events which have occurred ſince the firſt inſtitution of the French Republick, affords a ſufficient commentary upon this paſſage. By "the ſaints" appear to be meant thoſe men who have perſiſted in profeſſing an adherence to the Chriſtian faith, however corrupted from its original purity, in oppoſition to the blaſphemous Atheiſts who were at one time predominant, and the no leſs unholy Deiſts, who have ſince endeavoured to obliterate the faint traces of Chriſtianity which their predeceſſors had been unable to deſtroy. In the figurative language of the prophetical writers, the whole is ſometimes put for a conſiderable portion; and over how many and various "kindreds, and tongues, and nations," power has been given to the beaſt, has been but two well illuſtrated.

Verſes 8, 9, 10. "And all that dwell upon the earth ſhall worſhip him, whoſe names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb, ſlain from the foundation of the world. If any man have an ear, let him ear. He that leadeth into captivity ſhall go into captivity; he that killeth with the ſword, muſt be killed with the ſword: Here is the patience and the faith of the ſaints."

Of the firſt and third of theſe verſes I ſhall attempt no explanation; thoſe to whom the application of them is not ſufficiently obvious would derive little intelligence from any remarks upon them which I could offer. The ſecond of them I would interpret by the words of a moſt eſtimable writer*, who is an ornament to this age and country, and whoſe works cannot fail to receive the greateſt attention from all who are intereſted in the inveſtigation of the moſt important truths:

"To thoſe who will duly ſearch with holy fear, without raſh haſty preſumption, and without faſtidious contempt of what they do not, at firſt ſight, underſtand, there is much more ready to be known."

I hope, Mr. Urban, that nothing which I have now ventured to addreſs to you will ſubject me to the charge of raſhneſs or preſumption; the conjectures which I have formed I offer with the utmoſt diffidence; and I truſt that they will meet with an impartial conſideration, if you ſhall think theſe remarks worthy a place in your valuable Repoſitory. H. W. B.

Mr. Urban, *May* 16.

FROM the accounts which I have ſeen in many periodical publications of the Cow-pox, I was led to believe, and to hope, that it might have been the means of deſtroying a dreadful malignant diſeaſe, by ſubſtituting one perfectly innocent. I was ſtill farther confirmed in this idea by ſeeing lately, in a news-paper, that 150 children had received this diſorder in one of the London hoſpitals, and that more than one-half of them had been ſhortly after inoculated in the uſual manner for the Small-pox, not one of whom had taken the infection.

Surely, Mr. Urban, if theſe accounts are correct, it is a diſcovery as important and beneficial to mankind as was ever made by man; and I have been in anxious expectation of ſeeing a public confirmation of them, or ſuch enquiries into their merits by profeſſional men as might ſatisfy the public mind as to the real ſtate of the affair; but I am ſorry to add, that no ſuch accounts have yet *publicly* appeared: on the contrary, I am ſurpriſed and grieved to ſee, in p. 380, a paper (without a ſignature †) ridiculing and

* Edward King, eſq. author of "Morſels of Criticiſm;" "Remarks on the Signs of the Times," &c.

† Though the letter itſelf had no ſignature, the authority of an eminent Phyſician is cited in it. Edit.

ſneering

ſneering at the thing itſelf, as well as the original publiſher of the diſcovery.

As a friend to mankind, I wiſh, Mr. Urban, through your Publication, to call the attention of profeſſional men more immediately to this important ſubject; and, for the ſake of the riſing generation, to let the world know what dependance may be placed in the accounts already publiſhed, and what hopes then may remain of ſucceeding in it. I am well aware that it requires time, and many and repeated experiments, to eſtabliſh on certain grounds the one great and neceſſary point, viz. that the perſon having paſſed through the diſorder of the Cow-pox is not afterwards ſubject to the infection of the ſmall-pox. But, ſurely, ſince the ſubject has been on foot there has been time enough for experiments; which, though not perfectly concluſive, may yet have given ſome proſpect of its ultimate termination; for I ſhould conceive that five or ſix months would be a ſufficient diſtance of time betwixt the two inoculations to aſcertain pretty accurately this point; on which the ſucceſs of the whole ſeems to depend.

Yours, &c. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

IN your Magazine, p. 412, near the top, your Reviewer remarks, in the third letter, the poverty of the Iriſh peaſantry is aſcribed to the Catholic religion. Now, am I truly concerned to ſee ſuch a ſlur caſt upon the holy religion which we glory in holding. And, in his Review of Mr. Smith's Addreſs, he informs us, that Mr. Smith is a Catholick; a word which properly conveys to me no other idea, than that he is neither Jew, Turk, nor Infidel, but a member of the univerſal Chriſtian Church, though whether he be a member of a pure or corrupt part of it, it does not ſufficiently diſcover; it being too general a term. For, are not our whole Bench of Biſhops catholic? and, it is to be hoped and believed, moſt worthy members of that pure and reformed part of the holy Catholic Church, that of England? If I may judge from your valuable Magazine, you and your Reviewer are not only catholic, but orthodox; and I profeſs myſelf a Catholic, and ſuch I hope to live and die.

But, if by Catholic he means a Papiſt, why not ſpeak out plainly and properly? Surely there cannot be a groſſer inſtance of arrogance and folly, than in the profeſſors of that, comparatively new and partial, perſuaſion, appropriating to themſelves the claim of Catholiciſm. Nobody wonders at the French impudently aſſuming the ſole poſſeſſion of real Liberty, becauſe they appear to be not a little infatuated; but, ſhould they, in contradiſtinction to all the other nations of Europe, vainly call themſelves Europeans, all Anticyra would be deemed inſufficient for their cure. Yet would they not act with more apparent madneſs, than the Papiſts do in ſtyling themſelves Catholicks in contradiſtinction to all other Chriſtians. In fact, they have annexed the idea of Orthodoxy to a word of a very different ſignification, and vainly arrogate to themſelves the pure profeſſion of real Chriſtianity. But in truth they have groſsly added to the doctrine and practice of the primitive Chriſtian religion, by engrafting ſcions of an extraneous nature upon the original ſtock, under the direction and management of artful and wicked Popes, and by the agency of their corrupt tools and bigoted adherents. Inſtead of Papiſts, they have by a ſofter term been complaiſantly ſtyled Roman-catholics; but, thinking this too narrow an appellation, themſelves have dropt the Roman, and retained only the Catholic; and the wonderful charity, or complaiſance, or folly, of other people have too long connived at, and acquieſced in, the appropriation of the name. But certainly it is time to forbear this ſtretch of civility; and, ſince Popery has lately ſhewn itſelf in Ireland in its true colours, with its cruel and intolerant ſpirit, let us call the profeſſors of it by their proper name of Papiſts, that Proteſtants, warned by it, may be conſtantly upon their guard againſt the ſecret machinations and lurking deſigns of that blood-thirſty and perſecuting perſuaſion, who have not yet, and probably never will, renounce the uncharitable and ſanguinary principles of their predeceſſors, but endeavour by all means to promote and attend their heretical and idolatrous religion. R. B.

*** We have inſerted this letter to gratify our Correſpondent; but without the ſmalleſt wiſh, or intention, to begin or continue a controverſy on the ſubject.

CRITIQUE

CRITIQUE II.

Of the Impropriety of Theatrical Repreſentations, as far as they relate to the Scenery, Dreſſes, and Decorations, when brought forward as illuſtrative of the Antient Hiſtory of this Country. *(Continued from p. 116.)*

THE CASTLE SPECTRE,

which I witneſſed performed at Drury-lane *Theatre*, May 16, 1799.

TO blunt the edge of an Antiquary's criticiſm, the author has (I will not ſay deſignedly) avoided prefixing any period whereby it might be ſuppoſed that his drama was brought into action; nor has he given us any hiſtorical hints to guide our minds to ſo deſirable a point of information. However, that we might not be intirely left in the dark with regard to the certainty or uncertainty of the repreſentation being intended to exhibit the manners of antient times, we have, in the *Dramatis Perſonæ*, an Earl Percy, an Earl Oſmond, an Earl Reginald, a friar, and a fool; with other characters, bearing the antique names of Kenric, Allan, Allaric, Edrick, and Harrold. We hear much about Alnwick-caſtle, in Northumberland; and ſee Conway caſtle, in Wales, in its imagined original ſtate of ſplendour. We have continually in our ears the name of Chiviot hills, and alluſions to the Scottiſh wars. We likewiſe hear appeals made to ſaints, devils, and ſpectres, &c. &c.

From this important aſſemblage, the author evidently did deſign that his ſcenes ſhould hold up to public view the cuſtoms and the portraits of our anceſtors before the fifteenth century. This being a juſt and natural concluſion, I ſhall give the following remarks from notes made at the repreſentation of this *theatrical* collection of choice Antiquities.

Act I. ſcene I. a wood, and on the left a door-way. The latter object is in a fancy ſtyle of architecture. Here we have a monk and a fool pitted together, in a trial of their mental powers, to prove which has the greateſt ſhare of wit and humour. After the utmoſt attention I can only diſcover, that the good father is made another "mean ſacrifice of hiſtory and the ſacred characters of our antient clergy, to catch applauſe from the *ignorant* and the vulgar part of the audience;" and that the fool, as he is called, is deprived of his antient profeſſion, and, inſtead of "his gibes, his merriment, that erſt was wont to ſet the table on a roar," I heard only of his own profeſſed natural qualifications, in the reſpectable line of a modern pilferer and a pimp! I wiſh to be informed upon what antient authority the family belonging to this caſtle are ſummoned to dinner by the ſound of a horn! The habit of the friar may paſs; but in the dreſs of the fool we have little reſemblance to the infinite repreſentation left us of the antient characteriſtic habiliments of theſe whimſical characters: for inſtance, on their heads was a hood topped with a cock's comb, and decorated with large ears; they wore a jacket and long hoſe; in their hands they carried the bauble, which was a ſhort ſtaff with a ſmall fool's head at the end of it; much diverſity of colours, and many bells, rendered conſpicuous this entertaining domeſtick, either in "bower or hall." Our early delineations ſhew the hood to have had no other appendages than one large bell, a veſt of one colour, bare-legged, and the bauble, a ſtaff, terminating with a bladder. Now I cannot ſee what a cocked hat, a ruffled ſhirt, ſhort breeches, ſilk ſtockings, &c. can poſſibly have to do with the above deſcription; though, to do the dreſs-makers juſtice, they have made this fool before us red on one ſide, and white on the other; have given him bells, long ears, and—and that is all! The dreſs of Percy certainly conveys an idea of remote times; but not ſuch as a peaſant ſhould wear, a character he here aſſumes. The high-toped gloves again! Surely theſe theatrical embelliſhments muſt poſſeſs ſome hidden properties, as they are ſo neceſſary to furniſh our ſo many of the principal characters in our dramas! It would be too preſuming to hope to hear this matter developed; therefore we will proceed.

Scene II. It is called the caſtle-hall, but appears to me a general thorough-fare for all comers and goers to and from the ſeveral chambers in the ſtructure. Halls antiently were one of the principal grand rooms in our caſtles; in them the lord, his family, and houſehold, aſſembled upon all public occaſions, as audiences, trials, feaſts, &c. Their forms were oblong, with windows at a great height from the floor, an open timber-worked roof, with

with one large door-way entering therein. This was uſually at one extremity of the hall, where likewiſe was a gallery for the minſtrels, &c. At its oppoſite end ſtood the croſs-table for the dignified perſonages; on each ſide, the long tables for thoſe of inferior note; and its walls were hung with paintings, tapeſtry, and the ſpoils taken either in battle or in the chace. In the ſcene before us, only one window appears, and that very near the ground; no open roof is ſeen; but we have a continued gallery round the upper part of the deſign, and an open ſcreen on one ſide, which divides the thoroughfare from a large and lofty building not unlike the interior of Weſtminſter-abbey. Its decorations are our modern heralds' trophies, a tin helmet, a painted ſtuff tabard, a common diamonded atchievement (on its point a coronet), and a few banners. Taking this ſcene in the moſt favourable light, it but little accords with the deſcription before alluded to. Its architecture in general is taken from our antient modes of the Saxon and pointed arched works, but diſpoſed in a way that does not in the leaſt accord with the arrangement of our caſtellated ſtructures.

Of the Africans (who make their appearance in this ſcene) and their dreſſes, I ſhall not make the leaſt comment; but of Kenric's habit it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that it is of that ſort which the third-rate characters in our hiſtoric plays have made their appearance in for ſeveral years paſt. Alice's cloaths have likewiſe been familiar to us on all the ſeveral nurſes, landladies, and old bawds, that grace our theatrical entertainments, from Shakſpeare's Romeo and Juliet down to Gay's Beggar's Opera. While I gazed at Angela, I called to my recollection the repreſentations which I had ſeen of thoſe elegant robes that adorned the female forms of the fourteenth century, when our fair countrywomen ſhone the bright ſemblances of angelic beings; not but in Angela's habit (although in an entire modern make) I perceived ſome faint traces of ſuch tranſcendent taſte.

Act II. ſcene I. is a chamber, with a bower-window. Here we find attention has been paid to copy ſome of the remaining examples of this kind which are yet to be met with in the kingdom, though not without a few fanciful intruſions. This chamber, then, is called an armoury; but for what reaſon I know not, unleſs two or three incompleat ſuits of armour of the laſt century, placed on blocks of wood, can conſtitute it one. I do not remember in my reading ever to have found recorded ſuch a place as an armoury in antient manſions; I ever underſtood, that antient ſuits of armour, like ſuits of cloaths, were uſually depoſited in cheſts, &c. The only decoration in this ſcene is one ſolitary picture of a portrait in Oliver Cromwell's time, in a frame with the ſcroll ornament in uſe about 40 years ago. Oſmond's habit is another hotch potch, cut out from the ſeveral faſhions of the laſt century; and I particularly noticed round his neck a modern-tied handkerchief, edged with a childiſh imitation of a ruff. It certainly was a good joke of Oſmond's, when, ſeeing the ſuppoſed ghoſt in the armour, he exclaimed, "ſure, I ſhould know that face," when the vizor of the helmet had entirely hid it*. I juſt hint to the fool that, the next time he equips Percy with the *ſilk* armour, he ſhould ſo far conſider the "cunning of the ſcene," as to hold it up as though it were of ſome weight, and not give this ſuppoſed covering of ſteel ſo valet-like a ſhake.

Scene II. The general thoroughfare in the caſtle.

Scene III. appears one of the ſtories in a large ſquare tower, with a gallery in the thickneſs of the wall, a window, &c.; the architecture, Saxon. But why, by way of fence to the gallery, introduce an open battlement; an object never ſeen but on the outſide of buildings? However, here is a tolerable idea raiſed to impreſs the mind that this ſcene is deſigned for a place of confinement, theſe towers being in in many inſtances the allotted places for ſuch purpoſes. The furniture is ridiculous; a rich armed chair (a ſtrained attempt at ſomething after the antient manner), a common modern table, and a ſofa. Sofa is an article of furniture never heard of before this century. As the pantomimic trick on the ſaid ſofa, the ſleight-of-hand trick of making the bars of the window vaniſh, and the harlequin leap

* In the printed copies the author properly ſays, "I know that ſhield, that helmet."

through

through it, are feats evidently meant to catch the applauſe of the galleries, and as they, no doubt, ſecured the ſucceſs of the performance, it would be an exceſs of temerity in me to expreſs any other words than, Bravo! Bravo!

Act III. ſcene I. As I never ſaw the preſent remains of Conway caſtle, in Wales, I cannot judge of the reſemblance of this ſcene to it. The dreſs of Allan is that which the theatre gives to the elder ruſticks upon all occaſions, and which we have been likewiſe familiarized to for many years paſt. The habit of the fiſherman is in the ſame inconſiſtent ſtyle.

Scene II. The general thoroughfare in the caſtle.

Scene III. Repreſents a bed-chamber; but by the characters it is termed the cedar-room. I never read of a cedar-room in our antient hiſtories; nor do I believe that ſuch a kind of room is among us at the preſent day. My eyes informed me that the whole ſcene appeared as NEW work, of an unaccountable mixture, of ſome of the features of our pointed arch mode of architecture, and that ſort of architecture which owes its origin to the genius of the painter. Then why produce an *old* bed-piece of furniture, on which we have beheld the Juliets, the Deſdemonas, die, and the Imogens ſleep, any time theſe 30 years paſt? I may likewiſe enquire, what can portraits in the Vandyke manner (particularly the male figure confeſſedly a copy from one of his productions), with modern frames, have to do with the *coſtume* of remote ages? Why are theſe portraits placed on the ground? Was the machiniſt's invention ſo very barren that he could introduce the good father no other way than through the figure of a fine lady? Perhaps ſome bright pieces of wit and humour lie concealed in this convenient ſliding picture; if ſo, I am aſhamed to confeſs, I cannot find them out. More queſtions ſtill? For what purpoſe is the Grecian ſtatue on the left hand of the ſtage made to ſtand on a ſort of ſugar-loaf, which ſugar-loaf takes its riſe from a pedeſtal, made up of that kind of architecture which muſt pleaſe thoſe who are partial to novel objects? Without waiting for anſwers, let me conſider the workmanſhip of the ſcene. It ſhews a porch, ſuch as we witneſs on the outſide of churches; and above is an half octangular receſs, where we notice the upper parts of painted windows, before which, and riſing from the top of the porch, are columns ſupporting a canopy. This effort of the pencil is guided by ſome ſlight obſervations made from our national architecture in a way that moſt artiſts think quite ſufficient for the purpoſe of bringing ſpecimens of antient ſplendour before the eyes of the publick; or why give the head of the folding doors a pedimental form, inſtead of a pointed ſweep? why make the paintings in the windows fancy-work, in lieu of that ſpecies of drawing which muſt dazzle the ſight in many of our civil and religious ſtructures? The female figure in the centre compartment, probably intended to repreſent a ſaint, is remarkably deficient in this reſpect; its attitude, drapery, and flying ring over the head (by way of a glory) are exact copies from paintings of the modern French and Italian ſchools.

Act IV. ſcene I. The general thoroughfare in the caſtle. Oſmond here ruſhes upon us with a night-gown. A night-gown is, I believe, quite a modern article of bed-room covering, and has been rendered highly reſpectable by being the leading *paraphernalia* of authors, fortune-tellers, and quack-doctors, as we ſee ſo excellently pourtrayed in Hogarth's ever-to-be-admired productions. Where is the neceſſity for this artificial ſtage-repreſentation, of a man having been in bed? Oſmond himſelf informs us that he had been dreaming!—I cannot reconcile Kenric's bearing a lamp. I have read of perſons formerly lighting themſelves with tapers; but why, in the name of propriety, is Kenric to be accommodated with a light, while the Lord of the caſtle is ſo well enabled to do without one?

Scene II. The cedar-room, *alias* the bed-room. It would be more natural if the caſtle clock was heard but faintly, and not ſo dreadfully loud as if the great bell itſelf was in the chamber. As ghoſts and ſpectres have ever been, and ſtill continue to be, the delight of all, from the cobler up to the prince; it would be an extravagant folly in me to ſhew the moſt diſtant objection to the dreſs of this dead-alive, this ſpectre, this angel, this *ne plus ultra* of all theatrical perfection, this white-robed viſion of delight,

light, that in this magic ſcene enchants our raviſhed ſenſes!—But to proceed. The oratory, ſuppoſed to be ſeen through the folding-doors, requires ſome comment. Oratory means a ſmall cloſet for private devotion, with an altar, crucifix, and various other appendages. Of theſe articles there are not the leaſt veſtiges; and we can diſcover no more than the bottom of the painted-windows ſeen over the porch already mentioned. The idea of an oratory in the ſcene before is done away in the firſt inſtance; for, to what purpoſe is the lower part of it ſecluded, if the upper embelliſhments of the deſign are expoſed to the view of every one from the bed-chamber which gives admittance to it? The luminous effect given to the windows is happily imagined; and it is to be regretted, that the decorating objects are not more conſiſtent, ſo as to demand equal praiſe with ſuch an auxiliary aid.

Act V. ſcene I. which gives us another outſide view of the caſtle as ſeen by moon-light. It is altogether a good performance as far as it goes; the uncertainty of the ſmaller parts are fortunately aſſiſted by the obſcurity of the light. It being as cuſtomary formerly to wear armour as to bear a ſword, and when we have in the courſe of the performance heard much about armour and have ſeen it too; certainly ſuch a perſonage as Percy, who was premeditating an attack upon the caſtle, ſhould have made his appearance in this ſcene in compleat armour: inſtead of which we ſee him in the habit of the fine gentleman of Charles IIſt's court prancing about the ſtage, as if practiſing the *courante* or *fandango* ſtep of that day. To add to the impropriety of his dreſs, we find his doublet unbuttoned, a cuſtom which we never witneſs in the paintings and prints of the ſame period, except in two or three drunken converſation-pieces. The ſounding of the bugle-horn is another trick on the underſtanding of the audience; for, while the performer is pretending to blow the horn, another is heard for that purpoſe behind the ſcenes, and at a great diſtance! Perchance this is a ſlight given as a contraſt to the caſtle bell, which we muſt ſuppoſe was far from the cedar-room, and which is ſtruck as loud as though it made part of its furniture. The droll dreſſes of thoſe who are here paſſed upon us for ſoldiers, raiſes our mirth, not our terror for the event of the intended ſtorming of the caſtle.

Scene II. which is by far the beſt imitation of our ancient architecture; it ſhews one ſide of a vaulted room, or avenue; and we are to imagine that its exterior is on the defenſive ſide of the building, as the windows, or openings for light, are the long narrow loop holes, objects principally invented for the purpoſe of keeping out the miſſive weapons of the beſiegers.

Scene III. the dungeon of the caſtle. As I have already obſerved that I never yet viſited Conway caſtle, I cannot pretend to give a decided opinion on the propriety of this ſcene. If it is exhibited as a repreſentation of part of this pile, I can only obſerve, that it is intirely different from any ſubterraneous, or other dungeons, which have hitherto come under my obſervation. The artiſt may certainly take great credit for this effort of his pencil; yet, as I profeſs myſelf an antiquary, I ſhould much rather have witneſſed a ſcene that had the appearance of ſome exiſting work of art, than this view, which ſtrikes my eye, as the image of a picturеſque imagination.

As Reginald's garments are intended to impreſs an idea of miſery; for what purpoſe, then, (I am curious to know) is he decorated with a ſaſh ſo gracefully hung over his ſhoulders, and ſo nicely tied up at his ſide?

A liſt of anachroniſms and modern ſentiments (not to mention modern oaths) introduced in the performance and in the printed copy of this picture of antient times, The Caſtle Spectre: "You are a *fellow*—*items*—as pure as a ſheet of *fool's-cap*—kiſſing and *ſmuggling*—kind *miſter*—he looks like an overgrown *turtle*—if ever I forget my oath, *damme*—I heard the *guittar*—call for a *bottle* of *red wine*—to plain *cherry brandy*—*minds me no more than a poſt*—my *couch* of down—Saib advances a *jeppa*—ſo, ſo, *he's off*—a little *rhubarb* would have done you more good by half—*pious* porpoiſe—father *Benjamin*—to ſteal his *brandy-bottle*, &c.—the *coquettis*, &c.—ſhould *pop* out upon me—there would be a *tête-a-tête*—*now my laſt patroneſs*, *the baroneſs O'Dreach*; *ah! to hear the* CATALOGUE *of her crimes was quite a pleaſure*; *for, ſhe always confeſſed them over a ſurloin of beef*; *and, inſtead*

ſtead of telling a bead, ſwallowed a bumper; oh! ſhe was a worthy ſoul—oh! gimmine—her *prayer-book*, &c.—*marble* hall—vaulted *veſtibule*—an old cloak *pinned* againſt the wall, &c.—pray mention the good *gentleman* (the devil) with proper politeneſs—form of a *fiddle-ſtick*—how you *run on*—the *ſoup*, &c. has been ſalted—*ragoût*—*laundry*-maid—Methought, as I wandered through the low-bowed caverns where repoſe the reliques of my anceſtors, my eye dwelt with awe on their tombs"—[I, the Artiſt and the Antiquary, here call upon the author, in the name of the Antiquarian World, to ſtate in what part of this kingdom he witneſſed the tombs of any of our anceſtors *repoſing in low-bowed caverns!* or whence he had his authority for ſuch a deſcription. I call upon him to loſe no time in his communication; for, if ſuch reliques and *tombs* are in being, how very remiſs muſt that learned author* have been, who, in treating of the ſepulchral remains of England, in three large volumes, folio, never once mentions any ſuch matters.]—"*a polite gentleman*, &c.—the *loan*—*a Pindaric ode.*"

Readers, it is for your information and entertainment that I have been induced to give my ſentiments on this drama. I can have but little hope that the theatre will profit by them; for, as I noted in Critique I. that I had often addreſſed myſelf to them on ſtage improprieties, without effect; ſo I repeat again, I have but little hope of their converſion. As for the author himſelf, his dramatic fame is fixed ſo firm within his airy caſtle raiſed by thoſe potent charms which hold ſo determined and imperious a ſway over his creative imagination, that I ſhall not (indeed, dare not) beſiege him in ſo ſtrong a hold, but let him ſtand triumphant lord of theſe his own domains, on whoſe walls of braſs are engraven this never-dying and unanſwerable defiance:

"I thought it would give a pleaſing variety to the characters, if I made my ſervants black; and, could I have produced the ſame effect by making my heroine blue, blue I ſhould have made her†."

AN ARTIST *and an* ANTIQUARY.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

* See Mr. Gough's ſplendid work (juſt concluded and publiſhed), "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain."

† See the author's Addreſs to the Readers.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 17.

WHEN we read how the members of the national inſtitute of France exult in their reliance with confidence on the bravery of the army of Italy, and that the king of Naples, by his raſh aggreſſion, ſeems to have intended himſelf that the Antiquities of the muſeum at Portici ſhould follow to Paris thoſe of the Capitol; however we may rejoice that their braveſt armies are now in full retreat, and the King of Naples, perhaps, already replaced on his throne; we are anxious to learn if, in the ſhort time of their poſſeſſion, they carried their threats into execution. Their care for their own national library does not extend to the moſt effectual means of preſerving it from fire, by removing it out of a dangerous neighbourhood; nor do they ſeem to recollect the cataſtrophe at St. Germain's de Prez. Juſtly has their collection of works of antient and modern art been ſtyled, that "lumber-room of plunder which the Pariſians exhibit as a glory." See Monthly Review, May, 1799, p. 75. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 18.

GREAT and Little Brington are in Northamptonſhire (Bridges, I. 472, 478); and, though it does not appear from Bridges that the abbots of Lavnd had an intereſt there, it does not follow that they might not have exchanged it ſoon after the original grant. There is Brington in Huntingdonſhire; but Mr. Eſton has not appropriated it to any religious houſe any more than Fletton, in the ſame county.

Might not the *cemeterium*, deſcribed by your old correſpondent E. be on the ſite of Kingſbury caſtle, and the depoſitory of the dead belonging to it in the Roman or Saxon times, or in each ſucceſſively? The different modes of interment, and of articles found with the bodies, will juſtify this conjecture. It is probable the leaden coffin was incloſed in one of wood, whoſe fragments and nails were found. The Roman inhabitants of Verulam appear to have buried in the fields Eaſt of it, without the walls, where fragments of urns, &c. are very frequently turned up and ſcattered on the ſurface.

Who is Sir *Richard* Clayton, bart. tranſlator of Tenhove's "Memoirs of the Houſe of Medici," who dates from Adlington, and does not appear in the Court Calendar? H. H

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 18.

THE Sea-pincushion, or Sea-barrows, enquired after by Scrutator, p. 368, are the eggs of the skate or thornback. I saw one opened last summer on the shore of Cumberland, in which was a young animal of that species, completely formed, of a transparent substance not firmer than a jelly, about three inches long from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail, which was coiled round it. Its eyes were very protuberant, like those of a half-hatched chicken. It had an egg, or the yolk of the egg (for it was exactly of the same colour and consistency), about the size of a canary's egg, attached to it by the umbilical tube or navel-string, and which most certainly afforded it the necessary nutriment in this leathern habitation.

I traced the high-water mark several tides after, in hopes of meeting with them; which I indeed did several dozens, but to no purpose, for they were either empty, or filled only with sand and sea-water. I think they are not buoyant, nor matured on the shore, or they would be more known; for, the empty barrows are very common. Of many hundreds, which I have picked up at different times and opened, I never saw one before which could enable me to judge whether they were an animal or vegetable production; the latter to a perfect stranger would, I dare say, appear the most rational conclusion.

I had once or twice, indeed, heard it asserted that they were the eggs of the skate; but the singularity of their form prevented my coinciding in that opinion till I thus had the ocular proof.

Yours, &c. BLUE.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-house, June* 4.

I HAVE often heard it asserted by natives of Ireland, that there are no venomous reptiles in that country; and that, if serpents are brought there from any other place, they immediately die. I must confess that I am very doubtful of the truth of this bold assertion; and I should like to see this exemption accounted for in a natural or a philosophical manner by some of your learned correspondents, setting aside the ridiculous belief of the common Irish, that their patron-saint banished them from Hibernia. As the climate, soil, and productions, of Ireland are nearly the same as those of England, why this exemption? as it is a well-known fact that there are adders, toads, &c. in this country.

JOHN GREENWOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 31.

TWO miles beyond Godstone, in Surrey, on the road to East Grinstead, near the South side of Tilbutter hill, a decayed cottage may have attracted the notice of the traveller. It was shrouded by some tall trees. Between the hedge and the road a deep hollow, worn by the occasional current from the hill above, when hasty rains made a temporary stream, was planted with laurels and underwood. Its appearance bespoke the having seen better times. Its history is this:

About 50 years ago, a water was accidentally discovered at this place, which was found to be of sovereign use in the cure of the gout. It obtained the name of the iron-pear-tree water, from a circumstance no way connected with its virtues. This cottage was a small alehouse. In the garden grew a pear-tree, the fruit of which from its hardness got the name of the iron-pear. The good woman who kept the house allowed her customers to take of this fruit when they called for some of her ale. She died, or removed; and one Bonwick; who had kept a public-house at Smallfield, a few miles lower down, succeeded her. He had got the gout, if he had not got wealth; and finding that there was no water at his new habitation, and that he must fetch from a considerable distance all that he wanted to brew his beer, and for other uses, he determined to sink a well. He did so; and, after using the water for some time, he lost his gout, but he also lost his customers, who, without knowing why, did not like his beer. His cure, however, awakened curiosity; and for a time the water was in great repute. The owner of it was a female, under whom one Prentice, a noted jockey, managed it; and, selling the water at 1s. a gallon, he is said to have sometimes received in the season 100l. a week, or more. He, however, ended his career as most gamblers do; and the owner for some reason or other totally neglected it: the gout was no longer cured, and the sides of the well even fell in. About two years ago, Mr. Russell, a farmer in the neighbourhood,

bourhood, who had severe and continual fits of the gout, which attacked him before he was 20, heard of the fame of this water, got leave to open the well, about Christmas began to drink it, and at the end of 12 months declared he was cured. Before, he could hardly walk; he now could run after the hounds. He has had no return. This has occasioned others to try the experiment; and, finding it succeed, the place is fitting up, and is to appear in renewed and increased splendour. Yours, &c. VIR.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

A CORRESPONDENT, p. 269, asks, when the Scots viscounty of Preston became extinct, and who possesses the estates? To that I would answer, *is* the title extinct? I find a note in an old Scots Peerage in my writing at the time, reciting that the Rev. and Right Hon. William Graham, Lord Viscount Preston, "died in Sept. 1774, leaving seven children, minors." Are all the males among them dead already? As to the estates, I am afraid, they were all *in nubibus*.

What does the ICR in your medallion of Oliver Cromwell refer to?

Besides the productions of Arthur Collins mentioned, was another which might convey useful information, intituled, "Proceedings, Precedents, and Arguments, on Claims and Controversies concerning Baronies by Writ, and other Honours." Lond. 1734, thin folio. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, April* 25.

YOUR correspondent R. C. p. 198, justly commends the excellency of our Liturgy; for, if we try and examine ourselves as that directs us, whether we have faith in Christ, and repent for our sins past, amend our lives, and are in charity with all men, then are we meet to partake of the Lord's Supper.

I shall now beg leave to communicate to you a singular circumstance which happened to me as I was administering the Communion at my parish of Weston, near Spalding, on Christmas-day, 1798.

"On a Red-breast, which came upon the Table at the Time of the Communion.

Once at that shrine where faithful Christians go, [show,
And solemn meet, their Saviour's death to
As we partook the Supper of our Lord
A red-breast perch'd upon the sacred board.
May we, like him, come no less humbly there,
And, careful, strive his innocence to share!"

Yours, &c. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

THE beginning of the letter in p. 197, col. 2, should stand thus: "In the plate p. 29, is given." The "hint added by your correspondent" occurs in pp. 1025, 26, of your last volume.

In p. 258, col. 1, l. 35, for "Cambridge" should be substituted "Oxford."

Some previous information relative to Mr. Scurlock, noticed in pp. 268, 9, may be found in p. 743 of the volume referred to by "A constant Reader."

Arthur Collins, of whom some truly acceptable anecdotes are furnished in p. 282, was farther noticed in p. 1025 of your volume referred to in the *note*.

Mr. Clements, registered in your Obituary, p. 336, was mentioned in p. 162 of your last volume as the then father of the university of Oxford. It is probable that he died father also of the London Clergy. In that metropolis he had most conscientiously exercised the parochial functions, as an assiduous curate and lecturer, for more than half a century. His cousin, Daniel Prince, whose death is recorded in pp. 530, 611, of your volume for 1796, while engaged as a compositor in the printing-house of the famous Samuel Richardson, in the year 1741, was employed in committing to the press a small compilation of "Prayers for families and private Persons; together with Devotions for the Sacrament;" consisting of 132 pages; the work of Mr. Clements, who did not prefix his name to it, the title-page expressing only, "London, printed in the year 1741;" the name of the printer also being omitted. This anecdote rests on the authority of Mr. Prince himself, who presented a copy, not three years before his death, to

ACADEMICUS.

P. S. Had the "British Critic" recollected a short letter in p. 1082, col. 1, of your volume for 1797, he would not have closed his account of Mr. Wrangham's sermon as he has done in his 36th article in March last. See your last volume, pp. 1059, 60.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Harley-ſtreet, May* 5.

IT is my cuſtom to viſit the metropolis every ſpring for two or three months, to amuſe myſelf with all the exhibitions of art, literature, and politicks, in the ſhape of books, pictures, and now and then the debates of the two Houſes; but I principally attend to books, and always read Reviews and Magazines, and particularly yours, as it is my oldeſt acquaintance. I am not much uſed to write myſelf, except letters to my friends. If in this hypercritic age I ſhould not be quite correct, or maſter of all the new-faſhioned words, you muſt excuſe me.

The cauſe of this preſent ſcribbling is in conſequence of a letter I read in your Magazine, p. 288, ſigned Wenman Langton, on the ſtyle of the poem on the Purſuits of Literature, which appears to me very acute as far as it goes, and that in ſome conſiderable way, in rational conjecture on ſo diſputed a point as who is the author of that work. He evidently conjectures, as the Critical Reviewers did at firſt, that the author of the Baviad (who, I believe, is generally ſuppoſed to have written the notes to Buonaparte's letters) is the author alſo of the Purſuits. The inſtance he brings is very much to the point; but, as he leads us to hope he will go on with his conjectures, I ſhall only ſay that, I think, by ſuch a train of conjecture, he may ſay enough to be deciſive if he keeps in the ſame track of criticiſm.

I muſt own, I have never been lately in any company, polite or literary, in which I have not heard the ſubject of the Purſuits of Literature diſcuſſed, or alluded to. All the accounts I have collected I will give you, as much as I have read or heard; but you may give what credit you pleaſe to them. Mr. C—b—d was originally and principally ſuppoſed to be the author, from the ſentiments and the manners of various parts; but, whether his learning or particular caſt of ability were afterwards eſteemed, as not equal to it, or whatever was the cauſe, the conjecture dropped, but not altogether. Mr. C—mbe was next conſidered as the author; to whom the world always aſcribed the Diabolind, and many other ſevere and ingenious writings. I think I have read in your Magazine ſome diſcuſſions on this point; but I could not judge ſufficiently. The Rev. Mr. Wr——m was alſo ſuſpected, as he tells the publick himſelf in a ſermon which I ſaw reviewed in the Britiſh Critic about a month or two ago; but the authors of that work ſay they never heard a hint of ſuch a ſuſpicion. I do not know who Mr. Wr——m is, of courſe I cannot ſay more; but I certainly have heard of his name. Mr. M—t—r has been more confidently named than any other perſon, and upon ſome grounds rather ſtrong, but by no means concluſive. His conſtant viſits at Becket's ſhop, acquaintance with Dr. G——n of Cambridge, Dr. R——l of the Temple, and ſome other perſons eagerly commended in the poem, are much inſiſted on. Dr. R——l's ſtrong oppoſition to the Roman-catholicks, and his great knowledge of the Greek tongue, have made ſome perſons think he wrote many of the notes; but I am not able to decide on this: Dr. R——l is ſaid to have denied the charge, with his name, in print. The author of the Bath Guide, or the author of the Pleader's Guide (his ſon), have both been named with more or leſs confidence; but I have not heard the grounds of the opinion. The preſent M—r of Tr—ty C-ll--e, in C—b—e, has not eſcaped ſuſpicion; but, as I do not care to meddle with h—ds of c-ll—es, and particularly with a man of his abilities, I only mention it; but I do not withhold my conjectures from a fear that *any* man would in reality be offended at ſuch a charge. I have alſo heard Dr. G——l, or ſome *intimate* friend of his, named with more earneſtneſs than uſual. Dr. G——l, as a ſcholar, I am told, is very high indeed, and nothing but want of time, from conſtant employment, could exempt him from a direct charge. Mr. D'Iſr—i has alſo come in for a ſhare of the blame or praiſe which attaches to ſuch a ſuſpicion. I have heard the Rev. Mr. H—ley alluded to in different companies; but only from the opinion of his knowledge and acuteneſs. I could name five or ſix others; but my time and your page will not allow me to go through with them. But I have yet ſeen no poſitive evidence againſt any perſon whatſoever. I wait till ſome perſon ſhall produce a corrected proof-ſheet, or a MS. in the hand-writing of any one of the perſons accuſed; or if any one can be proved to have confeſſed himſelf the author of it; or if any perſon, to whom the ſecret has

been confided (for, we are told, it has been truſted to more than one, and conſequently cannot ſtrictly be a ſecret), can be ſhewn to have confeſſed or given up the author or authors. Every thing beſides this muſt be mere conjecture, more or leſs probable; but till then I ſhall ſuſpend my judgement. As yet there is not evidence enough to convict a dog-ſtealer at the quarter-ſeſſions; much leſs any that will give a man, what I ſhould call, a glorious title or right to be eſteemed the author of a work the moſt celebrated, and (with ſome few allowances or drawbacks) the moſt able and moſt extenſively-uſeful of any performance in proſe or verſe which this eventful time has produced for the benefit of mankind, and in particular of Great Britain, Scotland, and Ireland. In the hope that ſome of your correſpondents will actually produce ſufficient evidence for me to pay, not mere compliments, but reſpects and gratitude, to the real author, whoever he may be, I ſign myſelf, Mr. Urban, your well-wiſher,

A Juſtice of the Peace in a neighbouring County, now reſident in London for a Month or two.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

IN your laſt, p. 376, appended to a critique upon the "Purſuits of Literature," by Mr. W. Langton, I find a ſarcaſtic note (introduced, I think, very *mal à-propos*) upon a uſeful little publication, called the "Dictionary of Quotations." As it muſt be allowed that the generality of quotations are but broken members of ſentences, utterly unintelligible in their inſulated ſtate, the attempt to explain them, and ſave the trouble of conſulting the original paſſages, ſeems rather to call for the approbation than the cenſure of the candid critick. But I ſee where the ſhoe pinches. There are writers, who quote largely from foreign languages, and purpoſely ſoar above the comprehenſion of common readers, in order to appear wondrous learned. Theſe gentlemen, inſtead of retailing hackneyed phraſes from their ſchool-books, muſt now take to their ſtudies again, and pore over muſty authors, to cull a new ſet of quotations. I ſincerely hope that the ingenious editor of the Dictionary will continue his labours; and I earneſtly adviſe him to inſert, in his next edition, this correſpondent's moſt judicious excerpt from Giacomo Cavallo, ſo highly conducive to the *ſtrength, dignity*, and *perſpicuity*, of his ſubject.

The good Biſhop Watſon's title of his anſwer to Paine muſt alſo have a gentle laſh from this ſevere *critic* *. Pity the learned Prelate was not aware of the double ſenſe of the word Apology! Pity that, after writing this excellent work, he had not the ſkill to adapt a title! It were worth while to refer to the Reviews upon this tract. The Reviewers could not well overlook the title. If it paſſed their ordeal, your correſpondent's cenſure may be looked upon as ill-founded. If they anticipated his critique, his Tertullian, his Juſtin Martyr, I tremble to think that his learned note proves to be (to uſe a gentle term) a mere quotation. I leave this flogging "*ſçavant juſqu'aux dents*" ſecurely ſeated between the horns of a dilemma.

Yours, &c. ACULEUS.

* This writer has thrown all his cream upon his notes; in bulk too they nearly rival his main text.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1798-9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

January 23.

LORD *Grenville* ſaid, that, in purſuance of the notice he had given yeſterday, he now roſe to move an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious meſſage; and to aſſure him, "that they would ſupport, after due examination, ſuch meaſures as were likely to increaſe and conſolidate the intereſts of the Britiſh empire." Such ſentiments, he was ſure, were ſo ſenſibly felt by every one who heard him, that he could not think of detaining them one moment in ſupport of the addreſs, which he then moved, and which was agreed to unanimouſly.

Lord *Grenville* then moved, that the Houſe be adjourned to Thurſday ſe'nnight; which being ordered, it was adjourned to that day.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a new writ was ordered for Woodſtock, in the room of Lord *Lavington*, appointed governor of the Leeward iſlands.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* preſented certain documents relative to attempts made

made by the enemy to ſeparate Ireland from England.

The order of the day, for an addreſs to his Majeſty, for his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage relative to the affairs of Ireland, having been read;

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* ſaid, he would not ſay one word more than to propoſe an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, aſſuring his Majeſty, that the Houſe, impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the ſubject, and wiſhing to avail itſelf of every opportunity to defeat the attempts of the enemy, and to promote the happineſs of the empire, would take the earlieſt occaſion of conſidering his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage." He would then propoſe to poſtpone the conſideration to a future day.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſeconded the motion.

The *Speaker* then put the queſtion on the addreſs.

Mr. *Sheridan*, after a long ſpeech, moved an amendment; the ſubſtance of which was, that the houſe expreſſed its ſurprize and regret that the ſolemn adjuſtment between the two countries in the year 1782 had not been attended with the effects anticipated by his Majeſty's miniſters; and, feeling alſo the conſequences that muſt ariſe from the agitation of the queſtion of an union at this criſis between the two countries, it recommends his Majeſty not to take the counſel of thoſe who adviſed him to concur in ſuch meaſure.

Mr. *Canning* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſpoke; after which, the gallery was cleared; but no diviſion enſued on the queſtion.

The amendment was negatived; and the original addreſs was carried.

January 24.

Lord *Stopford* gave notice to the Houſe, that his Majeſty had this day graciouſly received the addreſs of the Houſe, on the meſſage relating to the final adjuſtment of the affairs of Ireland.

Mr. *Dundas* moved the order of the day, for the Houſe to proceed on the ballot for a Committee on the ſealed papers brought up by him on Wedneſday, on the ſubject of a conſpiracy to ſubvert the connexion between the kingdoms of England and Ireland; and, the Houſe having accordingly proceeded to ballot, the following perſons where choſen a Committee; Right Hon. *Wm. Pitt*; Right Hon. *Henry Dundas*; Lord *Hawkeſbury*; *William Bootle*. eſq.; Hon. *Charles Yorke*; *J. H. Brown*. eſq.; the *Maſter of the Rolls*; the *Attorney general*; the *Solicitor-general*: the Hon. *Mr. Perceval*; the Hon. Mr. *R. D. Ryder*; Mr. *Burton*; and the *Lord Mayor of London*.

The Houſe ordered that any five of them be a Committee; and that they meet in the Speaker's chambers, and have power to call for papers, perſons, and records, notwithſtanding the adjournment of the ſeſſion of parliament.

January 31.

Mr. *Dundas* brought up ſeveral papers relative to the ſtate of Ireland; among which was a copy of a letter from the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, dated December 9, 1798, and a copy of the reports of the Secret Committees of the Iriſh parliament; and, on his motion, the whole of the papers were referred to the Committee of ſecrecy appointed laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for taking into conſideration the recommendation contained in his Majeſty's meſſage, for improving and perpetuating the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland. The order of the day was then read, as well as his Majeſty's meſſage.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then opened the diſcuſſion of this momentous ſubject in a moſt eloquent and argumentative ſpeech, the delivery of which occupied near three hours and a half. His introductory obſervations were to the following effect:—"Sir, when I propoſed to the Houſe to fix this day for the conſideration of a ſubject ſo highly important in its nature, and ſo intimately connected with the ſafety of the Britiſh empire, as that which was recommended in his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage; I indulged the hope, that his Majeſty's communication to the parliament of Ireland, with reſpect to the ſame object, would have opened a ſpeedy and effectual way to ſecure the happy accompliſhment of a meaſure which was calculated to draw cloſer the ties of mutual intereſt between both countries—to perpetuate a connexion eſſential for their common ſecurity and happineſs; to augment the power and reſources, and conſolidate the ſtrength, of the Britiſh empire; and more immediately to eſtabliſh, on a firm and permanent baſis,

baſis, the tranquility and proſperity of Ireland itſelf. That hope, I am ſincerely concerned to obſerve, has been diſappointed by the meaſures which have ſince occurred. I know that the parliament of Ireland, in the diſcuſſion and deciſion which have followed his Majeſty's moſt gracious communication, has exerciſed that competency which I do not mean to queſtion, but admit it fully poſſeſſes, to reject or adopt any meaſure propoſed to them by the Executive Government. One of the Houſes of Parliament in Ireland has, however, thought proper to adopt the recommendation. Feeling as I do a firm perſuaſion of the great, ſolid, and extenſive benefits that muſt reſult to Ireland from conſulting to carry into effect the object propoſed; feeling as I do the immenſe addition that muſt alſo accrue to that empire at large, and the conſolidation of ſtrength, intereſt, and affection, that muſt be derived to both countries from the execution of it; I cannot avoid ſaying, that I am impreſſed with the deepeſt regret for the diſappointment which has taken place. But, ſir, knowing at the ſame time the undoubted right of parliament to come to ſuch reſolutions as it may think moſt proper, and to act in every manner moſt conformable to the ſentiments by which it is actuated, I do treat the deciſion of parliament on that momentous conſideration with the greateſt deference and reſpect. I have not the moſt remote intention of agitating matters, which might poſſibly, in the courſe of their diſcuſſion, give riſe to a ſpirit of animoſity, or lead to hoſtilities, between both countries; but, while I treat that deciſion with every mark of reſpect to which, as the act of an independent Houſe of Commons, it is clearly entitled, I muſt ſay, that I have a duty to perform, which, conſiſtently with my conviction and feelings as a member of the Britiſh parliament, I am bound to execute. That duty is, to ſtate to the Houſe the outlines of the plan which has been deemed juſt and effectual for ſettling a compleat and final adjuſtment between both countries. I am ready to admit that there is no chance of bringing it to a happy termination while it is oppoſed by the ſenſe of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland; and, having allowed that, I muſt obſerve, that it is upon this very ground that I feel it the more neceſſary to urge it now; and, by ſtating the outlines of the meaſure, to ſhew the juſt and permanent advantages which have been neglected in conſequence of the vote which precluded the diſcuſſion of the propoſed arrangement. It is, therefore, my duty to explain the motives by which the meaſure was dictated and brought forward; and to ſtate openly and fairly the plan to this Houſe, in order that it ſhould remain recorded here, as that on which the parliament of this country, if it be ſanctioned with our approbation, is willing to cloſe with the parliament of that kingdom, leaving it to that country to reject or adopt, as it may judge moſt expedient, at any future opportunity. When a great queſtion like the preſent was brought forward in Ireland, unaccompanied as it was by any details, it was not unlikely that it ſhould meet conſiderable oppoſition from national pride, from miſrepreſentation, from miſconſtruction, and a variety of cauſes; yet, to whatever motives the ſentiments of diſlike which have been manifeſted againſt it may be attributed, it is, I muſt obſerve, eſſential and neceſſary it ſhould be known on what grounds the parliament of Great Britain came forward to promote a more intimate and laſting connexion between the two countries. In this point of view, I have no heſitation in ſaying, that I am convinced, under the apparent diſcouragement which prevails, notwithſtanding the prejudices which have been diſplayed, that this meaſure is founded upon ſuch principles of reciprocal benefit and proſperity, and is ſo materially connected with the general intereſt of the Britiſh empire, from which Ireland cannot be ſeparated for a moment in argument or in fact, that it ſhould be ſtated clearly and diſpaſſionately by us, and be left open to the free, ſober, and unprejudiced diſcuſſion and deciſion of the Iriſh parliament for rejection or adoption on any future occaſion. It will not, I truſt, be denied, that it is neceſſary time ſhould be alſo given, to all thoſe in any manner connected with the reſult of it, to deliberate on the probable effects of the plan, and to form a juſt eſtimate of its conſequences. It is neceſſary that all thoſe, who are in any degree implicated in the event, ſhould be at full liberty to weigh the various reaſons which

which may operate on their minds, either in favour or againſt the meaſure, with reſpect to the preſent and future ſtate of trade, commerce, and manufactures, and their extenſive and complicated relations; with reſpect to the preſent diſtracted ſtate of Ireland, and ſatisfactory proſpect of allaying and ſuppreſſing for ever all party animoſity and religious prejudice; and with reſpect to the preſent want of improvement in the manners of the people, and the probable ſpeedy progreſs of civilization and internal happineſs. Theſe weighty topicks cannot be candidly and impartially determined without minute inveſtigation, unremitting attention, and cool, mature, and diſpaſſionate diſcuſſion. I am the more encouraged in the hope that a plan pregnant with ſuch bleſſings will prove ultimately ſucceſsful, when I obſerve that the majority which rejected all diſcuſſion, without wiſhing to hear the grounds on which the recommendation was ſupported, conſiſted of barely more than *one-half of the members preſent*; when I obſerve in the other Houſe of Parliament, containing ſo very large and valuable a proportion of the property of the kingdom, a decided opinion expreſſed in favour of the meaſure; and when I obſerve that, on the very outſet of the buſineſs, when popular prejudice and clamour were induſtriouſly excited againſt it, much of the trading part of the kingdom, and a conſiderable ſhare of commercial intereſt, came forward with the acknowledged declaration of its utility. Theſe, Sir, are ſufficient grounds to juſtify me in entertaining every rational expectation of ſucceſs. But, notwithſtanding all theſe great and ſatisfactory reaſons that offer themſelves to my mind for expecting a favourable concluſion, I cannot ſay that I look to an adjuſtment crowned with the unanimous concurrence, though, I truſt, ratified with the full and deliberate conſent, of the parliament of both kingdoms. It is, ſir, with a view of theſe objects that I think it my duty to bring forward a plan for carrying into effect the object of his Majeſty's gracious communication; not for the purpoſe of being immediately acted upon, but that it may be known, and that the juſt grounds of ſucceſs may be aſcertained. With this intention, it is my duty to open to the Houſe the outlines of the plan, obſerving that I do not mean to make them the ſubject of debate at preſent. Acting upon this plain, and, I truſt, conſiſtent principle, it appears to me that the fair way of proceeding will be to ſtate to the Houſe a ſtring of reſolutions which have been prepared for that end. When the conſideration of them comes on, and that cannot be done while you, Sir, remain in the chair, it will be neceſſary for me to move the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe. If it ſhall be agreed on by the Committee, that the reſolutions are fit to form the baſis of the out-lines, my opinion will be, that parliament ſhould adopt them, vote an addreſs on the ſubject of them, and lay them at the foot of the throne, to be committed to Ireland, when an opportunity favourable to the diſpaſſionate inveſtigation of them ſhall occur."

On concluding, he recommended the meaſure to the moſt ſerious conſideration of parliament; and read, as part of his ſpeech, the reſolutions, of which the following are copies:

1. That, in order to promote and ſecure the eſſential intereſts of Great Britain and Ireland, and to conſolidate the ſtrength, power, and reſources, of the Britiſh empire, it will be adviſeable to concur in ſuch meaſures as may beſt tend to unite the two kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland into one kingdom, in ſuch manner, and on ſuch terms and conditions, as may be eſtabliſhed by acts of the reſpective parliaments of his Majeſty's ſaid kingdoms.

II. That it appears to this Committee, that it would be eligible to propoſe as the firſt article, to ſerve as a baſis of the ſaid Union, that the ſaid kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland ſhall, upon a day to be agreed upon, be united into one kingdom, by the name of "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

III. That, for the ſame purpoſe, it appears alſo it would be eligible to propoſe, that the ſucceſſion to the monarchy and the imperial crown of the ſaid united kingdoms ſhall continue limited and ſettled in the ſame manner as the imperial crown of the ſaid kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland now ſtand limited and ſettled, according to the exiſting laws, and to the terms of the Union between England and Scotland.

IV. That, for the ſame purpoſe, it appears alſo to the ſaid Committee, that it would be fit to propoſe, that the ſaid united kingdom be repreſented in one and the ſame parliament, to be ſtyled the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great

Britain

Britain and Ireland; and that ſuch a number of lords ſpiritual and temporal, and ſuch a number of members in the Houſe of Commons, as ſhall be hereafter agreed upon by acts of the reſpective parliaments as aforeſaid, ſhall ſit and vote in the ſaid parliament on the part of Ireland, and ſhall be ſummoned, choſen, and returned, in ſuch manner as ſhall be fixed by an act of the parliament of Ireland previous to the ſaid Union; and that every member, hereafter to ſit and vote in the ſaid parliament of the united kingdom, ſhall, until the ſaid parliament ſhall otherwiſe provide, take and ſubſcribe the ſame oath, and make the ſame declaration, as are by law required to be taken, ſubſcribed, and made, by the members of the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland.

V. That, for the ſame purpoſe, it appears alſo, that it would be fit to propoſe, that the churches of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worſhip, diſcipline, and government thereof, ſhall be preſerved as now by the law eſtabliſhed.

VI. That, for the ſame purpoſe, it appears alſo to the ſaid Committee, that it would be fit to propoſe, that his Majeſty's ſubjects in Ireland ſhall at all times hereafter be entitled to the ſame privileges, and be on the ſame footing in reſpect to trade and navigation, in all ports and places belonging to Great Britain, and in all caſes with reſpect to which treaties ſhall be made by his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, with any foreign power, as his Majeſty's ſubjects in Great Britain. That no duty ſhall be impoſed on the import or export between Great Britain and Ireland of any articles now duty-free; and that on other articles there ſhall be eſtabliſhed, for a time to be limited, ſuch a moderate rate of equal duties as ſhall, previous to the Union, be agreed upon and approved by the reſpective parliaments, ſubject, after the expiration of ſuch limited time, to be diminiſhed equally with reſpect to both kingdoms; but in no caſe to be increaſed. That all articles, which may at any time hereafter be imported into Great Britain from foreign parts, ſhall be importable through either kingdom into the other, ſubject to the like duties and regulations as if the ſame were imported directly from foreign parts. That, where any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of either kingdom, are ſubject to any internal duty in one kingdom, ſuch countervailing duties (over and above any duties on import to be fixed as aforeſaid) ſhall be impoſed as ſhall be neceſſary to prevent any inequality in that reſpect. And that all other matters of trade and commerce other than the foregoing, and than ſuch others as may before the Union be ſpecially agreed upon for the due encouragement of the agriculture and manufacture of the reſpective kingdoms, ſhall remain to be regulated from time to time by the united parliament.

VII. That, for the like purpoſe, it would be fit to propoſe, that the charge, ariſing from the payment of the intereſt of ſinking fund for the reduction of the principal of the debt incurred in either kingdom before the Union, ſhall continue to be ſeparately defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland reſpectively; that, for a number of years to be limited, the future ordinary expence of the united kingdom, in peace and war, ſhall be defrayed by Great Britain and Ireland jointly, according to ſuch proportions as ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the reſpective parliaments previous to the Union; and that, after the expiration of the time to be ſo limited, the proportions ſhall not be liable to be varied, except according to ſuch rules and principles as ſhall be in like manner agreed upon previous to the Union.

VIII. That, for the like purpoſe, it would be fit to propoſe, that all laws in force at the time of the Union, and all the courts of civil or eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, within the reſpective kingdoms, ſhall remain as now by law eſtabliſhed within the ſame, ſubject only to ſuch alterations or regulations, from time to time, as circumſtances may appear to the parliament of the united kingdom to require.

Mr. *Sheridan* oppoſed the general principle of the meaſure; and contended at great length on the impolicy of agitating it now.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* followed Mr. Sheridan, in favour of the Union; and wiſhed it to reſt on the opinion of the parliament of each kingdom.

Dr. *Lawrence* oppoſed the Speaker's leaving the chair; but, if it were determined that the Houſe ſhould go into a Committee, ſaid, he ſhould think it his duty to proceed with them in the conſideration of the reſolutions.

The Houſe divided; for the Speaker's leaving the chair 140, Againſt it 15.

On the re-admiſſion of ſtrangers into the gallery, the Houſe was in a Committee, and

Mr. *Sheridan* ſpeaking againſt the reſolutions.

On the *Speaker's* reſuming the chair, the report of the reſolutions was brought up; and his Majeſty's meſſage was ordered to be taken again into conſideration on Thurſday next; and that the Committee do ſit again on Friday fortnight.

At half paſt 11 the Houſe, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, adjourned till Thurſday next.

(To be continued.)

131. *Thoughts upon a new Coinage of Silver, more especially as it relates to an Alteration in the Division of the Pound* Troy. *By a Banker.*

"THE Publick being generally given to understand that it was in the contemplation of Government to make some alteration in the present standard of the silver coin, and that intention being confirmed by the act of parliament passed last session to stop all silver coinage whatever for the present; the compiler of the following pages has been induced to select a variety of arguments upon the subject, which are to be met with in the numerous works that have been published relating to money, in hopes of bringing this matter under the consideration of the nation at large. It is not pretended to fix the exact difference that is proposed to be made in the division of the pound Troy of silver; but in the following work it has been considered as cut into 65 shillings instead of 62 shillings, and, as such, is generally reckoned at 5 per cent. for the sake of argument; but, should the alteration be to 63 or 66s. the reasoning on it will appear the same, the proportion only will vary." *Pref.*—He proceeds to give, in chap. I. a brief account of the state of the coins during some preceding reigns; II. the ways in which the standard may be altered, with the consequences that arise from a debasement of it. Money may be raised in price various ways; either by valuing a guinea for 22s. which was coined for 20, by diminishing the number of grains in a guinea, calling it the same coin, and issuing it for the same value, or by making the coin of baser metal. For a length of time previous to Henry the VIIIth's reign, and till his 22d year, the price of labour had been fixed by statute, and continued so till a commission was given to Cardinal Wolsey for varying the coin, which occasioned so much confusion, that the statute for regulating labourers and servants was no farther observed, because every commodity was so far enhanced in value that it was found they could not live on what was ordained by law. In proof of this, we are to consider what an ounce of silver would purchase in the reign of Edward I. when silver was 1s. 8d. ½ per ounce, and is now, we will say, 5s. 2d. an ounce; for, an ounce of silver is, and ever will be, equal to an ounce of silver; and, if 1s. 8d. ½ then would pay a labourer's wages for a week, or would buy a sheep, and 5s. 2d. will only do the same thing now, then are the prices equal, and the nominal value only changed. If the standard is debased, for the 100l. lent to the nation at 3 per cent. you cannot be repaid it without a diminution proportioned to the increased value of the coin (not bullion, that remains the same); as, supposing it increased to 5 per cent. you would only receive 95l. of the original standard for your 100, notwithstanding its being nominally declared by law to be 100; as also you would get no more than 57s. annual interest of the former standard for the above, though denominated 60s. of new money. The term *lawful money* can only mean the standard with the fineness of the coin at the moment of making any agreement or contract; and it is not in the power of Parliament to vary the given quantity or quality of it without manifest injury and injustice to the community; as lawful money when a bargain was made 10 or 20 years ago will no longer be so now; for lawful money will be of different value, and my tenant pays me in the new lawful money, intrinsically 7 per cent. worse than when I let him the lease; and A or B, to whom I have granted a loan even a few months ago, avails himself of the same plea. Every commodity would likewise vary its price in the same proportion; for, if formerly 50l. would pay the rent of 90 acres of land, 52l. 10s. would now be asked, and would be only equivalent to it; and, in the same ratio, the produce of the farm would be 5 per cent. dearer to all purchasers in the markets, because from making an ounce of silver into 5½s. instead of 5s. that ½ must be farther paid in name than was before, though the real value does not alter. Another disadvantage accrues in the impossibility of recompensing persons for antient rents in perpetuity; for, should an attempt be made to enforce the future payments according to the altered value of money, why should we not also, on the other hand, require from our tenants the payment according to the value of the shilling at the time these lands were originally granted or demised? and wise were those persons, who, in former ages, let their long leases upon a corn-rent, which can be on-

on its proportionate value in ſome degree; while the depreciation of money, in ſo many and ſuch various modes, has reduced the quit-rent to exiſt as a vexatious claim only, and a cauſe of jealouſy to the tenant, without advantage to the landlord or lord of the manor. How hard does the diminution fall on perſons of fixed and certain incomes, either from lands let on lives and long leaſes, or on perſons enjoying jointures or penſions! Their means of redreſs are without hope; while the tenant or the ſtate reap the benefit their loſs occaſions. But even Government would receive all its duties and taxes in coin of another value, while it muſt advance the ſalaries of all its officers, civil and military, even the ſoldiers and ſailors, if it is intended to render their future monies equivalent to what they are at the preſent day; and, though the ſtate may gain by its paying to the public creditors, individuals, &c. by enhancing the value of the coin, and nominally diminiſhing the value of gold and ſilver, yet will it not be equal to the expences incurred, independent of the other operations of diſcredit and alarm: but, were the taxes indeed paid upon every thing *ad valorem*, and every levy was upon a commodity which paid a proportionate part of its whole gain, then we might eaſily underſtand the gain accruing to the King and Government, as in the time of Henry VIII. or Edward VI. when the grants were chiefly tenths, or ſubſidies, or, in other words, proportions of property; but, as the conſtitution of our revenues is materially altered ſince thoſe days, even that benefit would not ariſe to us now. If we expect to derive an advantage from foreigners, we muſt be evidently diſappointed, becauſe Commerce is too clear-ſighted not to find out immediately the moſt minute change that can be made in coin; and experience has ſhewn how fruitleſs ſuch attempts are. All variations in coin are every where dangerous, and Germany eſpecially has ſuffered more, in this reſpect, than any country, through the abuſe occaſioned by ſome ſtates from their privilege of coining. As, however, the circulation of all money any prince coins of an inferior value begins in his own dominions, he ſaddles his immediate ſubjects with the firſt loſs, while his neighbours will only receive his money for its ſpecific qualities of fineneſs and weight; and thus it little ſignifies what change any ſtate may chuſe to make in their coin, ſo far as reſpects other nations; for, be theſe more or leſs in quantity or denomination, they meaſure its true value by their particular ſtandard, and will no more give 15s. for what is worth but 12s. than they will give you an ell for a yard meaſure of cloth: and, ſhould our crown-piece be heavier and finer than the crown-piece of France, it will purchaſe more in Germany than the French one will do, it being immaterial there whether it bears the image of the King of Great Britain or of any other perſon of power; and it is a marked circumſtance in the countries where different monies are current, that ſome more certain rule than the nominal value of each coin ſhould direct the publick in their tranſactions with one another: for which purpoſe they have a bank, that pays only money of ſuch a ſtandard, whereby a ſecurity to the ſeller is eſtabliſhed, though the currency varies in price, according to the quality of the coin then moſt generally in circulation, which is oft'times 4 or 5 per cent. worſe than bank-money; and this variation conſtitutes the agio. Theſe are ſome of the principal miſchiefs attendant upon a change of ſtandard in general; and, if I have dwelt longer upon them than may have appeared neceſſary from the univerſal ſanction that is given to ſuch opinions, yet it has been my aim to impreſs this great truth upon the mind previous to the examination of the main queſtion propoſed, viz. whether or no the leſſening the value of the ſilver coin, by cutting the pound Troy into 65s. inſtead of 62s. does not amount to an actual depreciation of our ſtandard, although the gold remains fixed in weight and fineneſs as before? And this, from the beſt judgement I am able to form, and the various facts that ſeem to authenticate it, will, I think, not prove very difficult to eſtabliſh.—The ſubject of chap. III. is the alteration of the ſilver conſidered as operating generally upon all coin. Every bargain of ſale, loan, or letting of leaſes, is univerſally agreed to be in pounds of 20s.; each ſhilling worth 12d.; the law declaring that a guinea ſhall be taken for 21 ſuch ſhillings; though in fact, perhaps, according to the proportion of fine gold and fine ſilver in other countries, it is not worth ſo much by nearly 8d.; which of courſe makes

makes it adviſeable for us, in payments to foreigners, to ſend them ſilver (perhaps our coin melted down), and adviſeable for them to ſend gold to us, in diſcharge of their debts; as 100l. of our ſilver is known to purchaſe more than 100l. ſterling of our gold among our neighbours; and they can buy 100l. ſterling in gold cheaper than 100l. in ſilver, forming the grievance of taking away all our ſilver, and leaving us only the light and baſe for currency, which at firſt ſight requires a neceſſity for a more exact proportion between theſe two metals: but this idea may perhaps be illuſory as the neceſſity is, as it has exiſted very many years, and probably as it ought to remain; for we find, in corroboration of this opinion, that formerly the proportion of gold and ſilver in the German empire was $5\frac{7}{7}$ to one, and ſo different from their proportion in Holland and France, that the German princes conſidered it as the occaſion of carrying away all their coin; and, to obviate this evil, the Queen of Hungary, the King of Pruſſia, and the Elector of Bavaria, determined to alter the proportion, coining conſiderable quantities at the rate of 14 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ for one: but what was the reſult? It was ſcarcely done before they were all three under the neceſſity publicly to declare, that, though they had minted conſiderable quantities of good money, yet it was carried away from them, and the bad coins of the other ſtates continued in circulation; on which account, all perſons exporting, &c. this money were rendered ſubject to ſevere penalties. This proved, beyond diſpute, that the change of ſtandard afforded them no advantage as to quantity; the raiſing their ſilver had not the effect propoſed of keeping a ſupply of coin in their different countries. Gold coin in France is conſiderably raiſed; ought we not rather to fear loſing that than our ſilver? and if the trade between the two countries left them a balance, would it not be ſent in gold now in preference to ſilver, though formerly the reverſe? With us it is granted that many of the reaſons now exiſt for lowering the guinea to 20s. 6d. which did, in Sir Iſaac Newton's time, for reducing it to 21s.*, which failed in obtaining the object of a more equal proportion but 9 and 1; with conſiderable diſturbances. Our principal caſh conſiſts of guineas; therefore, if we are indebted to a foreigner 1000l. ſterling, we muſt have received it from him in $952\frac{12}{21}$ guineas, at 21s. each, but muſt repay him with $975\frac{3}{41}$ guineas, at 20s. 6d. each, which would be ſo much to our loſs and diſadvantage. By Sir Iſaac Newton's report to the Houſe of Commons it appears, that Holland, Germany, France, Italy, Poland, and Denmark, and all Europe, value the guinea at leſs than 21s. in ſilver ſterling; at preſent the general average is 14.78; by which it appears that England values its gold 2698 per cent. higher than the average of other countries, not including China and the Eaſt Indies. Reduce the preſent ſtill three farthings, which I have heard is intended, and is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and every one muſt immediately ſee that, from that time, our great internal circulation will be ſilver inſtead of gold, as formerly in France.—The original pound weight of ſilver conſtituted formerly no more than 20s.; it now conſtitutes 62s.; are we, therefore, to wonder that every thing is dearer in name than it was? If it were but three times the price, it would be nearly the ſame, rather cheaper, becauſe the 20s. which they would give for a pound of ſilver of equal quality with the preſent ſtandard were intrinſically worth as much as 62s. now, and contained as many valuable particles: let the 62 then become 65, and will not the ſame cauſe produce the effect of adding to the nominal price? If it be ſaid, but it is ſurely better to poſſeſs 20 of theſe ſhillings, leſſened in weight as they are, than to take 20 of the old worn ones, not really worth, perhaps, 12, I muſt certainly be at liberty to think not becauſe their real value, being ſo little, could never make them paſs from hand to hand, with reference to themſelves, but they are taken in exchange for convenience and accommodation, and as the repreſentative of the better ſorts leſſen the weight of theſe, and then the ſhilling, *new or worn*, will only paſs as a ſign for an inferior value, and could never command the ſame eſtimation as before, purchaſing, of courſe, fewer commodities; and ſilver muſt

* The firſt guineas, 1662, were to go for 20s. each, though they never went for ſo little; in March, 1696, for 22s.; and, next month, 22s.; and, till 1717, 21s. 6d.; when it was reduced to 21s. Martin Leake on Engliſh Money, pp. 367, 393, 413. EDIT.

be very generally in circulation, and large ſums paid in that coin, in caſe the alteration is adopted; and the gold will be proportionably ſcarce, as alſo in the caſe of a bank-note; its own value is trifling, and its repreſentative quality is all that it poſſeſſes: leſſen that, and the whole fabrick in that degree ſinks; the ſhilling was once the ſign of the 20th part of a pound weight of ſilver; and it has been, by degrees, the mark of all the different weights and qualities from that decided value to its now degraded ſtate of $\frac{1}{62}$ of a pound Troy; proportionably to which ſign (independent of other caſual circumſtances) be the real price of articles of neceſſity at the preſent day. The Bank firſt, by order of Council, ſtopt their payments in ſpecie, and now continue only to iſſue notes by authority of Parliament; for theſe notes, in caſe they have received value at the rate of 62s. to the pound Troy, will not ſtand; and, whenever the day comes that they again iſſue money to the publick, they will deliver it out in coin which is at the rate of 65s. to the pound Troy; and, conſequently, the loſs will be about 5 per cent. to all perſons receiving money in exchange for all theſe notes." (p. 55—57).

"The neceſſities of this nation every one allows to require heavy taxes; and, conſidering the preſſure, we find the weight borne with much reſignation and patience; but, at this critical moment, to perplex the public mind ſtill farther with varying its coin, would be to create an unſucceſsful and vexatious cauſe for repining; and, if we ſuppoſe the ſtate of the country demands a tax of 5 per cent. upon all property, in defence of every thing that is dear to us, we will flatter ourſelves that it will be ſubmitted to with becoming zeal; but, it is to be feared, it may be conſidered as too oppreſſive if reſorted to on ſuch an occaſion as this; and that the alteration of the pound Troy of ſilver, from 62s. to 65, will be ſuch a tax, is ſufficiently evident, if what has been before ſtated is well founded; and as I can find no arguments, of any force, to favour the oppoſite opinion, and the repeated trials made throughout Europe have uniformly produced ſimilar effects to thoſe that have happened from the alteration of our proportionate value of ſilver and gold in England, I cannot but reſt firmly perſuaded of the miſchief that would ariſe to the nation at large from the adoption of any change, directly or indirectly: at all events, the riſk appears too great to be run in compariſon of the poſſible advantages that can accrue to us; as, after all, what are they? No other, that I can make out, but the convenience of having ſilver to exchange for the guinea, as an accommodation in ſmall money tranſactions, together, perhaps, with a deſire of retaining both gold and ſilver in the country; a thing impoſſible, as, from parallel circumſtances, they cannot be kept always equally of the ſame relative value: but are theſe objects, though perhaps deſireable, of ſufficient conſequence to cauſe ſo bold an experiment to be made in ſo momentous a criſis, and to ſet every labourer at variance with his employer, his baker, and his ſhopkeeper? Tell them, if they pleaſe, they may change their 21s. for a guinea as before; but of what avail is that to them? They, perhaps, ſcarcely know the coin; their daily wages are paid in ſilver and copper; and we muſt not expect to take advantage of their ignorance in making them believe one ſhilling as good as another; for, no deception of that kind can laſt long, nor can any power upon earth make a pound of meat a pound and a quarter; beſides this, conſider the owner of quit-rents, and other ſimilar property; his half-crowns, ſhillings, and ſix-pences, muſt all be paid in this new ſilver, diminiſhed 5 per cent. in weight; and of this money, which he takes to the next ſhop, he muſt pay a greater part, for a pair of ſhoes and ſtockings, than heretofore. Suppoſe, however, his receipts are ſufficiently large to enable him to bring this ſilver to the Bank for notes or guineas, yet is his loſs the ſame; for, the guinea now only purchaſes 77 pennyweights of ſilver, and of courſe will not produce ſo great a part of any commodity as 81 pennyweights, its former value, would do." (p. 75—78).

In concluſion, this able and diſintereſted writer obſerves, that the opinion of the moſt experienced and oldeſt officers is againſt this alteration of ſtandard. The Bank, who, for a ſeries of years, have taken the whole of the coining money on themſelves, is known to poſſeſs a very large ſtore of ſilver, much of it bought at a price that would have yielded from 4 to 5 per cent. profit under two months time, and yet, for reaſons beſt known to the

directors,

directors, have they withheld that accommodation they could so readily and advantageously have supplied; and why no shillings or six-pences have been issued it is difficult to explain, unless the idea held out by the Privy Council, of an intended alteration, may have been the inducement; and from their hoards of silver they certainly (if such a plan is carried into effect) must be immense gainers, and the publick losers, as what is gained must be lost. (pp. 89, 90). Bullion must not be sent to the Mint by individuals; the mint-master cannot provide it. The Bank obviously must. Such seems to be the probable result of the plan, and might succeed if the Bank were under ministerial controul; but how can the directors venture to send bullion to the Mint if they know, at the time they are doing it, their proprietors are losing money by the transaction? They are only stewards for the corporation at large, and are, perhaps, less justifiable if they dispose of the public stock to a loss than the private merchant is in the disposal of his own concerns, who is amenable to no declared censure upon his conduct while he pays every one his own, which the conductors of a joint business like the Bank can never be free from. Give this corporation an exclusive right to send bullion to the Mint, and let them enjoy the sole privilege and advantage; but let the time come (which God avert!) when the minds of the directors are differently affected to the Constitution to what they are at present; let them, with such sentiments, accumulate bullion in their coffers, and refuse to send it for coinage (and no power on earth exists to compel them, or can without infringement of their charter), and then let the best friends declare the situation of the country. The House of Commons does indeed hold the public purse; but, under such circumstances, much will depend on the Bank. We know and see a jealousy has and does exist in the minds of the directors and proprietors, for fear of Government taking too large a part in the management of their affairs; and the late exertion made not to grant money upon loan but for a limited time clearly shews the existence of it, did any doubts arise on the subject. Let then this monopoly be granted, and the risk must always be run of whether the Bank will or will not supply the community with specie in a full and ample manner; they may, and they may not: if advantageous, you may depend upon a supply if they chuse to say it is; if otherwise, that supply may be short, and distress must ensue: but leave it on the former footing, and no declaration of what the Bank may think a gain or not, will operate; the merchant or banker will know his remedy, and to what extent he may push his orders: destroy this power, and, it is to be feared, no satisfactory substance can be found but we may, in times of calamity, when the public opinion is always wavering, be severely distressed in an instant by a faction or party. This was proved when first the Bank suspended their payments in specie, as gold bullion was sent and was coined by the individual; but, as affairs immediately took so favourable a turn, the sum was trifling, but would probably have been of large amount had matters turned out less satisfactory. (p. 93—97).

Lastly, he answers the objections from the expence of coinage to the nation, and the argument in favour of diminishing the silver standard, that it will prevent the fabricating base money; for, if the coiner now makes 15*s* per cent. and can then only make 4*s*, their gain is sufficient to compensate the hazard. The way in which the new copper pieces are taken out of circulation may enable us to form some opinion as to the effect of stopping the counterfeiting the new shillings; the copper pieces are certainly a good and useful coin; and the counterfeiters are so well aware of it, that, though they can make considerably more by their own former composition than by getting up all these pieces as fast as they are issued, still they find it sufficiently well worth their while so to do, and transfer and circulate them again as halfpence rolled out into 3 for a penny, or perhaps 7 for 2*d*.; just as now, in many instances, they roll out the half-crowns into 7 or 8 six-pences. He cautions against lowering the pay of the army and navy, so lately raised.

"The writers of King William and Queen Anne's times are so universally agreed as to the general confusion occasioned by the mere calling in the silver coin, that, I confess, I cannot but see the now-projected measure with the strongest apprehensions; but, should it be persevered in and executed, I hope and trust the consequences so much dreaded

dreaded will not be found to follow; but that, on the contrary, the object aimed at will be fully attained, to the advantage and convenience of the community." (pp. 97—104.)

232. *A Propofal for reſtoring the antient Conſtitution of the Mint, ſo far as relates to the Expence of Coinage. Together with the Outline of a Plan for the Improvement of the Money, and for increaſing the Difficulty of Counterfeiting. By the Rev.* Rogers Ruding, *B. D. Vicar of* Maldon, Surrey.

"WHILST other nations have derived conſiderable advantage from their Mints, Great Britain has, for nearly a century and an half, coined at a great and regular expence; and has given, with ill-judged, though doubtleſs well intended policy, that profit to individuals, which might with more propriety have been applied to the public ſervice.

"The late appointment of a Committee of the Privy Council to take into conſideration the ſtate of the coins, and the preſent eſtabliſhment and conſtitution of the mint; together with the act * which followed that appointment, ſuſpending, for a time, the coinage of ſilver; afford well-grounded expectations that the preſent mode of coinage will be aboliſhed, ſo far as may be poſſible without detriment to the publick, and ſome other adopted, which, inſtead of being burthenſome, may be profitable to the ſtate. But by what means this moſt deſirable end is propoſed to be effected, whether by the re-impoſition of a ſeignorage, diminiſhing the weight of the pieces, or increaſing the alloy, the publick has not yet been informed

"In this ſtate of uncertainty reſpecting the nature of the intended plan, the queſtion is no doubt fairly open to publick inveſtigation: and therefore the writer of this little tract has preſumed to offer his thoughts upon the ſubject. As from his ſtation in life he can be no farther intereſted in the queſtion than any other individual in the ſame circumſtances; he truſts that his ſuggeſtions will be received with indulgence and candour. His obſervations will be chiefly directed to the coinage of ſilver, though many of them will be equally applicable to gold and copper money likewiſe. They are the reſult of inveſtigations into the antient hiſtory of the Mints of this kingdom, which have long formed the amuſement of his leiſure hours, and which he hopes at no very diſtant period to be able to lay before the publick †." *Preface.*

"The profits of the Mint once formed a part of the revenue of the Crown; and they aroſe from two ſources; from the nature of the money pound, and from the ſeignorage paid by thoſe perſons who brought bullion to be coined.

"Some ſmall advantage was likewiſe gained by the profit of the ſhere; but as this was ſometimes taken by the Crown, and at others given to the merchant, it is ſcarcely worth inſiſting upon.

"The Pound Tower, which was the money pound in uſe from the Conqueſt, and probably much earlier, to the 18th of Henry VIII. 1527, was lighter than the pound Troy by three-quarters of an ounce. Hence there was a profit equal to the value of three-quarters of an ounce of bullion, whether gold or ſilver, on every pound purchaſed by the King's officers for the purpoſe of mintage, becauſe they bought by one weight, and iſſued their coin by the other †.

"This practice continued until the 18th of Henry VIII. when it was determined by the King and Council, that the Pound Tower ſhould give place to the Troy weight in the Mint ‡. By this alteration the Crown gave up what at this time would produce above 5 *per cent.* upon the gold, and rather more than 6 *per cent.* upon the ſilver §.

"After this change, the Seignorage alone remained to compenſate the expence of coinage. This payment was extremely variable, increaſing or diminiſhing (without any cauſe that can now be aſſigned) frequently in the courſe of a few years ‖. It was paid by the bringer of bullion to the Mint, and was deducted from the money after it was completely finiſhed, and the

* 38 George III. cap. 59.

† "From the very liberal manner in which the author has been indulged with acceſs to original papers in the Exchequer and Chapter-houſe, by favour of the gentlemen under whoſe care they are depoſited, he is emboldened to ſolicit, and to look forward with confidence to, the communication of other unpubliſhed materials from the various offices connected with the Mint."

† "In the Mint accounts, now exiſting in the Exchequer, the warden charges himſelf with this profit on the bullion in this manner; 'r. c. de incr' argn' rec' p' pond' & liber' p' num';" *i. e.* reddit computum de incremento argenti recepti per pondus et liberati per numerum."

‡ "Folkes's tables of Engliſh Coins, p. 4, note."

§ "That is, at the preſent Mint prices of 3l. 17s. 10½d. for gold, and 5s. 2d. for ſilver, by the ounce."

‖ "Some of theſe variations may be ſeen in the tables at the end of Snelling's Gold and Silver Coinage; and many more inſtances of it occur in the Mint Accounts."

remainder

was then delivered to the owner
ion." (P. 7, 8.)
amount of loſs to the ſtate, from
ortant alterations in the conſtitu-
Mint, is much greater than, it
e, the publick may be aware of.
ll idea of its extent may be ob-
conſidering the quantity of bul-
l within the preſent reign; from
will appear; that, from the 25th
, 1760, to the 18th of March,
,274,617l. 4s. 6d. in gold, and
s. 8d. in ſilver, have been delivered
Mint *. Now the profit on the
ording to the difference between
d Tower and the Pound Troy,
ve been but little ſhort of three
or, according to the Seignorage,
million, To which if the ex-
coinage be added, (taking it at
han 10,000l. *per annum*,) amount-
0,000l. it will be found, that by
ge of gold alone, for 38 years,
lom has ſuſtained a loſs of at leaſt
lions and a quarter, at the higheſt
ion, and at the loweſt nearly
n and an half; to which the loſs
lver coinage will make the ad-
a few thouſand pounds. And,
oſſible to trace, with equal accu-
quantity coined from 1527 to the
me, the aggregate loſs would ariſe
menſe ſum." (p. 10, 11.)
preſent Conſtitution of the Mint
us burthenſome to the publick,
llowance of the profit of coinage
wners of bullion having failed to
the end propoſed, it is natural to
hat the principle on which the
he encouragement of coinage are
muſt be defective.
s the publick has received a two-
ry; it has paid a great price for
ge of gold, which was not abſo-
nted; and has at the ſame time
nconvenience from a ſcarcity of
cauſe its value was not ſufficiently
ake it the intereſt of the poſſeſſors
to bring it to the Mint.
conclusion to be drawn from the
tages which the publick has at-
tained from the preſent mode of
ng the Mint, ſeems to be this,
tate ought no longer to depend for
of bullion on perſons who may at
oſit by withholding it; but that,
he Mint open, according to its ori-
ſtitution, to every one who will
expence of coinage, government
ke upon itſelf to provide a ſuf-
of coins, for the purpoſes of trade,
eceſſary change." (pp. 11, 12, 13).

* See an Addreſs to the Proprietors
nk of England, by A. Allardyce,
endix, p. 66, third edition, 4to.

Mr. R. proceeds to detect the fallacy of the arguments held out in the preceding pamphlet, and the objections to enhancing the coin, which are there ſtarted; and concludes with a plan for relieving the publick from the crime of falſifying the money. He recommends adherence to the old ſtandard of fineneſs of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine and 18 dwts. of alloy, the weight of each piece to be diminiſhed ſo as to defray the expence of the Mint, at the medium value of bullion; the breadth of the ſhilling to be reduced; the head to have a conſiderable relief, and the reverſe to be made ſomewhat concave, to prevent friction; and the poſſibility of profit by counterfeiting to be made ſo low as to take away all temptation to commit this crime.

133. *Ignorance productive of Atheiſm, Faction, and Superſtition. A Sermon, preached before the Univerſity of* Cambridge, *on* Commencement Sunday, July 1, 1798. *By* Thomas Rennel, *D. D. late Fellow of* King's College, *and Maſter of the* Temple. *Printed by the ſpecial Deſire of the Vice Chancellor and Heads of Houſes.*

THE preacher, with his wonted ability, demonſtrates that the *knowledge for the lack of which*, in the words of his text, Hoſ. iv. 6, *the people periſh*, is that of GOD, his nature, providence, and power, too little attended to by the hiſtorian and the natural philoſopher; "the channels by which the knowledge of religion was communicated are neither ſo numerous or abundant as in the days of our fathers; and rarely is it indeed, that, except in works directly treating of theology, any pious reference, even when the ſubject moſt points to it, is made to the diſpenſations and moral government of Almighty God. In a variety of cauſes will this be traced; in none more than in *Pride*, or in its abortion *Vanity*. The obſtructions which theſe have interpoſed to the general acceptance of the Goſpel are greater than expreſſion can reach." A ſtrain ſo far for paradox and miſchievous abſtractions have prevailed; and Modeſty, and the offspring of Modeſty, patient Induſtry, is annihilated. *Sound theology* is the only baſis of the *principles* of political ſcience. "Religion was not inſtituted (in the divine counſel I mean) for the purpoſes of *ſociety* and *government*, but *ſociety* and *government* for the purpoſes of *religion*. That *without* religion government cannot permanently ſubſiſt is ſufficiently

evident,

evident; but we ſhall do well to obſerve, it is not only the cement and baſis of ſocial order, but the *final cauſe*."—"Atheiſm and ſuperſtition are alike ſubverſive of moral government, and inſtruments to the general adverſity of mankind. Their *origin* is in the wilful ignorance of God, and their *operation* in the mercileſs deſtruction of his creatures. So cloſely are they joined, that they act reciprocally as *cauſe* and *effect*; the one, in the order of divine juſtice, is frequently inflicted as a puniſhment of the other." Thus, in Ireland, "*Popiſh ſuperſtition* has joined its machinations with thoſe of its furious antagoniſt againſt that Proteſtant Eſtabliſhment which had ſhewn ſo tolerant a ſpirit to that religion, and had in *this* kingdom exhibited ſuch unbounded liberality and kindneſs to its exiled and diſtreſſed miniſters, the victims of atheiſtical ferocity. This will not at all ſtartle thoſe whoſe ſentiments of Popery are derived from its authentic records, the eſſential principles of its conſtruction, the invariable tenor of its conduct, and from the leſſons of the moſt penetrating, profound, and judicious of our theological predeceſſors. Neither, on the *other hand*, will thoſe who have ſtudied the ſprings of human action be ſurprized, that, in both theſe kingdoms, the moſt turbulent demagogues, and the loudeſt aſſertors of unbridled liberty, ſhould lend every aſſiſtance, and hold forth every incentive, to extirpate the Proteſtant religion, and rivet the moſt abject ſyſtem of moral and intellectual ſlavery on the Iriſh nation. WE, however, ſhall not, I truſt, be ſo far deceived, as not to be aware that the *power* and *predominancy* of Popery (for this is the true meaning of Catholic emancipation) in *any part* of the empire is utterly inconſiſtent with the quiet, order, and ſecurity, of the reſt, and perfectly irreconcileable to the principles, of that Revolution of which it was the *united* glory to deliver us from Popery and arbitrary Power. To the principles of that Revolution they can ſurely lay ſmall claim, who are labouring to further that very project which the virtue of our Proteſtant anceſtors rendered abortive in the hands of the infatuated James II. and by the aſſiſtance of that *very nation* which co-operated with him in his unwarrantable deſigns. From *ſuch* aſſertors of civil and religious liberty, may Almighty God, in his mercy, defend us and our poſterity! Of theſe calamities, the true and permanent remedy will not be found in farther extenſion of civil privileges to the Papiſts, which experience has ſhewn us to be of ſo ſmall avail: a continued ſeries of conceſſions, conferred even to a blind and precipitate prodigality, unknown to the *wiſdom* of our anceſtors, ſeems to have inſtigated revolt, rather than produced conciliation, gratitude, or obedience. Neither can the application of force, ſolely I mean and ultimately, produce this deſireable effect. *Force* cannot reach *opinion*; while the principles of the ſuperſtition which had ſo large a ſhare in this revolt continue to be widely extended in Ireland, while they are encouraged by public ſanction, and perpetuated by the erection and even parliamentary endowment of Popiſh ſeminaries *, the embers will for ever, under all circumſtances, be ready to burſt forth into wide and deſtructive ruin and conflagration. The *true* and radical remedy is to be ſought in the vigilant exertions, conſtant reſidence, and pious zeal, of the Proteſtant Clergy in the recovery of the lower ranks among the Iriſh from that ignorance and barbariſm in which they are deſignedly kept by the Romiſh Eccleſiaſticks; in the careful, perſevering, and zealous determination of that Scriptural and Proteſtant light, for "*the lack of which a people is deſtroyed.*"—"If the preſent diſaſtrous ſtate of human affairs, in all its extent and all its bearings, if the

* If we cannot without regret obſerve the public eſtabliſhment of monaſteries for both ſexes among us ſince the emigration of ſo many Catholic clergy to this kingdom, tolerated by the lenity of our Government, and at moſt only connived at; how much is that regret increaſed by what we hear and ſee going forward within 30 miles from the capital, in the populous and opulent county of Hertford? In the pariſh of Stondon, on the Weſt ſide of the high road, on an eminence may be ſeen a plain but extenſive building, not yet completed, intended as a Popiſh ſeminary, for whoſe uſe the old manſion-houſe of the Aſton family was let by the preſent owner; from which more obſcure ſituation they have now emerged into public view, in the neighbourhood and under the *eye* of ſo many dignified and reſident clergymen of the Eſtabliſhed Proteſtant Church; (ſee p. 450). Far be it from us to ſound the tocſin of Perſecution! but ſurely theſe things ought not ſo to be! EDIT.

various foes by which civil ſociety and ſocial order are beſet, are brought into review before us, we can aſcribe it but to one ſource, a corruption of *morals*, produced by a previous depravation of the *opinions* of mankind. Under every external ſemblance of civilization, amidſt the higheſt refinements of every ornamental art, a groſs ignorance of Almighty God, of his diſpenſations, of the foundations of his revealed word, as laid in our own nature and corruption, and even in the moral hiſtory of man, has widely prevailed. And what ſurely conſtitutes a great and *perhaps* remedileſs aggravation of this ignorance is, that it has been aſſociated, in the ſuperior ranks of the various courts of Europe, with the affectations of worldly wiſdom and the high boaſt of intellectual light: it was not the pitiable ignorance of poor, uncultivated ſavages, but a wilful ignorance, generated by calm preſumption, ſolemn mockery, and contemptuous pride. Foreign politicians, in the hardened refinement of their hearts, were weak enough to ſuppoſe that the civil purpoſes of religion would be anſwered by ſuperſtition, and, with an external reverence, and an internal contempt, cloſed-in with all the corruptions, idolatry, and bigotry, of the Romiſh Church. But this ſuperſtition was a broken reed; it interpoſed not a ſingle obſtacle to this ruin and convulſion, but incalculably, in many inſtances, accelerated its progreſs. It rendered the minds of its poor ſenſeleſs votaries a proper receptacle for the doctrines of Anarchy and Atheiſm. It is utterly falſe to ſay that Religion was deſtroyed in France and Italy by the ſucceſs of revolutionary arms and principles. That very revolution was effected by the previous deſtruction of Religion. Upon the ruins cauſed by political refinement and Romiſh fraud and tyranny, was founded that fierce, ſuperfluous, and contemptuous ſyſtem of Infidelity dignified by the name of Philoſophy. Hence have flowed thoſe effects which have carried with them unexampled havock, and threaten little ſhort of univerſal extermination to the moſt flouriſhing and civilized communities of the world." (p. 26—31.)

Dr. R. concludes by recommending "the ſtudy of Theology in its *grand leading* principle (I do not ſay in its *detail*), a ſubſtantial integrant and indiſpenſable part of education in this and other great preparatory ſeminaries; to direct theſe reſearches, not in the ſpirit of that floating ſcepticiſm which aſſumes the name of *free enquiry*, but according to the tried, ſound, and evangelical faith of the Engliſh Church; to check thoſe habits of indolent diſſipation which are a moſt ſerious and inſurmountable obſtacle to the ſubſtantial and ſyſtematical acquiſition of all knowledge, but peculiarly diſqualifying the mind for the cultivation and perception of divine truth. In theſe retreats it is a conſiderable point gained if ignorance and indolence are here rendered uncomfortable. The manners of our venerable predeceſſors might be conſiderably removed from the artificial elegance and the feeble politeneſs of what is called the world; but they were likewiſe removed from its follies, corruption, and affectation. Though frequently impelled by duty to controul the licentious, and to enforce the induſtry of young men, even by an apparent ſternneſs of diſcipline, yet they never loſt their affections, for they never forfeited their eſteem. Thoſe committed to their charge looked up to them as their parents in religion, virtue, and wiſdom, and retained a filial and reverential attachment, both to them and the inſtitutions of which they were guardians, to the lateſt moment of their lives." (p. 31—34).—At the end are annexed appropriate notes.

134. *Critical Diſquiſitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of* Iſaiah, *in a Letter to* Edward King, *Eſq. F.R.S. A.S. by* Samuel *Lord Biſhop of* Rocheſter, *F.R.S. A.S.*

WE cannot ſufficiently expreſs the merit of a performance which bears the image and character of its right reverend author legibly ſtamped upon it, whether we view him as illuſtrating the meaning of the inſpired prophet, or detecting the ſophiſms and imaginations of his late commentator. Mathematical preciſion marks the diſquiſitor; and we ſee and feel that juſt and decided force with which he traces the aſſumptions of preceding commentators, and preſſes the obvious meaning of a prediction, no otherwiſe obſcure than as it ſuits partial and near-ſighted expoſitors to make it ſo. In a preliminary advertiſement, his lordſhip decides on the merits of our own and other modern tranſlations of the Bible; and, among elder ones, gives a pre-

ference

ference to the Syriac, the fragments of Aquila, and to the LXX. as nearest in point of time to the original. though he by no means pins his faith on the last of these three. He justly and pointedly observes, that "all interpretations, which refer texts of prophecy to events merely secular, not connected, or but very remotely connected with the state of Religion and the fortunes of the Church" (p. 10), are *fanciful* and *mischievous*. "And for this reason, I confess, I have often wished that the formation of the Goodwin Sands, the invention of the telescope, the discoveries with regard to fixed air, and the invention of the air-balloon, had not been brought forward as things at all connected with the effusion of the tremendous vials of wrath on the sea, the sun, and the air." (ib.) His lordship's great and comprehensive mind does away, in the same moment, the *winged sistrum* and the *map of France*, which we had lightly dared to touch on in our review of Mr. King, p. 311. "Have you, my dear Sir (says he to that solemn commentator, whom we figure to ourselves sitting in his elbow-chair with a chronological and geographical screen between him and his social hearth), considered whether a globe, or even a map of the world, in which the appearance of the different countries could have any resemblance of that which they exhibit upon our modern globes and maps, had ever met the eye of mortal man in the time of the prophet Isaiah? And the notion of Germany and Spain, as the wings of France, could, according to your own principles, occur only to the imagination of one who had seen the outlines of these countries as they are laid down in our globes and maps according to their present boundaries. And even then a little good colouring, you seem to think, might be of great use, though not of absolute necessity, to assist the imagination." (p. 27—28.) The oldest attempt at maps is not supposed to come within two centuries of Isaiah. "But suppose we carry back the invention of Anaximander to the age of Isaiah. Suppose that the prophet had seen Aristagoras's copper-plate, or such another? What resemblance to the accurate picture of the earth's surface, exhibited in our modern maps and globes, could these delineations of it bear, which must have been made before the positions of the principal points, that is, not only of towns, but of the inland mountains, of promontories, capes, head-lands, and bays, were accurately fixed, by observations of the latitude and longitude of each? But of this method of pricking down the principal points by longitude and latitude, and of what was previously necessary, before this method could be brought into practice, the method of finding differences of longitude by eclipses of the sun and moon, Hipparchus was the first inventor. Hipparchus flourished not before the middle of the second century before our Lord. And Marinus, of Tyre, about the year of our Lord 70, seems to have been the first who applied Hipparchus's principle to the construction of general maps: and strange things the maps of Marinus must have been, by Ptolemy's account of them. Yet better, perhaps, than any Isaiah ever saw." (p. 30—31.) "Shall we suppose then that a terrestrial globe, or a general map, in which the countries of the world were laid down according to their present boundaries (this supposition is necessary; for, if we alter the boundaries, the shape of the outline is changed, and upon the outline of the several countries the appearance of Spain and Germany, as the wings of France, depends); shall we suppose that such a globe or map was exhibited to the prophet in vision? That his mind was enlightened by the inspiring Spirit to know what it was; and that his attention was particularly directed to France, lying between Spain and Germany, like the body of a bird between its expanded wings? There is nothing in the Sacred Text to warrant such a supposition. It must all be supplied by the reader's imagination. And it appears to me unwarrantable to found an exposition of the text of an inspired writer upon any such supplement, unless the words taken by themselves, without some such supplement, were incapable of exposition. Whereas, in the present instance, the words admit a most easy and simple interpretation, founded on the usual and frequent import of the like image in other passages of Holy Writ. You will forgive me, therefore, if I take the sense which the words themselves offer in preference to any that rests upon precarious assumptions, or, as they seem to me, more precarious imaginations. To judge otherwise would be to fail, in my apprehension,

prehenſion, in the reſpect that is due to an inſpired prophet" (p. 32—33.)

Mr. K. preſumed that "the land of *France* actually geographically is, with reſpect to Judæa, far diſtant, and beyond the rivers of Cuſh." His lordſhip "admits, that in a certain ſenſe it is; but yet, I think, the prophet, in the reference which you ſuppoſe to a globe, or a general map of the world, could not have ſo deſcribed it. A perſon, taking his notions of the relative ſituations of countries from their appearance on a map lying before him, would obſerve that no ſtraight line, drawn from any point in Judæa to any point in France, would croſs any one of theſe Cuſhæan ſtreams; which are all eaſt, the reſt in the main ſtream of the Nile, and the Nile itſelf in the Ocean, before the line of direction of any one of them meets any ſuch ſtraight line. No one, therefore, contemplating a map of the world, would deſcribe France as beyond theſe ſtreams of Cuſh. But my notion of the prophet's geographical language is, that it is the language of the Phœnician voyagers of his time. And in thoſe times, the moſt diſtant voyages being made along the coaſts, the Phœnician mariners would ſpeak of every place which lay to the Weſt of the mouths of the Nile, as beyond the Nile; that is, in the poetical language of the prophet, beyond the rivers of Cuſh; becauſe, keeping always along the coaſt, they would paſs within ſight of the mouth of the Nile before they reached that Weſtern place. According to this nautical phraſeology of the voyagers of thoſe times, the circumſtance of being beyond the rivers of Cuſh was applicable indeed to France; but not particularly to France, more than to Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark, in ſhort, any part of Europe without the ſtreights; not more to any part of Europe than to any part of Africa without the ſtreights; not more to any part of Europe or Africa than to the whole Eaſtern coaſt of North and South America. The particular ſituation of the country, therefore, is by no means aſcertained by this circumſtance." (p. 37—38.) "Since the country intended in the prophecy is not Egypt, the Cuſh of this text, for anything that appears to the contrary from the text itſelf, may be the Aſiatic Cuſh" (p. 39); and, "unleſs we can determine whether it be the African or the Aſiatic land of Cuſh of which the prophet ſpeaks, we know not in which quarter to look for the land beyond the rivers of Cuſh, whether far to the Weſt or far to the Eaſt of Paleſtine. But though the geographical ſite of the country is left uncertain, for very uncertain it would be, even if we could tell which Cuſh is meant; yet the people of the country are marked, as will appear, by characters by which they will be diſtinguiſhed from all other people of the earth when the time comes." (p. 41.) "The country, to which the prophet calls, is characterized as one which, in the days of the completion of this prophecy, ſhould be a great maritime and commercial power, forming remote alliances, making diſtant voyage to all parts of the world with expedition and ſecurity, and in the habit of affording protection to their friends and allies. Where this country is to be found is not otherwiſe ſaid, than that it will be remote from Judæa, and, with reſpect to that country, beyond the Cuſhæan ſtreams." (p. 45.) "It ſhould ſeem that the command to the ſwift meſſengers is the prophet's command, that is, God's command by the prophet; and that the ſwift meſſengers, to whom the command is given, are the very people called upon in the firſt verſe, who, by their ſkill in navigation, and their perpetual voyages to diſtant parts, were qualified to be ſwift carriers of the meſſage. Firſt, the prophet calls upon this people; he ſummons them to attend to him; then he declares for what immediate purpoſe they are ſummoned, *viz.* to be the carriers of a meſſage." (p. 46.) "The meſſage certainly is God's. The command to meſſengers, to go ſwiftly upon the meſſage, is God's command, iſſued by his prophet; but the ſwift meſſengers, charged with the meſſage, are not the 'inſtruments and agents of common fame,' but the particular people, ſummoned by the prophet in the firſt verſe to attend him, in order to be charged with the commiſſion he now ſeems about to give them." (p. 48.) In examining the deſcription of the nation *ſcattered* and *peeled*, no ſenſe of the original juſtifies the applying it to a *polite* people; but this, with the other, of "terrible from their beginning hitherto," is applicable only to the *Jews*, "a people venerable in a religious ſenſe, awfully remarkable on account of the ſpecial providence

dence viſibly attending them." (p. 56.) To the ſame nation alone can be applied the words "meted and trodden down." The Biſhop, after apologizing for a diſplay of critical learning which he may ſeem to make on this clauſe of the verſe, obſerves, that "every obſcure paſſage muſt be thus diſſected, and every unuſual word thus ſifted," for the finding out the ſenſe where doubtful; and decides that the land ſpoiled by *rivers* is Judæa ravaged by foreign enemies, and not the "ruin brought upon France by the accurſed ſpawn of Jacobins ſwarming out of her own bowels."

"We have now heard meſſengers ſummoned. We have heard a command given to them to go ſwiftly with the meſſage. We have heard the people deſcribed to whom the meſſage was to be carried. It might be expected we ſhould next hear the meſſage given to the meſſengers in preciſe terms. Homer's Jupiter gives the lying ſpirit of the dream, the meſſage, to be delivered to Agamemnon, in preciſe terms; in which terms it was afterwards delivered. This we admire in the Epic poet, becauſe, by the apparent ſobriety and order of the narrative, he contrives to give palpable fiction the air of truth. Sacred truth is often delivered by the holy prophets in the loftieſt ſtrains of poetry, and in the boldeſt imagery, but without fiction. It needs, therefore, no ſuch artificial colouring. This portion of Iſaiah ſtrikes me as affording a remarkable contraſt, in this particular, between the ſtyle of ſacred and profane poetry. In prophecy, the curtain (if the expreſſion may be allowed) is often ſuddenly dropped upon the action that is going on, before it is finiſhed; and the ſubject is continued in a ſhifted ſcene, as it were, of viſion. This I take to be a natural conſequence of the manner in which futurity was repreſented, in emblematical pictures to the imagination of the prophet; and the breaks and tranſitions are more or leſs ſudden, according to the natural turn of the writer's mind. For prophecy was a buſineſs in which the intellect of the man, under the controul of the inſpiring ſpirit, had an active ſhare; and accordingly the compoſition owes much of its colouring (but nothing more) to the natural genius and taſte of the writer. And hence it is that ſuch a variety of ſtyle is found in the works of the different authors of the Old Teſtament, all equally inſpired. In Iſaiah the tranſitions are remarkably ſudden and bold; and yet this ſuddenneſs and boldneſs of tranſition is ſeldom, I think, if ever, in him a cauſe of obſcurity. In the preſent inſtance, the ſcene of meſſengers ſent upon a meſſage is ſuddenly cloſed with this ſecond verſe, before the meſſengers ſet out, before even the meſſage is given to them. But the new objects which are immediately brought in view evidently repreſent, under the uſual emblems of ſacred prophecy, other parts of the ſame entire action, and declare with the greateſt perſpicuity the purport, the ſeaſon, and the effect, of the meſſage. An enſign or ſtandard is lifted up on the mountains—a trumpet is blown on the hills—the ſtandard of the croſs of Chriſt—the trumpet of the Goſpel. The reſort to the ſtandard, the effect of the ſummons in the end, will be univerſal. A pruning of the vine ſhall take place, after a long ſuſpenſion of viſible interpoſitions of Providence, juſt before the ſeaſon of the gathering of the fruits. Fowls of prey and wild beaſts ſhall take poſſeſſion of Jehovah's dwelling-place. But at that very ſeaſon, when the affairs of the Church ſeem ruined and deſperate, a ſudden reverſe ſhall take place. The people to whom the meſſage is ſent ſhall be conducted in pomp, as a preſent to Jehovah, to the place of his name, to Mount Zion." (p. 79.)

From the Jewiſh church his Lordſhip carries us to the viſitation and pruning of another vine, the Chriſtian church. "The ſeaſon is fixed in the beginning of this verſe. 'For afore harveſt,' &c. This pruning will immediately precede the harveſt and the in-gathering. The ſeaſon of the harveſt, and of the gathering of the fruit, is the prophetic image of that period when our Lord will ſend forth his angels to gather his elect from the four winds of heaven: of that period when a renewed preaching of the Goſpel ſhall take place in all parts of the world; of which the converſion of the Jews will, perhaps, be the firſt effect. The purification of the Chriſtian church, by the awful viſitations predicted in this paſſage, ſeems to be the proper preparative for this renewal of the call, to them that are near, the Jews; and to them that are yet afar off, the Gentile tribes not yet converted." (p. 85—86.) "It was a prevailing opinion in the primitive ages, that Antichriſt's laſt exploit would be to fix his ſeat of empire on that holy ſpot where he would ultimately periſh. To thoſe to whom the prophetic ſtyle in the original language is not familiar, but to thoſe, I think, only, it will appear ſtrange that a pronoun ſhould refer to an antecedent at ſo great a diſtance.

"This then is the ſum of this prophecy, and the ſubſtance of the meſſage ſent to the

the people dragged about and pluckt. That in the latter ages, after a long ſuſpenſion of the viſible interpoſitions of Providence, God, who all the while regards that dwelling-place which he never will abandon, and is at all times directing the events of the world to the accompliſhment of his own purpoſes of wiſdom and mercy, immediately before the final gathering of his elect from the four winds of heaven, will purify his church by ſuch ſignal judgements as ſhall rouſe the attention of the whole world, and in the end ſtrike all nations with religious awe. At this period the apoſtate faction will occupy the Holy Land. This faction will certainly be an inſtrument of thoſe judgements by which the Church will be purified. That purification, therefore, is not at all inconſiſtent with the ſeeming proſperity of the affairs of the atheiſtical confederacy. But, after ſuch duration as God ſhall ſee fit to allow, to the plenitude of its power, the Jews converted to the faith of Chriſt will be unexpectedly reſtored to their antient poſſeſſions.

"The ſwift meſſengers will certainly have a conſiderable ſhare, as inſtruments in the hand of God, in the reſtoration of the choſen people: otherwiſe, to what purpoſe are they called upon (v. 1.) to receive their commiſſion from the prophet? It will, perhaps, be ſome part of their buſineſs to afford the Jews the aſſiſtance and protection of their fleets. This ſeems to be inſinuated in the imagery of the 1ſt verſe. But the principal part they will have to act will be that of the carriers of God's meſſage to his people. This character ſeems to deſcribe ſome Chriſtian country where the prophecies relating to the latter ages will meet with particular attention; where the literal ſenſe of thoſe which promiſe the reſtoration of the Jewiſh people will be ſtrenuouſly upheld; and where theſe will be ſo ſucceſsfully expounded as to be the principal means, by God's bleſſing, of removing the veil from the hearts of the Iſraelites.

"Thoſe, who ſhall thus be the inſtruments of this bleſſed work, may well be deſcribed, in the figured language of prophecy, as the carriers of God's meſſage to his people. The ſituation of the country deſtined to ſo high an office is not otherwiſe deſcribed in the prophecy than by this circumſtance, that it is 'beyond the rivers of Cuſh.' That it is far to the Weſt of Judæa, if theſe rivers of Cuſh are to be underſtood, as they have been generally underſtood, of the Nile and other Ethiopian rivers; far to the Eaſt, if of the Tigris and Euphrates. The one or the other they muſt denote; but which is uncertain. It will be natural to aſk, of what importance is this circumſtance in the character of the country; which, if it be any thing, is a geographical character, and yet leaves the particular ſituation ſo much undetermined, that we know not in what quarter of the world to look for the country intended, whether in the Eaſt Indies, or in the Weſtern parts of Africa or Europe, or in America? I anſwer, that the full importance of this circumſtance will not appear till the completion of the prophecy ſhall diſcover it. But it had, as I conceive, a temporary importance at the time of the delivery of the prophecy, namely, that it excluded Egypt."

The Biſhop ſums up the reſult of theſe long diſquiſitions in a tranſlation of the prophecy, illuſtrated with ſhort notes. "This prophecy is indeed a ſort of epiſode, interrupting the regular order of the diſcourſe, and yet not unnaturally introduced.—In what people of the earth, of the Eaſtern or the Weſtern world, the characters of the meſſenger-people may be found, when the time ſhall come for the accompliſhment of the prophecy, is hitherto uncertain in that degree, that we are hardly at liberty, in my judgement, to conjecture. But I cannot but ſay, that it ſeems in the higheſt degree improbable, that the atheiſtical democracy of France ſhould be the people, for whom the honour of that office is intended. The French democracy, from its infancy to the preſent moment, has been a conſpicuous and principal branch at leaſt of the Weſtern Antichriſt. The meſſenger-people is certainly to be a Chriſtian people. For, I think, it cannot be doubted, that the meſſenger-people, and the leaders of the preſent to Jehovah to Mount Sion, are the ſame people. And the act, of leading a preſent to Jehovah to Mount Sion, muſt be an act of worſhippers of Jehovah; for it is an act of worſhip. They therefore, who lead the preſent, will be true worſhippers, performing that ſervice from religious motives." (pp. 99, 101, 102).

Theſe pertinent and pointed obſervations of this penetrating Prelate are thus concluded:

"I have an unfaſhionable partiality for the opinions of antiquity. I think, there is ground in the prophecies for the notion of the early fathers, that Paleſtine is the ſtage on which Antichriſt, in the height of his impiety, will periſh. I am much inclined too to aſſent to another opinion of the fathers: that a ſmall band of the Jews will join Antichriſt, and be active inſtruments of his perſecutions. And I agree with you, that it is not unlikely, that this ſmall part of the Jews will be ſettled in Jeruſalem, under the protection of Anti-

chriſt.

chriſt. But it is not to the ſettlement of this apoſtate band, that the prophecy of the 18th chapter relates. For I muſt obſerve, that, when the preſent offered conſiſts of perſons, the offered, as well as the offerers, muſt be worſhippers. For to be offered is to be made a worſhipper; or, in ſome inſtances, to be devoted to ſome particular ſervice in which the general character of a worſhipper is previouſly implied, both in the perſon who hath authority to ſo devote, and in the devoted; as in the inſtances of Jephtha's daughter, and the child Samuel. The people therefore, brought as a preſent to Jehovah to Mount Sion (if Mount Sion is to be taken literally, as, not from this paſſage by itſelf, but by the collation of this paſſage with many others, I think it is) will be brought thither in a converted ſtate. The great body of the Jewiſh people will be converted previous to their reſtoration; and, being converted, will be aſſiſted, by Chriſtian nations of the uncircumciſion, in ſettling themſelves in their antient ſeats. I agree with you, that ſome paſſages, in Zachariah in particular, make ſtrongly for this notion of a previous ſettlement of worſe than unconverted Jews. But I am not without hope, from the ſame paſſages, that the great body of the converted Jews returning will find thoſe firſt ſettlers, broken off from the Antichriſtian faction, in a ſtate of deep contrition, and ready to receive their brethren with open arms. So the whole race ſhall be offered to Jehovah at Mount Sion, and not one of Iſrael ſhall be loſt. And ſo far, but no farther, I can admit an inchoate reſtoration of the Jews, antecedent to their converſion; and a ſettlement of a ſmall body of them, in the Holy Land, by the Antichriſtian powers. But this, I repeat it, is not the great ſubject to which the prophecy relates, the general reſtoration of the Jewiſh people; a buſineſs, in which the atheiſtical faction will have no ſhare.

"I would now conclude this long epiſtle. But I cannot quit the ſubject without declaring my ſentiments on an important point, upon which much error is abroad. Indifference to the ſigns of the times is criminal. Miſconſtruction of them may be dangerous. I confeſs, I cannot diſcern any immediate ſigns of the fall of Antichriſt. I fear, I ſee too clearly the riſe, inſtead of the fall, of the Antichriſt of the Weſt. Or rather I fear, I ſee him rapidly advancing to full ſtature and ripe age. His riſe, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the beginning of the monſter, was in the apoſtolic age. For it were eaſy to trace the pedigree of French Philoſophy, Jacobiniſm, and Bavarian Illumination, up to the firſt hereſies. But it is now we ſee the *adoleſcence* of that man of ſin, or rather of lawleſneſs, who is to throw off all the reſtraints of religion, morality, and cuſtom, and undo the bands of civil ſociety. That ſon of perdition, who is to riſe out of an apoſtacy—not a conſtructive apoſtacy; never underſtood to be ſuch, by thoſe to whom the guilt has been imputed: but an open undiſguiſed apoſtacy. That ſon of perdition, who ſhall be neither a Proteſtant, nor a Papiſt; neither Chriſtian, Jew, nor Heathen: who ſhall worſhip neither God, Angel, nor Saint—who ſhall neither ſupplicate the inviſible Majeſty of Heaven, nor fall down before an idol. He will magnify himſelf againſt every thing that is called God, or is worſhipped: and, with a bold flight of impiety, ſoaring far above his precurſors and types in the times of Paganiſm, the Sennacheribs, the Nebuchadnezzars, the Antiochus's, and the Heathen Emperors, will claim divine honours to himſelf excluſively, and conſecrate an image of himſelf. I doubt not, but this monſter will be made an inſtrument of that pruning which the vine muſt undergo. I am afraid to ſay that the judgement will begin, or fall with the greateſt ſeverity, in that part of the Church which moſt needs purgation. For, when I conſider the ſuperſtitions introduced in the rites of worſhip in ſome parts; the unwarrantable innovations in the form of church-government in others; the relaxation of diſcipline, the lukewarmneſs, the neglect and violation of the ordinary private duties, the frequent breach of the Ten Commandments, in thoſe parts where the doctrine, the form of government, and the rites of public worſhip, ſeem to me the moſt conformable to the model of the primitive ages; I am afraid to ſay which of the various branches of the Church of Chriſt it is in which the purgation may be the moſt needed. I ſee, therefore, nothing in the ſubverſion of the antient monarchy of France but what is cauſe of alarm to every Government upon earth; nothing in the ſubverſion of the Gallican church but what is cauſe of alarm to every church in Chriſtendom; nothing in the ſufferings of the aged Pope which can be cauſe of exultation and joy in the heart of any Chriſtian; nothing in the indignities and inſults which have been put upon him by low-born miſcreants, a diſgrace to the reformed religion which they profeſs, but what ſhould excite horror and indignation. But, though in all theſe things I ſee no cauſe of triumph to the reformed churches, but ſuch ſymptoms of judgement going abroad as ſhould awaken all to repentance, leſt all who repent not ſhould likewiſe periſh; yet I ſee nothing in the progreſs of the French arms which any nation fearing God and worſhiping the Son, ſhould fear to reſiſt. I ſee every thing that ſhould rouſe all Chriſtendom to a vigorous confederate reſiſtance. I ſee every thing that ſhould excite this country in particular to reſiſt,

reſiſt, and to take the lead in a confederacy of reſiſtance, by all meaſures which policy may ſuggeſt, and the valour and the opulence of a great nation can ſupply. Whether you agree with me in theſe ſentiments, I know not. In this I know you will agree, that, whether in peace or in war, the only ſure anchor of hope to any nation is God's favour, and the only means of his favour obedience to the Goſpel of his Son."

When his Lordſhip excites this country to *take the lead* in a *confederacy of reſiſtance*, his exhortations are ſanctioned by the ſucceſs with which Providence has already countenanced her righteous cauſe. We may now "ſtand ſtill, and ſee the ſalvation of the Lord," in that as ſudden and wonderful turn of affairs which has taken place in almoſt every part of Europe.

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235. Olai Gerardi Tychſen *Univerſitatis* Roſtochienſis *Senioris, ſer. Ducl regn.* Mecklenburg *a Conſiliis Aulæ, LL. OO. P. P. O. Bibliothecæ & Muſæi Præfecti, et variarum exterarum Academiarum ac Societatum Sodalis de* Cuneatis *Inſcriptionibus* Perſepolitanis *Lucubratio. Cum 2 æreis expreſſis Taluli.* Roſtoch. 1798. 4to.

THE ſplendid ruins of PERSEPOLIS has long been a ſubject of curious inveſtigation. This learned writer, whoſe abilities in the elucidation of Oriental Antiquity we have already more than once applauded, after declaring his diſſatisfaction with all former explanations of the inſcriptions on its walls, attempts to decypher the ſingular characters in which they are couched, and which he diſtinguiſhes by the name of *cuneate*, wedge-faſhioned, or nail-headed. Theſe, as copied by Niebuhr, are of three kinds, to be read from left to right; one of ſimple characters; a ſecond of characters ſomewhat ſimilar to theſe, but having more points *(apices)*; a third of wedges and triangles. Theſe three ſorts he refers to three ſeveral languages of Parthia, Media, and Bactriana. All Niebuhr's but one; and ſome in Le Brun, are in three languages. Theſe ruins cannot be thoſe of the palace built by Cambyſes, having no Egyptian architecture about them, nor marks of fire, which deſtroyed the cedar work. The few ſhort inſcriptions mentioned by Strabo and Arrian were in Perſian and Greek, conſequently the preſent building was poſterior to their time; nor is it the tomb of Darius Hyſtaſpes. It may, however, have been re-built on an ancient ſite. The names of Elymais, Paſargarda, and Perſepolis, are all ſuppoſed to be ſo many different appellations of *Suſan*. Our author refers both the building of this place and the inſcriptions to Arſaces I. who, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, XXIII. c. 6, fixed Perſia with cities, caſtles, and fortifications, and died after having defeated Seleucus Nicator, a ſucceſſor of Alexander. Juſtin, XLI. c. 4, ſpeaks of him as no leſs famed among the Parthians than Cyrus, among the Perſians, Alexander among the Macedonians, or Romulus among the Romans. He probably rebuilt what Alexander had deſtroyed; and, being deified by his ſubjects, his figure recurs perpetually on theſe ruins, together with the ceremonies of the religion of Zoroaſter, or fire-worſhip.

The alphabet in theſe inſcriptions conſiſts of 26 conſonants and 20 vowels, of wedges upright and croſswiſe, and of triangular hooks. The little wedges placed acroſs, at top, or in the middle, expreſs the power and variation of ſound. Every word is diſtinguiſhed by a point on the left of the ſloping wedge, which is either omitted or redundant after words of one or two ſyllables: letters are frequently changed and ſpelling altered. The language is the *Parthian*, compoſed, as Juſtin ſays, XLI. 1, of the Scythian and Median, abounding with compounds and vowels, almoſt unaffected by a conformity between the language of theſe inſcriptions and any other Eaſtern language.

Mr. T. reads the firſt inſcription,

1. *Oſch patſcha oſch* AKSAK *eal*
Is (eſt) monarcha, is Akſak ma
2. *e oſch* AKSAK *oſch* AKSAK *e*
gnus, is Akſak, is Akſak per
3. *chw i malkeyuſch. oſch* AKS
fectus & rex is Akſ
4. AK *yka enaa yoaichaſchak*
ak divus, pius, heros admirabilis.

Several others follow to the ſame or ſimilar purport.

In a ſecond plate are contained inſcriptions of the *Saſſanides* in Mount *Peſtun* or *Biſutun*, near Kermanſchah, in Curdiſtan or Irak, on each ſide of the figure of Sapor and his concubine Schirin, much reſembling the figures and inſcriptions in Nakſche Ruſtan, but much ſuperior to them. Example:

1. *Mawan ân mazdeſn wahia*
Ille cuius figura hæc (eſt) Ormuzdi
Schahpuri
cultor excellens Schapor

2. *Mal-*

2. *Malcân malca Ilân we Anilân mino* regum rex Iran et Aniran cœleſtis
tſchethli men germinis ex
3. *Iezdan Bomen mazdien wobia* diis, filius Ormuzdi cultoris excellen-
Obormazdi malcan tis Hormuzd regum
4. *malca Ilân we Aniân mino tſche-* regis Iran & Aniran cœleſtis ger-
thri men jezdân nepi minis e diis nepos
5. *wobia Narſehi malcan malca* excellentis Narſis regum regis.

The ſecond, to the ſame effect, repreſents the figure of Bahram, ſon of Sapor II. and grandſon of Hormuz, who founded Kermanſchah, and probably erected theſe ſtupendous monuments to his own and his father's memory.

An inſcription in this language and in Greek at Nakſche Ruſtan, in Niebuhr and Sacy, expreſſes the name of Ardſchir, a worſhiper of Ormuzd (ΜΑCΔΑCΝΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ), and ſon of King Babec (ΠΑΠαχυ*).

In this plate are three alphabets from coins of the Saſſanidæ, from inſcriptions at Nakſche Ruſtan and at Kermanſchah.

136. *The Interpoſition of Divine Providence illuſtrated. A Sermon, preached at the free Church in* Bath, Nov. 29, 1798. *By* William Leigh, *LL.B. Rector of* Little Plumſted, *and one of the officiating Miniſters of the free Church. To which is added, an Appendix, containing an Account of the Eſtabliſhment of the free Church.*

THIS church was erected, for the benefit of the poorer order of pioufly-diſpoſed perſons in the great city of Bath as well as others, by ſubſcription, begun 1792, and carried on to the amount of 3000l. the building containing 1300 perſons, the area left open for the poor, and the galleries for gentlemen and tradeſmen, who pay for their ſeats, to be veſted in truſtees. It was conſecrated in October laſt, and ſoon after opened, and will coſt near 4000l. a depreciation of the public funds having occaſioned a loſs of 257l. 10s. which it is hoped will be replaced by ſubſcriptions. "Let the good and active friends of Chriſtianity endeavour to counteract the exertions of our enemies; our ſtrength muſt *now* be directed to the ſupport of moral conduct, founded on religious worſhip; *that* once loſt will not eaſily be recovered. Whatever ravage is made in the *natural* world may ſoon be repaced; but, in the *moral* world, the good and laudable habits of a people are the growth of ages." Annual Regiſter, 1792, p. 211. In this plain diſcourſe, from Iſaiah lxxvii. 28, 29, the ſuperintendance of Providence, from the beginning of the world to the preſent victory, is aſſerted and vindicated. The proclamation of Buonaparte, on landing in Egypt, is contraſted with that of Sennacherib on laying ſiege to Jeruſalem. A proper compliment is paid to the character of the Britiſh nation.

137. *A Viſit to the* Philadelphia *Priſon; being an accurate and particular Account of the wiſe and humane Adminiſtration adopted in every Part of that Building; containing, alſo, an Account of the gradual Reformation and preſent improved State of the Penal Laws of* Pennſylvania: *with Obſervations on the Impolicy and Injuſtice of capital Puniſhments. In a Letter to a Friend. By* Robert J. Turnbull, *of* South Carolina.

THE account of this priſon, "this *wonder* of the world," was firſt publiſhed in the Charleſtown Gazette, to ſhew the poſſibility of making criminal convicts uſeful to ſociety by manufactures in confinement, without laughing, ſinging, or converſation, except ſuch as immediately relates to their buſineſs. Solitude is the grand ſpring of the whole machine; and the ſilence of ſolitude is an inherent principle of Quakeriſm. If this produces reformation, it is an experiment worth trying; much is neceſſary to reform human depravity, and to keep up that reformation for the remainder of the lives of the objects of it. There is alſo a wide difference between ſpeculative and practical reformation.

138. *Report of the State of the* Liverpool *Aſylum for the indigent Blind, from* Dec. 31, 1797, *to* Dec. 31, 1798.

ON Dec. 31, 1797, there were 49 perſons in this hoſpital, to which were added 7 in the courſe of the year 1798; 4 of theſe were qualified in muſick, 7 to make baſkets, one or two died, and as many returned home; and the reſt remain,

*A note of Sacy's (Journal des Sçavans, 30 Pluvioſe, an. 5) tells us, that all his copper-plates were ſtolen; and Tychſen adds, all Niebuhr's were burnt. *Ita Niebuhrianas luminas Vulcanus, Sacyanas furiptus, prob dolor! intra breve tempus abſtulerunt.* (p. 43.)

remain, or receive a weekly allowance at home. The annual ſubſcriptions to this excellent inſtitution, in 1798, were 700l.; the balance in hand, including building funds, 350l.; produce of their work, in baſkets, ſheeting, huckaback, lobby cloths tarred and untarred, and window-ſaſh and curtain line, 800l.

How much is it to be regretted that, by the delays and expences of Chancery, that excellent fund, in the diſpoſal of the Cordwainers Company of London, for ſimilar relief, is not equally productive!

239. *A Narrative of the Loſs of his Majeſty's Ship the* Proſerpine, James Wallace, *Eſq. Captain. Compiled by* James Wright, *Firſt Lieutenant.*

A FAITHFUL and affecting narrative of the loſs of this ſhip, which carried Mr. Grenville to Germany on an important political miſſion, and of the ſufferings of that gentleman and thoſe who eſcaped. He and the greateſt part of the crew were providentially preſerved, and only 15 perſons loſt.

Although it cannot with any propriety be ſaid, that this very affecting narrative is written in the ſtyle of Xenophon, yet it recalls to our remembrance a circumſtance in that great general's memorable retreat, which ſhews that men in all ages, and of whatever nation, will, in ſimilar ſituations, diſcover ſimilar feelings, and ſimilar modes of expreſſing thoſe feelings. "At no time, do I believe, was any ſet of men more rejoiced in the attainment of their moſt deſirable object than were we when we got footing on the ſand. A halt was made; and, after thanking God, in the firſt place, for our wonderful deliverance, it was with ſenſible pleaſure we gave them three cheers, and which was anſwered by them who were yet far behind, no doubt with equal ſatisfaction." Who does not here immediately recollect the animating ſhouts of the van-guard of the Greeks? *Thalaſſa! Thalaſſa!* the ſea! the ſea! which not only diſpelled the fears of thoſe who were far behind, but made them move forward with uncommon alacrity, till the whole army, being joined on the top of the mountain, the chiefs and ſoldiers rejoicing and returning thanks to the gods, congratulated each other with tears of joy, &c. &c.

240. *An humble Attempt to make Men grate-*

ful to God *for Mercies received. Two Sermons, preached in the Pariſh-church of* Renfrew, *on* Thurſday, Nov. 29, 1798, *being the Day appointed for a general Thankſgiving. By the Rev.* Thomas Burns.

THE text, Ex. xv. 1, "directs our attention to an event the moſt wonderful, an interpoſition of the Divine Providence the moſt aſtoniſhing that is recorded in the ſacred writings. Not far from the place where the enemies of Iſrael and of Iſrael's God were deſtroyed, has the ſame ſuperintending Providence given our fleet a complete victory over a cruel and no leſs infidel foe; and it is more than probable that few if any of thoſe infatuated creatures, landed in Egypt with Buonaparte at their head, ſhall ever return to France to tell their deſperate deeds. For this victory, and other remarkable inſtances of the Divine favour manifeſted to us, we, with the reſt of our brethren in the nation, are called upon, by our loving Sovereign, to ſet this day apart as a day of public thankſgiving to Almighty God for his goodneſs. And cold, nay ſomething worſe than cold, muſt that heart be, that will not triumph in the grateful ſong, I will ſing unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriouſly." Mr. B. divides his diſcourſe into three heads: 1. A few obſervations on thankſgiving; in which he anſwers the objection from the deſtruction of our fellow-creatures, when it is really for preventing them from deſtroying us, and for giving ſuch ſignal ſucceſs againſt a people who have long been the plague of Europe. They were ſo under their monarchy; they are now tenfold more ſo under their ſhockingly-corrupt democracy." (p. 9). 2. Enumeration of the mercies that call on us at this time to give thanks. 3. To bring the matter home to ourſelves. This laſt is done in the ſecond ſermon, preached in the afternoon; and improvement is directed to be made by gratitude and reſolutions of amendment, and poſitive acts of true obedience. Parents are called upon to attend to their children, and to inculcate the obſervance of the ſabbath. "The ſabbath of the Lord is the Chriſtian's ſtrong-hold, ſo to ſpeak; and I will venture to affirm, that all the infidels and atheiſts on earth, and devils in hell, combined together, will never be able to take the city of our God till the obſervance of the ſabbath be entirely gone. If ever this ſhould be the caſe,

ligion of the people is that of the country, eſtabliſhed and confirmed before the articles of the Union were diſcuſſed in parliament. In Ireland the religion of the people is not permitted to be the religion of the country; it is ſcarcely tolerated; the religion of a ſmall minority (a political phænomenon!) is the eſtabliſhed religion of the ſtate: yet the religion to which the people of Ireland are attached is inimical to revolution, and the loyalty of the Roman Catholicks has been lately put out of doubt.—How far he has eſtabliſhed his poſition, that religious diſtinctions in Ireland might be aboliſhed with leſs danger than they can be continued, we do not preſume to decide. He ſuggeſts a ſcheme for determining queſtions of common intereſt (which he calls *imperial* queſtions), wherein two independent legiſlatures may differ, by eſtabliſhing a proportion of weight to the votes in each legiſlature.

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caſe, this country is gone." (p. 52). Here Mr. B. takes occaſion to argue againſt the introduction of *Sunday-ſchools* into Scotland, and to affirm, that "he can ſee no neceſſity for the inſtitution, and that he is afraid men do not conſider the effects that are likely to follow it. In England, neceſſity may be pleaded, as we are told there are few parents in common life who are qualified to inſtruct their children in the principles of true religion." This is ſurely a heavy charge againſt the Engliſh commonalty. Mr. B. thinks there is time enough in the ſix days to teach children to read. "But, whatever may be ſaid on the point of neceſſity with reſpect to England, there can be no ſuch argument with regard to Scotland. From the wiſe inſtitution of parochial ſchools, every pariſh in Scotland is provided with the means of inſtruction. Children are taught at leaſt to read and write, and inſtructed in the firſt principles of our holy religion, as contained in our confeſſions of faith, catechiſms longer and ſhorter. Sunday-ſchools then are a reflection on every pariſh where they are appointed. Nay more, they are a reflection upon every parent in that pariſh. It is declaring to the world, that here is a pariſh where the parents in it are either groſsly ignorant or ſhamefully negligent. Negligent they may be, but ignorant they are not, as I might eaſily ſhew from ſeveral pariſhes which come under my own obſervation."—"The very mode of appointing theſe Sunday-ſchools is ſtrange; and here I ſhall ſay nothing but what falls under my own obſervation A number of young men, perhaps well-meaning, meet together and conſult where a Sunday-ſchool ſhould be erected. One ſays that ſuch a place would do very well; another ſays, that ſuch another place is very much in want of a Sunday-ſchool. They go and talk with ſome of the people in thoſe places, who approve without thinking. They apply to ſome ſociety, which ſends out a deputation, and formally erects a Sunday-ſchool; and thus old and young are put in motion upon the even of a ſabbath, when they ought to be quiet in their own houſes, and employed in the duties of family religion." (p. 55—58). To render them more unſettled at home, the children are told to be ſure and bring their parents with them next ſabbath evening. "It is well known to ſome of you that there is a number of young men, ſome of them day-labourers, now preparing for being what is called lay-preachers; and I underſtand they are to be fully qualified for this in 12 or 18 months, and then they are to be ſent as miſſionaries over Scotland, to inſtruct the people in the principles of religion. Perhaps this inſtitution of Sunday ſchools was originally intended to prepare for them a congregation by the time their teachers ſhall announce them qualified to preach. Be that as it will; I repeat it again—my great objection to Sunday-ſchools is, that I am afraid they will deſtroy, in the end, all family religion; and whatever has a tendency to do this, I conſider it as my duty to guard you againſt. I might alſo ſhew that theſe ſchools are hurtful to *public religion*; for it conſiſts with my knowledge that children ſtay at home from church to prepare their queſtions for the even; and thus families are divided when they ought to be together." (pp. 61, 62.) We learn from this detail how differently this inſtitution, which is believed to anſwer good purpoſes in South Britain, operates in North Britain.

141. *The Caſe of* Ireland *re-conſidered; in anſwer to a Pamphlet intituled "Arguments for and againſt an Union conſidered."*

THE author is a Catholick, and his deſign here is to explain the hardſhips to which the Roman Catholicks of Ireland are ſubject. Theirs is the prevailing religion, unſupported by Government; and Proteſtants are ſuperior in number, and take the tithes. "The peaſantry, who are principally Roman Catholicks, are the pooreſt in the world, get leaſt for their labour, and pay moſt for their land, have the moſt numerous families, and have no help from their pariſhes to ſupport them. After paying a tithe, exacted generally with very great rigour, to ſupport the eſtabliſhed religion, of which they never hear but by the tithe-proctor, they muſt, out of their poverty, pay ſomething to their own prieſt, who, nearly as poor as themſelves, lives with them, and renders them many ſervices;" and (may we not add?) keeps them in barbarous ignorance. "The people of Ireland, till within theſe few years, were not admitted into Proteſtant ſchools, were not allowed to have ſchools of their own, nor to be educated abroad." They have now an univerſity in Ireland.—In Scotland the religion

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Ode for his Majesty's Birth-day, June 4, 1799.

By H. J. Pye, Esq. Poet Laureat.

STILL shall the brazen tongue of war
Drown every softer sound?
Still shall Ambition's iron car
Its crimson axles whirl around?
Shall the sweet lyre and flute no more
With gentle descant sooth the shore;
Pour in melodious strain the votive lay,
And hail, in notes of peace, our Monarch's natal day?

O, Seraph Peace! to thee the eye
Looks onward with delighted gaze,
For thee, the nation breathes the sigh,
To thee their vows the virgins raise;
For thee the warrior cuts his course
Thro' armies rang'd in martial force.
Tho' distant far, thy holy form is seen,
And mountains rise, and oceans roll between;
Yet every sword that war unsheathes,
And every shout that conquest breathes,
Serve but to make thy blest return more sure,
Thy glorious form more bright, thy empire more secure.

When northward from his wintry goal
Returns the radiant god of day,
And, climbing from th' antarctick pole,
Pours ev'ry hour a stronger ray;
Yet as he mounts thro' vernal signs,
Oft with diminished beams he shines,
Arm'd with the whirlwind's stormy force,
Rude March arrests his fiery course,
Sweeps o'er the bended wood, and roars
Exfuriate round the wave-worn shores.
O'er the young bud while April pours
The pearly hail's ungenial show'rs,
Yet balmy gales and cloudless skies
Shall hence in bright succession rise.
Hence Maia's flowers the brow of Spring adorn,
Hence Summer's waving fields, and Autumn's plenteous horn.

From climes where Hyperborean rigours frown
See his bold bands the warlike Veteran bring,
Rous'd by the Royal Youth's renown,
Loud Austria's Eagle claps his vigorous wing;
Mid fair Hesperia's ravag'd dales
The shouts of war the Gallic plunderers hear,
The avenging arm of Justice learn to fear,
And low his crest the insulting despot veils.
While their collected Navy's force
Speeds o'er the wave its desultory course,
From Britain's guardian Fleet receding far,
Their proudest wreath to 'scape, nor meet the shock of war.

AN ODE TO HARMONY.

Set to Music by Edmund Ayrton, Mus. Doc. Cantab. et Oxon.; for the Chapel-Royal Feast at the Crown and Anchor, Strand.

June 13, 1799.

WHEN Music with th' inspiring bowl
Shall cease to fill th' harmonic Soul;
When at the festive board, disguis'd
Like Prudence, cold Reserve shall sit,
And Caution's moral laws be priz'd
By far above the bursts of Wit:—
When manners thus deprav'd we see,
Farewell, sweet Harmony! to thee.

But while the soft enchanting strains
Of heavenly music thrill the veins!—
While merry Catch and Glee preside,
And Wit with Attic Fire is stor'd;
While these with social Mirth shall guide
The pleasures of our festive board:—
Then here we frolic, frank and free;
All hail, sweet Harmony! to thee.

VERSES

To Henry Fuseli, Esq. R. A.

On his Series of Pictures from the Poetical Works of Milton.

By Mr. Roscoe.

SPIRIT of him who wing'd his daring flight
Tow'rds the pure confines of primæval light,
Say, whilst this nether world thy powers confin'd,
Weak child of dust, frail offspring of mankind,
Thy station'd barrier this terrestrial mound,
Th' incumbent vault of Heav'n thine upward bound,
Thy means the common energies of man,
Thy life a shadow, and thy years a span,
How could'st thou, struggling with opposing Fate,
Burst thro' the limits of this mortal state?
Thence, soaring high, pursue, with stedfast gaze,
The opening wonders of th' empyreal blaze,
Where countless Seraphs pour, in burning zone,
Concentric glories round th' eternal throne?
Or hear, and hearing live, the dread alarms
Of heavenly war, and Cherubim in arms?
See in th' abyss the proud apostate hurl'd,
And rising into light the infant world?
Fav'rite of Heaven! 'twas thine on mortal eyes
To pour these visions, rich with rainbow dyes,
Peopling the void of space with forms unseen,
Rising from being to what might have been!—
Nor he not breathes a portion of thy fire,
Who "bids the pencil answer to the lyre;"
Marks the bright phantoms at their proudest height,
And with determin'd hand arrests their flight;

Bids

Bids shadowy forms substantial shape assume,
And Heaven's own hues in mortal labours bloom.
For toils like these, whate'er the meed divine,
That glorious meed, my Fuseli, is thine,
Who first to Truth's embodied fulness wrought
The glowing outline of the Poet's thought.

Artist sublime! whose pencil knows to trace
The early wonders of thy kindred race!
Not thine to search th' historian's scanty page,
The brief memorial of a fleeting age;
Not thine to call, from Time's surrounding gloom, Rome;
High deeds of cultur'd Greece, or conqu'ring
Not thine, with temporary themes to move,
Of Hope, Aversion, Pity, Rage, or Love.—
Beyond whate'er the Drama's powers can tell,
Beyond the Epic's high impetuous swell,
Alike by clime and ages unconfin'd,
Thou strik'st the chords that vibrate on mankind; penfive ey'd,
Op'st the dread scenes that Heaven sur-
A world created, or a world destroy'd;
Recall'st the joys of Eden's happier prime,
Whilst life was yet unconscious of a crime,
Whilst Virtue's self could Passion's glow approve,
And Beauty slumber'd in the arms of Love;
Till, dread reverse! on man's devoted race
Th' insidious Serpent work'd the dire disgrace.

Then first, whilst Nature shudder'd with affright, rite;
Of Sin and Death was held th' incestuous
Then, first, o'er vanquish'd man began their reign,
The fiends of Woe, the family of Pain!
Disease the poison'd cup of Anguish fills,
And opes the lazar-house of human ills!—
See Frenzy rushes from his burning bed;
See pining Atrophy declines his head;
See mute Despair, that broods on woes unknown;
And Melancholy gaze herself to stone!

Then, pouring forth from Hell's detested bound, around;
Revenge, and Fraud, and Murder, stalk
Till opening skies declare th' avenging God,
And Mercy sleeps, whilst Justice waves the rod. earth
Yet, whilst the bursting deluge from the
Sweeps the rebellious brood of giant birth,
One proud survivor rolls his vengeful eyes,
And with last look the living God defies.

But now the waves their silent station keep, deep;
And vengeance slumbers o'er the mighty
Again, rejoicing o'er the firm-fix'd land,
The favour'd Patriarch leads his household band;
With sacred incense bids his altars blaze,
And pours to God the living song of praise.
Thus, as th' immortal Bard his flight explores,
On kindred wing the daring Artist soars;
Undazzled shares with him Heaven's bright effulgence glow,
Or penetrates the boundless depths below;
Or on the sloping sun-beam joys to ride,
Or sails amidst the uncreated void;
Imbibes a portion of his sacred flame,
Reflects his genius, and partakes his fame.

ON VISITING FUSELI'S MILTON GALLERY, IN PALL MALL.

BY MR. DYER.

WHAT niggard hand may hope to fix the rule dare
To boundless Fancy? What spruce critic
With Liliputian powers to furbish out
His little fopp'ries, and proclaim around,
"Behold the law; and Truth, eternal Truth, shall call
Grave sov'reign of the world of mind,
Him rebel, and from Nature's walks expel,
Who lisps not to my likings?" Feeble heart! sneer
Forgive the smiling Muse, your solemn
Compels a smile: Heavens! when I pause and view dreams
Some weakling, shaking his dull head, 'mid
Nurs'd in tobacco fumes, or wriggling light
In namby pamby trot, like ricketty child,
Praying the world to listen to his prattle;
Calling that prattle LAW; who but must smile? smile.
E'en Dulness, with her solemn sons, must
Let the world listen still; but Genius first was fix'd
Gave himself law; and while his eye
On Nature's harmonies, still proudly dar'd, rules,
Beyond the formal boundaries of your
To seize some vast idea; then it was
The critic rose, and having first survey'd
The fair designs of Genius, mimick'd him, sage
And grew so subtle—hence Stagira's
From mighty Homer learn'd to shape his prose
Into poetic cantons—critic sage!
Maugre your solemn lect'rings, laughs the bard, his arm,
And, like some shrewd magician, lifts
And calls up Oberon; quick, with lily wand, train:
Laughs his gay Godship with his elfin
Or he can shape some monster, large and huge,
With Atlantean sides, and Titan limbs,
And Gorgon eyes, and locks in viper folds, charms
Or, by an art more pleasing, give new
To Beauty's lovely form, and make it wear skill.
A form more lovely;—such the Poet's,

Such

Such to the Painter's, who, with kindred art,
Calls form, and shape, and energy divine,
Into the speaking canvas, till the soul,
That fill'd the poet, takes a bodied shape,
Fixes that eye, that roved, perhaps uncaught,
By holy lore, and metaphysic beings,
By trickſome fables, and the dreams of ſchools.
Take, then, Great Maſter of the Painter's Art! [well-earn'd wreath
(Though light the lay,) Oh! take the
Of tuneful praiſe; for thine the ſkill to paint [claims,
The high Miltonic thought, and well he
Who hits the Bard, the Muſe's blooming crown. [to ſee
Yes, Britain's Bards ſhall hail you, pleas'd
That not to Florence only bold DESIGN
Was known, that Britain now may boaſt in thee
An Angelo! a ſoul by Genius fir'd!
Bold, as was Milton's, when he vent'rous ſung
Things unattempted yet in proſe or verſe.
And while the youthful bard ſhall liſtening hang
On thoſe ſweet melodies, his rantur'd eye
Shall gaze upon the wonders of thy art,
And from the Painter catch the Poet's fire.

EPITAPH ON LORD MONBODDO.
BY DR. H. W. TYTLER.

IF wiſdom, learning, worth, demand a tear,
Weep o'er the duſt of great *Monbaddo* here;
A judge upright, to mercy ſtill inclin'd;
A gen'rous friend, a father fond and kind;
His country's pride for ſkill in Grecian lore,
And all Antiquity's invalued ſtore.
Yet, full of days, the Sage reſign'd his breath, [death.
And, long-prepar'd, ſunk eaſy down in.
Now with thy Plato ſhalt thou reſt in peace,
And, tho' thy life on earth for ever ceaſe;
Yet, like the Sun, thy works the world ſhall light, [bright;
Still warm to virtue, ſtill like him be
Thy Fame, like him, ev'n to the ſkies ſhall ſoar, [more;
And laſt, like him, till time ſhall be no
While the full blaze to little ſtars returns,
Who from thy dazzling beams illume their urns.
Look down, bleſt ſhade! accept the votive lay, [to pay,
Which one, not quite unknown, deſires
Laments, yet hails thy flight to realms of day.

A NEGRO SONG.

[*From an event that occurred in* MR. MUNGO PARK'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.]

THE WORDS BY THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

THE loud wind roar'd, the rain fell faſt,
The White Man yielded to the blaſt;
He ſat him down, beneath our tree,
For weary, ſad, and faint, was he;
And ah, no wife, or mother's care,
For him the milk or corn prepare.

Chorus.

The White Man ſhall our pity ſhare;
Alas, no wife or mother's care,
For him the milk or corn prepare.

The ſtorm is o'er, the tempeſt paſt;
And Mercy's voice has hush'd the blaſt.
The wind is heard in whiſpers low;
The White Man far away muſt go;—
But ever in his heart will bear
Remembrance of the Negro's care.

Chorus.

Go, White Man, go;—but with thee bear
The Negro's wiſh, the Negro's pray'r;
Remembrance of the Negro's care.

THE ASS, A FABLE.

Nemo ſibi ſortem—contentus vivat. HOR.

FROM Adam down to George's reign
Man ever was the child of pain.
Vexation, diſappointment, toil,
Are the rank weeds of every ſoil.
Yet, to make ſweet his cup of ſorrow,
Hope promiſes a change to-morrow:
To-morrow comes—'tis all a cheat,
A painted bubble of deceit.
The next will ſurely make amends,
Fortune will ſmile, and all be friends;
Patient, in happy expectations, [tions.
Day dawns—but dawns with new vexa-
From youth to age we ſtill purſue
A phantom dancing ſtill in view.
Alas, the gentleſt of his kind,
Stood trembling in the wintery wind;
To Jove he vents his prayers in ſighs
To change his froſts for warmer ſkies;
His crazy ſhed let in the ſnow,
Coarſe ſtraw was but a meal of woe.
Spring quickly came, in all her glory,
Poor Dapple tells another ſtory; [beauty,
Tho' herbs and flow'rs bloom'd round in
The ſeaſon brings him double duty.
His wiſh is now for Summer's ſcene,
A tepid ſun in meadows green.
It comes—beneath ſuch ſultry ſkies,
With added toil he daily dies.
A milder time ſure autumn yields,
How ripe her vines! how rich her fields!
Alas! her fruits and golden grain
Produce poor Dap a world of pain;
For, ſordid peaſants never reſt,
Nor feel the laſh that tears their beaſt;
From morn to night one conſtant toil
To houſe the crops, or plough the ſoil.
Tir'd out, poor Dapple, no one's foe,
Found every ſeaſon teem'd with woe.
Meek child of ſuffering! in deſpair
To Jove again prefers his prayer:
"Give me," he cries, "from labour free,
My crazy ſhed, and poverty;
For wealthy ſeaſons bring, I find,
Nought but diſtreſs to all my kind."

T. DE M.

ELEGY.

ELEGY.

Vulnus alit venis et cæco carpitur igni. VIR.

NEAR yon black yew, whose death-devoted shade [mourn,
Saddens the flowers, and bids the herbage
Maria stood, a lorne desponding maid,
And pour'd the living tears o'er Henry's urn.

Responsive Echo gave her groan for groan;
The pitying Zephyr sigh'd in mid career;
E'en the sad tree relented at her moan,
And in soft dew-drops answer'd tear with tear.

"Yes, thou art gone—ah! wither'd is thy bloom,
Lost to the world—to thy Maria lost!
Lock'd in the dark oblivion of the tomb;
And I on restless seas of sorrow tost!

O Henry! say, (if yet remains that power),
Say, if to thine my parting soul may fly!
Or is Maria now belov'd no more,
Lost in the bursting glory of the sky?

Ye Powers unseen, that hover round the dead,
And guard the grave's inexorable gate,
Oh! softly tell him of the tears I shed,
How much I court a sympathy of fate!

Yet say, that not his more than mortal grace,
That not the active vigour of his soul,
The gifts of Fortune, or his noble race,
Subdu'd my yielding heart to Love's controul.

But that benignant look, those accents dear,
Which said "Thy Henry lives in thee alone,"
The sigh of Pity, and the starting tear,
He paid to others sorrows, as his own.

Recline, dear youth! upon a bed of rest,
Which Virtue guards, and Heaven itself hath spread. [bless!
How calm the bosom which the poor have
How sweet the slumbers of the virtuous dead!"

Thus, while the Evening heard her melting tale, [young,
Sad as the lark deplores her captur'd
With hopeless wailings loading ev'ry gale,
O'er the cold tomb the child of sorrow hung.

Thus droops the tender Vine, when lightnings rend [said,
The favourite elm, that lent its friendly
And, as to earth its fading glories bend,
For ever mourns the violated shade.

Inworth. N. BULL.

MY BONNY BELL, A POETIC WHIM, MY OWN TOAST.

WHILST bucks and beaux, in London town,
Fill bumpers to the fair and brown,
And think all others they excel,
Content am I with modest Bell!

Tho' she no fashion'd shape can boast,
To rank a fascinating toast,
Nor has soft eyes, Love's tale to tell,
Yet still I prize my lovely Bell!

Her skin demands no praise, I think,
As it approaches nearly ink;
Yet there are beauties black as h—ll
In Southern climes—then why not Bell?

She pouts no pulpy velvet lip,
Whence Hybla's honey one might sip,
As antient poets finely tell,
Yet not amiss the mouth of Bell.

Like Mara, she 'll enchanting sing,
If one but let her have her swing;
Her tongue can speak too, passing well,
O thou enchanting Syren Bell.

When I am grumbling in the gizzard,
As if attack'd by witch or wizzard,
Her accents soon my pangs dispel;
No doctors heal like bonny Bell.

Yet check your envy pretty misses,
You 'll lose by her no wish'd-for kisses;
Since this plain truth I 'll frankly tell,
My gypsey girl's—the Dinner Bell.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE PURSUITS OF LITERATURE.

SIR, since you tell us every book that's good
Is the mind's bread, an intellectual food,
And all *good Books* are easy of access,
The price of this thin volume shou'd be less.
Else may the mind, suspicious of a cheat,
Think you have mix'd potatoes with your wheat; [slice,
For, barring thus the poor man from a
You sink in credit, as you rise in price.
By your own rules dishonest to yourself,
You barter fame for miserable pelf;
And, self-convicted, bear from age to age,
Your own damnation * in your title-page †.

EPIGRAMS IMITATED FROM THE GERMAN.

UPON A FIELD PREACHER.

TIM follow'd preaching and his former trade,
And press'd belief in all he did or said;
But, in their dealings with this preaching limb, [in him.
His hearers found they 'd too much faith

THE NASAL DUELLIST.

WHAT if thy enemy should wound thy arm,
Or maim thy foot, or do thee other harm!
His utmost efforts still thou may'st oppose,
And snatch a victory by mere dint of nose.

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* This word, used in a sober and decent sense. See the author's note, part III. p. 5; and again, part I. p. 21.

† *Price eight and six pence.*

THE

THE MUSICAL THERSITES.

HARMONICUS, moſt ſtrange though true to tell,
Cannot of any mortal e'er ſpeak well;
And, though engag'd in Heaven's rightful praiſe,
A meer mechanic tunes the ſacred lays.
W. H. R.

A SONNET TO REFLECTION.

ON Life's broad ſea, our ſtreamers high,
We launch without a guide;
Hope's faithleſs fire attracts the eye,
And lures us to the tide.

Adieu, repoſe! to winds a ſport,
By adverſe billows toſt;
Before we reach the deſtin'd port,
Our brittle bark is loſt.

So ſome gay phantom of delight
Our youthful ſteps decoy;
'Till age, at length, with hateful ſpite,
Th' illuſive charm deſtroy.

Why then indulge each wayward wiſh?
Or ſchemes of pleaſure plan?
He, he, alone, enjoys true bliſs,
Who learns his ways to ſcan. RHIW.

STANZAS ON FAIRIES.

YE Dæmons ſtrange that haunt the midnight hour,
Who to wild Fancy's eye your gay ſhapes ſhew,
Oft Cælia ſaw ye, in the Moon-ſtruck bow'r,
Cut the light dance with many-twinkling toe.

Yet, O ye wanton viſions of the brain!
Dazzled by glowing Reaſon's topaze ray,
And quick diſpell'd to airy nothings vain,
Ye yield, and fade, and flit, and dye away.

Thus, when Hyperion's never-faſting face
Flames o'er the Heavens in purple Majeſty,
Foul miſts retire beneath the purging blaze,
And leave the world to quiet and to me.

TRANSLATION OF THE LINES p. 325.

POPE, Milton, Dryden, Shakeſpeare, honour'd names,
Whom Science proudly, as her children, claims,
Too long, in medicinal drawer confin'd,
Your works lie hid, tho' fraught with ſenſe refin'd.
Hous'd by the fav'rite of Urania's maid,
Beneath her laurel's proud heroic ſhade,
Return, and paſs Life's future deſtin'd ſpan,
No longer captives of weak humble man.
Surely your time moſt pleaſantly was ſpent,
A month repoſing, 'midſt ſalubrious ſcent,
Of ſenna, cinnamon, and manna's drug,
Expos'd to view in medicated jug.
With grateful thanks your deſtiny proclaim,
Still you ſurvive unhurt, and ſtill the ſame,
Boaſt, that, reſtrain'd by medicinal tie,
You proſper ſtill, tho' weaker patients die.
WINTONIENSIS.

STANZAS ON A FAN.

SEDULUS cuſtos roſei coloris,
Ignecs arcere potens calores,
Solis et pronam removere lucem
Utile, ſalve!

Fœminæ pendens lateri, flabellum,
Oh! diu immotum maneas! nec unquam
Sede deturbet (precor) invidendâ
Mobilis uſus.

Te petit miſtâ juvenis choreâ;
Teque dormitum redeuns, ut aurum,
Ponè pulvinar locat incitati
Pignus amoris.

Nec, licèt virgo ſimulet, rapinam
Pertinax neſcit male, ſed recenſet,
Mane dum lætum redis, avolantes
Tardius horas.

Tu moves blandos Veneris ſuſurros,
Nec palam apparet rubor, et puellæ
Tu pererrantes oculos amicâ
Protegis umbrâ.

Sive inauratum magis, aut eburnum
Pulchrius fulges, decoretve tegmen
Ligneum, arrides, pariterque in omnem
Sufficis uſum.

Dormias felix, ubi nulla formam
Frangat hoſtilis manus, aut in ignem,
Perfidi jamjam monumentum amoris,
Jactet amator.

DE ACCIPITRE MIHI DE RUKE MISSO.

ACCIPITER voluit, ſylvis curiſque relictis,
Impavidus noſtros hoſpes adire domos;
Tu modo, ter fœlix, lentas ſpatiare ſub ædes,
Ædibus in noſtris ut valeaſque precor!
Ut Canis uſque ſuum ſequitur quocunque magiſtrum,
Hæc quoque me dominum ſic comitatur avis:
Hoſtes propulſat, pennis agitantibus, omnes,
Sibila dat fellis, latrat uterque canis.
Si tamen haud illis, eheu! furit ador edendi,
Si noſtro accipitre non quoque dira fames;
Fraternam circa nullo clamore ſodales
Stant pateræ, unus amor, conditione loci.
Quamvis non pudeat ventrem deponere lectis,
Jurgia de famulis non patietur avis. [altis,
Delapſus ſtrepiter quam ſæpe cubilibus
Inque meum thalamum currit et ille volat;
Sæpe meum ſedet in cubitum, cubitumque laceſſit,
Et vellit roſtro ſtragula ſæpe mea, [hoſtis,
Stragula; non lacerat famem quaſi barbarus
Vulnera qui nobis multa cruenta dabit;
Non fur, non illi nummi furioſa cupido;
Eſcam ſcrutatur, quam capit, ille tegit.
Accipiter ſequitur ſublimem in nube columbam,
Inque virum gladio vir ſine lege ruit.
Da veniam, lector, ſi fas eſt, ſcire laboro,
An multum diſtat crimen utriſque feris;
Si ſpectes vitamque ſuam, moreſque decuſque,
Forſan noſter avis plus comitatis habet.

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE from the LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, May 18. Copy of a letter from Lieut. Searle, tranſmitted to Evan Nepean, eſq. by Vice-Adm. Dickſon.

Sir, *Colombier, off the Texel, May* 14.

Having received orders from Capt. Cobb, of his Majeſty's ſhip Glatton, to proceed from Yarmouth roads, and put myſelf under the command of Capt. Sotheron, of the Latona, I left Yarmouth the 11th inſt. and on the morning of the 12th I obſerved a brig in the act of capturing a merchant ſloop, about 8 or 9 leagues off Winterton. I immediately made all ſail, and at half paſt 1 brought her to cloſe action, proving to be a French privateer of 16 guns, of 6 and 9 pounders. We continued in cloſe action an hour and 40 minutes; when, after every exertion being uſed, her ſuperiority of ſailing, together with having the advantage of the wind, ſhe accompliſhed her eſcape, though, I flatter myſelf, in that ſhattered ſtate as to render her incapable of continuing her cruize. We continued in chace of her till midnight; when it came on thick and foggy weather, we loſt ſight of her. At day-light in the morning we perceived a veſſel in the North-eaſt; ſuppoſing it to be the brig we had previouſly engaged, again made ſail; at 8 came up with and captured the Rhoteur French ſchooner, of 6 3-pounders, 2 of which were thrown overboard in chace, and 26 men, which we found to be in concert with the brig above mentioned. I have to obſerve, that, at the time of my engaging the brig, a lugger privateer was then laying at ſome diſtance to leeward, but ſhewed no inclination to aſſiſt the veſſel we were then engaging. I have the pleaſure and ſatisfaction to inform you, that no men could have acted with a greater ſpirit of gallantry than all on board the Coutier; and have particularly to mention Lieut. Campbell, of the Latona, and Lieut. Glanvill, of the Ranger, for their great aſſiſtance during the whole of the engagement; as well as Meſſrs. Treſcott and Campbell, mates of the Latona; and Mr. Willis, mate of the Ranger. I am ſorry to add, we had 5 men wounded, but have every reaſon to believe the enemy ſuffered conſiderably more. T. Searle.

Vienna, April 26. His Royal Highneſs the Archduke writes from Stockach, the 20th inſt. that as the enemy, after having been driven from Schaffhauſen and Petershauſen, ſtill occupied an advantageous poſition in the ſmall town of Egliſau, on the right bank of the Rhine, he had directed Prince Schwartzenberg to diſlodge them from that poſt; that, in purſuance of theſe directions, he approached the place, and ſummoned the enemy to ſurrender; that, upon an anſwer in the negative being returned, he had attacked them with ſuch impetuoſity that they were ſoon compelled to abandon their ſtation and retreat. Our loſs in this affair conſiſts of only 14 men killed and wounded. His Royal Highneſs alſo ſtates, that, from the report of Field-Marſhal Lieut. Kroſpoth, it appears, that a detachment had been ſent from Freyburg to Vieux Briſac, in order to demoliſh the entrenchments that the enemy had raiſed there, but immediately had abandoned. The following day a detachment of the enemy, conſiſting of 300 cavalry and 700 infantry, made their appearance on the right bank of the Rhine. In the mean time, in another quarter, we fell in with the enemy's picquet of 10 horſemen, who were made priſoners.

Gen. Melas ſends the following account of the proceedings of the army in Italy, dated the 15th inſt.

On the 14th the whole army paſſed the Mincio, and encamped near Campagnola and Monte-Olivetano, puſhing the advanced poſts as far as Marcaria on the Oglio, and Monte Chiaria on the Chieſe. The enemy retreated on the right beyond the Oglio, and on the left beyond the Chieſe. Gen. Vukaſſovich inſtantly occupied Salo, by which he eſtabliſhed his communication with the army. On the 18th the army encamped between Capriano and Caſſelo. Mantua is left to its own means of defence; it is blockaded at a certain diſtance, and our patroles advance to its very gates. We took from the enemy at Caſel Maggiore a convoy of 36 pontoons, diſperſed the eſcort, and made 5 officers, and 180 men, priſoners. One of our detachments even entered Cremona, where they learnt that there were only 400 Frenchmen at Pizzighetone, that the enemy's army had retreated beyond the Adda, and their head-quarters were at Lodi. A detachment from our Venetian flotilla had caſt anchor at the mouth of the Premuna, where it had made ſeveral prizes, and releaſed ſeveral of our boats. In the Lago Sacro we took 128 priſoners (of whom 6 were officers), with 15 braſs cannon in a veſſel, and 200 pieces of iron ordnance, without carriages, on the ſhore. The armed peaſants, ſupported by one ſingle detachment of Gen. Klenau, attacked a detachment of Ciſalpines near Mirandola, who had 2 pieces of cannon, and made 234 priſoners. Gen. Suwarroff has already taken the command of the combined Italian army. When theſe accounts came away, the firſt column of Ruſſian troops were at Villa Franca; the remainder were following by forced marches. In addition to the above, Maj.-Gen. Hohenzollern mentions the capture

capture of two large merchantmen, ſeveral cheſts filled with uniforms, great quantities of ammunition, one cannon, and ſeveral gun-carriages, with ſome priſoners, at Cremona. At Caſtel-Nuovo, a park of 14 pieces of artillery, 4 mortars, a prodigious quantity of ammunition, 20 horſes, and ſeveral priſoners, fell into our hands. Maj.-Gen. Vukaſſovich, on taking poſſeſſion of Salo, ſeized a large veſſel fully equipped, having on-board 3 cheſts full of muſkets and other military ſtores. Two lieutenants, with fifty men, attacked a poſt near Breſcia, at 2 o'clock in the morning, conſiſting of 3 officers and 100 men, of whom 25 were killed, 20 made priſoners, and the remainder, many of them wounded, fled.

Downing-ſtreet, May 22. A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, May 7.

An officer arrived here yeſterday from Milan, with an account of Marſhal Suvarroff having forced the paſſage of the Adda, on the 27th paſt, completely beaten the enemy, and eſtabliſhed his head-quarters on the 30th at Milan. By this victory all the Milaneſe, except the caſtle of Milan, is wreſted from the French, and it muſt alſo ſoon fall, as the garriſon does not exceed 1200 men, of which only 400 are French. The diſorder of the enemy in their flight was extreme; and it is ſuppoſed that they went towards the Po. Another body of the enemy, it is ſaid, are throwing up works at Reggio and Parma, in order to cover Mantua. I incloſe the Extraordinary Gazette publiſhed late laſt night on this occaſion, and moſt ſincerely congratulate your lordſhip on theſe brilliant and important events. It is with great ſatisfaction I add, that, by accounts juſt received from Gen. Bellegrade, it appears that that general has driven the enemy from nearly the whole of the Lower Engadine. On the 3d inſt. he himſelf was at Suz, and Gen. Haddick was at Zernetz; Schuls was alſo occupied by the Auſtrians.

Tranſlation of the Vienna Extraordinary Gazette, of May 6, 1799.

Count Bokarme, who arrived here this morning as courier from Field-Marſhal Count Suvvarroff Rimniſkoy, has brought the following details of the movements of the united Imperial armies. On the 26th of April, the Ruſſian troops attacked the enemy before Lecco, and Prince Pangrazian, commander of the chaſſeurs, ſupported by two grenadier battalions, drove the enemy back to the bridge, in ſpite of their advantageous poſition. The ſame day Gen. Seckendorf marched out of the camp near Treville with two battalions and two ſquadrons as far as Crespe, where the enemy had ſhewn themſelves 1500 ſtrong, and ſent his patroles towards Lodi. Gen. Count Hohenzollern, who had already advanced to Cremona, ſent out ſome ſtrong parties to Pizzighettone, and as far as Parma over the Po. The enemy entrenched himſelf on the Adda upon every ſide, determined to defend himſelf to the very laſt. Field-Marſhal Suvvarroff reſolved on the 27th to force the paſſage of this river. With this intention Gen. Vukaſſowich croſſed the river in the night near Brivio, by the means of a flying bridge, which had been nearly deſtroyed by the enemy, but was afterwards quickly repaired; and took, with 4 battalions, 2 ſquadrons, and 4 pieces of cannon, a gabel poſition on the right bank, near Brivio, ſending his patroles towards Ogliate and Garlate, where they met with the enemy. An Auſtrian column arrived at 9 o'clock in the evening behind the village Gervaſio, oppoſite to Trezzo, conſiſting of the diviſion of Field-Marſhal Lieut. Ott as advanced guard; and that of Field-Marſhal Lieut. Zoph to ſupport it. The captain of the pontoniers, who had been previouſly ſent forward, reported that it was impoſſible to throw a bridge, owing to the declivity of the mountains, and the ſharp turnings of the river. On receiving this report, the quarter-maſter general, Marq. Chaſteller, went to the place himſelf, and finding the execution of this deſign difficult, though not quite impoſſible, reſolved, with the aſſiſtance of the fourth Bannat battalion, and that of the chaſſeurs (whoſe colonel volunteered the ſervice), to have the pontoons carried down by men, and to attempt to re-eſtabliſh the bridge. Between 12 at night and 5 in the morning all the pontoons and beams were fortunately brought down, and at half paſt 5 the bridge was completed. 30 chaſſeurs of the corps of Aſpre, and 50 volunteers of Nadaſty, were carried over in a boat to the oppoſite ſide, and remained at the foot of the rugged mountain, on which the caſtle of Trezzo is built, without making the leaſt noiſe. The bridges being finiſhed, Maj. Retzer, with 6 companies of the above-mentioned chaſſeurs, and one regiment of Ruſſian Coſſacks, paſſed the Adda; one battalion of Nadaſty, two of Eſterhazy, and the fourth Bannat battalion, then paſſed the river, under the command of Colonel Bideſkuti, and fell upon the enemy in and behind Trezzo. The French, who conſidered the building of this bridge impoſſible, had not the leaſt notice thereof. The above brigade was followed by the ſeventh huſſars and two Coſſack regiments. The enemy was driven back as far as Pozzo, where Field-Marſhal Lieut. Ott, whoſe whole diviſion croſſed the river, fell upon that of the enemy commanded by Gen. Grenier,

Grenier, which was on the point of advancing againſt Gen Vukaſſowich at Brivio. The battle was very obſtinate; the enemy took poſt between Pozzo and Brivio, where it was moſt vigorouſly attacked. On this occaſion the brave Col. Bieſkuti was wounded in the head. The enemy, who in the mean time had drawn reinforcements from Victor's diviſion, was on the point of turning our right wing, and the Bannat battalion had already begun to give way; when Gen. Chaſteller led up the two grenadier battalions, Pers and Stentoch, which formed the head of Field-Marſhal Lieut. Zoph's diviſion, juſt then coming up againſt the enemy. The battalion Pers, having attacked in front, ſuffered conſiderably; but the Stentoch battalion, with two ſquadrons of huſſars of Archduke Joſeph's regiment, under the command of Capt. Kirchner, led on by Lieut. Bokarme of the engineers (to the ſound of military muſic), fell on the enemy's left flank, which was totally routed; and the huſſars, having broken through the French, made 500 priſoners, and cut 200 to pieces. The village Pezzo was carried ſword in hand. The enemy in the mean time had received reinforcement, and marched his troops up in order in the road that leads from Baprio to Milan, but was again attacked, and Maior Retzer, with the Nadaſty battalion, took Baprio, and made 200 priſoners. The enemy was purſued; and near Gergonzollo the French general Beker, and 30 wounded officers, were taken priſoners. At the ſame time, Gen. Melas marched againſt Caſſano, and battered the entrenchments acroſs the Ritorto canal, with 12-pounders and howitzers; and, as the French fell back, cauſed a flying bridge to be thrown over the Canal di Ritorto. Firſt Lieut. of the pioneers, Count Kinſki, completed it in ſpite of the heavy fire of the enemy. Gen. Melas immediately ordered the Reiſky's regiment againſt the entrenchments which covered the bridge, which, with 3 cannons, was carried with ſo much rapidity, that the bridge, which had been ſet on fire by the French, was ſaved by our troops. Gen. Melas croſſed, with his whole column, the Adda; and the ſame evening marched to Gergonzollo, and the next day early (28th) to Milan. The two diviſions Frohlich and Ott advanced to Milan on the 28th; the right, under Gen. Rozemberg, paſſed the Adda at Brivio on the 27th; but Gen. Vuſſakowich, who had already paſſed the river, and formed the advanced guard, met with a diviſion of French under Gen. Serrurier at Bertero, which, after a moſt obſtinate engagement, was beaten, and forced to capitulate. The whole corps laid down its arms; the officers were permitted to return to France on their parole, and the privates remained priſoners of war. After this affair Gen. Vukaſſowich marched to Como, and the Ruſſians to the right of Milan. In Milan conſiderable Magazines of clothing, arms, and proviſions, were found, of which an inventory is now making. A general with 500 men, were alſo taken priſoners here. The loſs of the enemy, as far as could be aſcertained when the meſſenger left the army, amounted to 4 generals, and upwards of 5000 men, taken priſoners, and 6000 killed. 80 pieces of cannon were taken, of which 45 are heavy beſieging artillery. Several ſtandards were alſo taken. Field-Marſhal Suvvarroff has left Field-Marſhal Kray, with a ſufficient force, in the environs of Mantua and Peſchiera. Mantua is blockaded, and Peſchiera beſieged.

Downing-ſtreet, May 25. Diſpatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from the Right Hon. Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and from Lieut.-Col. Rob. Crauford, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville

Vienna, May 8 I have the honour of incloſing to your Lordſhip the Gazette of this place of this evening, containing the capitulation of Gen. Serrurier.

Terms of Capitulation propoſed by Gen. Serrurier to Gen. Vukaſſovich

All the French and Piedmonteſe troops, ſtationed at Verderio, give themſelves up as priſoners of war, on the following conditions. Anſ. Agreed.—Art. I. All generals, ſtaff officers, and field-officers, ſhall keep their ſwords, horſes, and baggage. The French and Piedmonteſe ſoldiers, both cavalry and infantry, to retain their baggage alſo. Anſ. Agreed.—Art. II. On both ſides, in the uſual order, an exchange ſhall firſt take place at the army. Anſ. Agreed.—Art. III Until a general exchange of priſoners takes place, an immediate exchange of thoſe on the ſpot, in poſſeſſion of each army, ſhall be made. Anſ. Diſallowed.—Art. IV. The remaining French, ſubject to this capitulation, ſhall continue priſoners of war. The generals, ſtaff, and field-officers, both French and Piedmonteſe, ſhall be allowed to return to France and Piedmont on their parole, not to ſerve againſt his Majeſty the Emperor and King, or his allies, until regularly exchanged. Anſ. Agreed.—Art. V. The ſame indulgence, as contained in the foregoing article, ſhall be granted to the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of cavalry, who remain priſoners of war. Anſ. Diſallowed.

(Signed) SERRURIER.

Obſervation. Gen. Vukaſſovich promiſes, that the ſoldiers, priſoners of war, ſhall not be ſent back farther than the Ex-Venetian States, until ſuch time as Gen.

Serrurier

Barrier shall have arranged with his government the means of exchanging the same numbers, rank for rank, and man for man.

Vienna, May 12. A messenger arrived this morning with letters from Marshal Suwarroff, of the 4th inst. from an obscure village near Cremona, and with the colours taken at Peschiera *. The Marshal states, that the enemy is flying on all sides, without daring to make head against him; that the Austrians are in possession of Novara on one side, and of Pavia, whither the head-quarters were to be transferred that evening, and the Castle of Placentia on the other; that Vercelli is abandoned; that on the 7th he proposed to bitter Pizighetone; that a detachment had been at Modena, which they found evacuated by the enemy; that 400 Croats, and a numerous body of peasantry, closely blockaded Ferrara; that preparations were making for forming and pushing with vigour the siege of Mantua; that great quantities of cannon, ammunition, and other stores, had been taken at different places, particularly at Peschiera, where the booty far exceeded all expectation; that the inhabitants of different countries shewed the utmost gratitude for their deliverance; that the Piedmontese officers, who have been taken, are, under the auspices of the Marshal, drawing up a proclamation, inviting their brother officers and soldiers to rise and join them, for the purpose of assisting in the re-establishment of their sovereign on the throne.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lieut.-Col. Crauford to Lord Grenville, dated Landau, the 10th inst.

Part of Gen Bellegarde's army has advanced from the Upper Engadine, in the direction towards Coire, and has passed the Albula. The French, who were in the Upper Engadine, have retired towards the Splugen. It is reported that there has been a considerable insurrection of the inhabitants of the Upper Vallais and Uri; but the particulars are not known.

Admiralty-office, May 25. Copy of a letter from Capt Otway, of his Majesty's ship Trent; and of another from Capt. Vesey, of his Majesty's ship Amaranthe.

Sir, *Trent, Porto Rico, March 30.*

I have the honour to inform you, that having discovered a Spanish ship, and 3 schooners, in a small bay, about 7 leagues to the Northward of Cape Roxo, I sent the boats, under the command of Lieuts. Belchier and Blenkston, and covered them with the Sparrow cutter, the vessels being in shoal water, close in there, and under the protection of a 5 gun battery. Lieut. M'Gee, with his party of marines, were landed; and some seamen, under the orders of Lieut. Belcher, who immediately stormed the battery, supported by, and wounded several, and effectually destroyed the guns, &c. The ship and one schooner were, in the mean time, boarded and brought out by the boats; the other two schooners were scuttled by the enemy. Great praise is due to Lieut. White for his spirited conduct in the Sparrow; as likewise to the officers and men of his Majesty's ship employed on this service. I am happy to add, only 5 seamen and 2 corporals were wounded on this occasion.

R. W. Otway.

Sir, *L'Aimable, at Sea, April 29.*

I have the pleasure to inform you, that I this day captured Le Vengeur, French schooner letter of marque, mounting 6 4-pounders, after a long chace S. W. and a brave resistance of an hour and 8 minutes, nearly within pistol-shot, in which his Majesty's sloop under my command had 1 quarter-master killed, and 3 seamen slightly wounded. By the best account I can get, she had 36 men on-board, including passengers; of whom 14 were killed outright, and 5 wounded, one of whom is just dead, and another not likely to live. She was from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Jeremie, with a cargo of flour, is a very fine copper-bottomed schooner, capable of mounting 10 carriage guns, nearly new, and sails uncommonly fast; and was a privateer last cruize. F. Vesey.

[This Gazette likewise contains an account of the squadron under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, in the West Indies, having taken or destroyed 8 armed vessels, and 67 merchant vessels, of every description, between the 10th of February and 13th of April last.]

Admiralty office, June 1. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of La Ruse French lugger privateer, mounting 14 guns, and carrying 60 men, by his Majesty's sloop of war Kite.

Downing-street, June 6. Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieut.-Col. Robt. Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Vienna, May 18. Field-Marshal Suwarroff having learnt that Moreau was posted near Alexandria, on the banks of the river, with the two divisions of Victor and Grenier, and whatever force he had been able to collect from Turin, and other places, the Field-Marshal resolved to march with his whole army against Tortona, which he took on the 9th inst. The army passed the Scrivia on the 10th, which was so swoln and rapid as to render it impossible to construct a bridge. The men passed

* A dispatch of a preceding date, supposed to contain the details of the taking of Peschiera, is not yet arrived.

passed through the water up to their middle, and joined the Russian advanced guard near Torre di Garrofole. Field-Marshal Spyvarreff has detached Field-Marshal Lieut Otto, with 6000 infantry and 1500 horse, against Gen. Montrichard, who is posted at Bologna. This corps has already advanced as far as Modena; and the enemy has retired towards Ponte Tremoli. By this means, our army will draw supplies from the fertile provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, and Modena; and at the same time the territory of Parma is wrested from the hands of the French. Field-Marshal Lieut. Kaim, with six battalions, and four squadrons, joined the grand army before Tortona, after the reduction of Pizzighetone.—Gen. Hohenzollern was sent with four battalions to Milan, where are already six battalions, commanded by Gen. Lattermann, with orders to press the siege of the castle of that city.

Vienna, May 22. Col. and Brig. Stanch, after very fatiguing marches, reached Chiavenna with his brigade on the 9th inst. at which place Col. Le Loup, of the vanguard of Gen. Vukassowich, had arrived on the preceding day. The enemy commenced their retreat from Chiavenna by the valley of Giacomo, leaving at the first place 32 pieces of cannon, of which we have taken possession.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. R. Crauford, dated Head-Quarters of Gen. Hotze, Mayenfeldt, May 22, 1799.

On the 14th instant I had the honour to write your Lordship a few lines, containing the account of the successful attack made by Gen. Hotze on the enemy's post at St. Lucien's Steig, and his other positions in the Grison Country. In the course of the evening of the 14th, above 1000 more prisoners were brought in; so that the number taken in this affair amounted in the whole to between 3 and 4000 men. The difficulties attending this operation were extremely great; and its success reflects the highest honour on the General and the troops. The fortified post of St. Lucien's Steig completely closes and defends the direct passage from Veldkirch into the Grison Country: its natural and artificial strength is such as to render a direct attack upon it in front extremely difficult and imprudent; and its flanks are so well supported as to render it impossible to turn it without marching over such mountains as might almost have been deemed impracticable for troops. The first or right hand column marched from Feldkirch, on the great road, straight to the Steig. The destination of this column was to form in front of the Post, to make such demonstrations as to threaten an attack, and endeavour to draw off the enemy's attention from his right flank, and to be in readiness to pursue the enemy with the Cavalry and Flying Artillery as soon as the other Columns should have obliged him to abandon the Steig. The second column, commanded by Major-Gen. Yellachitz, consisting entirely of Infantry, made a considerable detour to the left, effected this march by extraordinary exertions over the chain of mountains by which the right flank of the position of the Steig is covered, and descended about day-break in the rear of that flank, in a place where, from the extreme difficulty of the ground, the enemy could not expect an attack. This column dislodged the enemy from the post of the Steig, and made prisoners great part of the Infantry that defended it. The third and fourth columns, commanded by Gen. Hiller and Col. Plunket, marched from Veldkirch up the Montafune valley, from whence they with great difficulty crossed at different points the chain of mountains which separate it from the valley called the Brettigaw; and, driving the enemy from the different positions he occupied on this side, they descended into the valley of the Rhine by Marchlines and Zizzers; the advanced guard of the first column pursuing the enemy from the Steig arrived at Zizzers time enough to cut off the retreat of the enemy from the Brettigaw. Of the remains of the enemy's corps in the Grisons, one column retired through Coire to Reichenau, where they took post behind the Rhine; and another passed that river at the Zollbrucke, and marched through Ragatz towards Sargans, leaving a rear guard at Ragatz. On the 15th, General Hotze reconnoitred the enemy at Reichenau; but finding them very strongly posted, and not having any infantry at hand, he could not attack them. The same day, however, he ordered Colonel Cavacini to attack them at Ragatz, from whence they were driven with considerable loss. About 50 prisoners, and two pieces of cannon, were taken. The advanced posts were pushed forward to Sargans. On the 16th the enemy retired from Reichtenau towards Dissentis, where they were attacked on the 18th, and obliged to retreat with the loss of two cannon, and several men. On the same day, they were driven from Wallenstadt and Werdenberg, on which occasion they also lost three pieces of cannon. On the 19th, the enemy, with a very superior force, made a very severe attack on the corps commanded by Col. Cavacini at Wallenstadt, but was completely repulsed on this occasion. The battalion of Swiss emigrants, commanded by Col. Rovorea (which formed a part of Col. Cavacini's corps), were engaged for the first time: it suffered a good deal, and behaved with great bravery. The enemy is now in full retreat from the Pocken-

bourg

bourg, and Canton of Appenzell. The Auſtrian patroles entered St. Gall the night before laſt, and found between Rheineck and that place 13 pieces of ordnance, beſides a conſiderable quantity of ammunition, which the French had abandoned in their retreat. On the whole, the enemy's loſs in this quarter, from the 13th to this day, excluſive of killed and wounded, may be eſtimated at near 4000 priſoners, and 36 pieces of cannon. Lieut. Gen. Bellegarde is at Chiavenna.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 13. A few nights ago three gentlemen ſet off from *Hawkſhead*, to go to a place near *Ulverſton*, in Lancaſhire; ſoon after they got upon the road, which is in ſome parts very indifferent, and in general very uneven, two of them propoſed to gallop their horſes to a certain diſtance, of a few paces, for a trifling wager. They were riding at full ſpeed, when, coming to a place called Foſs Bridge (about 6 miles from Hawkſhead), at the bottom of a ſteep hill, both horſes ran with ſuch violence againſt the dry parapet wall of the bridge as to break it down; both, of courſe, plunged into the ſtream, the bed and ſides of which are rock. One of the gentlemen (a young man of the name of Taylor) was killed upon the ſpot, as was alſo his horſe. The other had one of his thighs broken, and the leg ſhattered in a dreadful manner. The third perſon, whom they had left at ſome diſtance behind, paſſed the bridge ſoon afterwards, without perceiving what had happened; but not long after, the diſcovery was made by a man travelling that way, who was alarmed by the groans of the ſurvivor, whom, with the dead body of his companion, he found in the horrible ſituation above deſcribed.

A ſubterraneous paſſage has been diſcovered in Mr. Waſhbourne's garden, near the church, at *Edmonton*, by the falling in of the ground at the foot of an elm which grew upon it. It appears to be capacious, and extends 18 feet on the Weſt; how far Eaſtward has not yet been aſcertained. It is in form of a Gothic arch, 3 feet wide and 4½ high. The marks of a miner's-tool are quite freſh for above 20 feet. At the end of the 36 feet they dug down, and found pieces of board which had covered a chaſm that fell in ſome years ago; but as at preſent it cannot be traced farther. Conjecture is, it was dug by Mr. Muſſit, vicar of Edmonton, from which living he was ejected in 1642, being a powerful loyaliſt, either to ſecrete himſelf from the Cromwellians, or to eſcape into the woods, which, as tradition ſays, all the great common fields then were, from Tuckey Street to Long Hedge Tottenham. There is alſo a tradition in the late Mrs. Adams's family, that an anceſtor of her's was concealed about that time in a great wood, and privately fed for ſix months; and that that great wood was Wind Mill Field, between Green ſtreet and Enfield.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thurſday, May 16.

Nothing could be more ſplendid and magnificent than her Majeſty's ball this evening in honour of the Princeſs of Wales. About 200 perſons, the flower of the nobility of England, and unrivaled in grace and beauty by any other nation on the earth, aſſembled round their amiable ſovereign; and it was grateful to ſee the blaze of loyalty and the ſparklings of animated affection eclipſe the luſtre of embroidered drapery and the blaze of diamonds. The company began to aſſemble about 8 in the evening, and at half paſt 9 the Grand Saloon was opened for dancing, which commenced with Scotch reels; the two firſt of which were led down by the Duke of Kent and the Princeſs of Wales. The third was called by the Princeſs Auguſta. At 1 o'clock the ſupper rooms were opened. 11 tables were covered, beſides the one for the royal family, with the choiceſt delicacies of the ſeaſon. The royal party ſupped in the chamber adjoining the King's dining-room, which was alſo thrown open with 2 tables; on the left hand, another with the ſame number; on the right of the ſaloon 4 tables were covered; and in the library 3; the devices in all were elegant. The table in the library attracted the moſt attention. In the middle was exhibited a beautiful epergne, ſupported by pilaſtres of confectionary, and near the ſummit a globe filled with water, with gold fiſh. The deſſert equally correſponded with the ſupper; cherries, and every fruit which art could produce, were provided. Supper being over, at 2 o'clock the nobility again commenced dancing, in two ſets, and it was 4 o'clock next morning before they departed. The ladies were chiefly dreſſed in white muſlin, with gold embroidery. The Prince of Wales was not preſent.

Tueſday, June 4.

This day commenced with a grand review in Hyde park. At no time, during the whole of his Majeſty's reign, was the anniverſary of his birth celebrated with more ſplendid demonſtrations of joy; and no part of thoſe demonſtrations was more gratifying to the heart, than the aſſembly of ſo many thouſand volunteers under arms, who, from the pureſt patriotiſm, have

have formed themſelves into military aſſociations, and learned the military art, for the moſt honourable purpoſe, that of defending the independence of their native country. So large a body of men, thus ſtanding forward to ſurround his Majeſty's perſon, and on the anniverſary of his birth to manifeſt their reſolution to maintain his rights as well as their own, was certainly the moſt ſuperb ſpectacle that a people, ſatisfied with their own conſtitution, and deſiring no improvement but what its own principles provide, and a good adminiſtration would ſecure, can diſplay. Its beſt character too was the unanimity of the ſentiment by which the body of men under arms was animated. It was not an ebullition of party ſpirit, or of miniſterial addreſs; but it was the united emotion of attachment to the King's perſon, and love for the Britiſh empire, which, through all the diviſions of opinion, is the aim of every Britiſh heart. The whole number amounting to 15,000, of whom only 8,200 of the aſſociations of London and Weſtminſter, were on the parade yeſterday, ſerving without pay, in the vicinity of the metropolis only, gives the moſt ſatisfactory aſſurance that this country would be perfectly defended againſt any hoſtile attack, even by the volunteers only, ſince it is known that every part of the kingdom is as well defended by ſuch bodies as the metropolis.

Soon after 5 o'clock this morning, the different volunteer corps in and about London began to aſſemble in their reſpective exerciſing grounds. At 7 the ground in Hyde park was occupied by the light horſe volunteers, commanded by Col. Herries, and ſoon after the Surrey yeomanry marched in, to aſſiſt in the duty of keeping the ground. The different corps continued coming in till 8 o'clock, and took up the ſtations aſſigned them in the line. Soon after 8 the line was completely formed, and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York entered the field, as did the Duke of Glouceſter, and the whole ſtaff of the diſtrict. The line was formed in three columns. The left column, under the orders of Lord Heathfield, occupied the ſpace on the Weſt ſide of the park, from the Serpentine river to the N. E. gate of Kenſington gardens, and conſiſted of the following corps; viz. Hon. Artillery Corps, St. George's regiment, Loyal Hackney, Royal Weſtminſter, Loyal Iſlington. The centre column, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Ludlow, extended along the North ſide of the park, and conſiſted of, Bloomſbury, &c. St. James's, North-eaſt London Volunteers, Loyal Hampſtead, Temple, Loyal Pimlico, Finſbury-ſquare, Somerſet place, Knight Marſhal, the Ward Aſſociations of Farringdon Without and Within, and Caſtle Baynard. The right column, Maj.-Gen Dovley, was drawn up from the N. E. corner down to Hyde-park corner, and comprifed as follow: Stoke Newington, Tottenham, Enfield, Edmonton, Hanſ Town, St. Andrew and St. George, St. Clement Danes, Clerkenwell, St. Sepulchre, St George Bloomſbury, Loyal London Volunteers, St. Luke's Chelſea, Brentford, St Margaret and St. John, St. Marylebone, St. Martin's, Union, Chiswick, St. Paul's Covent Garden, Fulham, St. George Hanover-ſquare, South-eaſt London Volunteers, Streatham, Limehouſe, Ratcliffe, Clapham, Batterſea, St. Catherine's, Popular and Blackwall, Whitechapel, Highgate, Lambeth, St. Pancras, Wapping, Hendon, St. Olive, Eight Ward Aſſociations, Shoreditch. The cavalry corps aſſembled behind the walnut-trees, and were afterwards formed in the lower part of the park, with their right towards Earl Bathurſt's houſe, and their left to the Serpentine river. They were, the Loyal Iſlington, Clerkenwell, Batterſea, Clapham, Wimbledon, Lambeth, Deptford. At 12, his Majeſty entered the park. Upon a ſignal-gun being fired, a royal ſalute was given from the guns of the Hon. Artillery Company; his Majeſty paſſed up the park to the right of the line, and proceeded ſlowly along it; a ceremony, which, from its length, neceſſarily occupied a very conſiderable time. He then took his ſtation on the elevated part of the park, and upon a ſignal-gun the whole line primed and loaded. Upon another gun the firing commenced, from the right, by corps, and extended along the whole line; three rounds were then fired ſucceſſively from right to left. After the firing, the whole line waved their caps in the air, and gave three hearty huzzas; which, joined to the ſound of military muſic ſtriking up at the ſame moment, and the various expreſſions of joy from the ſpectators, even the female part of them joining by waving of handkerchiefs, is ſaid to have drawn tears of joy from their gracious ſovereign. An aide-de-camp from the commander in chief, by his ſpecial command, went round to the commanding officers of corps, to ſay that his Majeſty's ſentiments of the general appearance and military proficiency of the Volunteers aſſembled ſhould be more fully expreſſed hereafter *. The corps then paſſed his Majeſty in grand diviſions, in a

* We have great ſatisfaction in referring to the Gazette of June 4, in which his Majeſty's ſentiments are moſt graciouſly expreſſed, in a manner which, while it is highly gratifying to the feeling of every volunteer preſent, muſt increaſe the grateful and affectionate attachment to their ſovereign, and add to the patriotic energy of the whole Body of Britiſh Volunteers.

moſt

moſt excellent manner, under the directions of Gen. Dundas, who headed them on horſeback; after which they filed off to the ſtations reſpectively allotted for them. The whole of the evolutions pointed out to them in the general orders having been performed, and another royal ſalute of 21 guns fired, his Majeſty, after expreſſing the higheſt ſatisfaction at the martial appearance and excellent conduct of this loyal and patriotic army, departed from the ground at about a quarter before one, amidſt the joyous ſhouts and affectionate greetings of the people, who aſſembled on the occaſion to the amount of near 150,000, including all the beauty and faſhion of the metropolis. The ſight was truly grand, and highly grateful; and, notwithſtanding the evolutions were conſiderably impeded by the high wind and ſome rain, the line performed its manœuvres in a manner, which, conſidering the novelty and the difficulty of ſo large a body acting together in perfect concert, reflects the higheſt honour on the diſcipline of the volunteers. The firing was, with ſome few exceptions, executed with great regularity. The exceptions apply to a few of the newly-embodied corps, and to others, which, originally ſmall in number, had incorporated with each a ſhort time previouſly to the review. This defect ſhews the neceſſity of acting in large bodies, and will, we truſt, lead to an immediate junction of various ſmall corps. His Majeſty was accompanied in the field by their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, in their reſpective uniforms. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes, accompanied by the Counteſs of Harrington, and Lady M. Stanhope, viewed this ſplendid aſſemblage of citizen-ſoldiers, armed in defence of the beſt of ſovereigns, and the happieſt and moſt perfect conſtitution upon earth, from the houſe of Lady Holderneſſe, in Park-lane, and that of Lord Cathcart; at both of which they received refreſhments. It was much to be regretted that the weather was rather unfavourable; but this circumſtance, though it might diminiſh the brilliancy, did not derange the military array, or repreſs the curioſity of the public; for we never ſaw a greater crowd aſſembled upon any occaſion. To ſelect any particular corps as the ſubject of praiſe might ſeem invidious; and it is only neceſſary to obſerve, that the appearance and diſcipline of this patriot army were ſuch as to grace the noble cauſe in whoſe ſupport they have ſo loyally volunteered. Their numbers were 7352 infantry, and 841 cavalry, making together 8193 men. By the provident regulation of not admitting carriages into Hyde park, all tumult and confuſion were prevented; and, though the multitude of people on horſe and foot was immenſe, we have heard of very few accidents. Not merely the ſurrounding walls, windows, and roofs of houſes, were crowded, but all the trees were loaded with ſpectators, and the ſcene extremely heightened. A poor woman was kicked by one of the horſes on her head, and was taken to the hoſpital, attended by the officer to whom the horſe belonged. From fatigue, one of the corps dropped down in a fit, but was ſoon recovered.

We have been this particular in giving the details of this extraordinary review, being without exception the grandeſt ſight ever ſeen in Hyde park, and certainly the moſt gratifying to the feelings of his Majeſty, who then witneſſed nearly 20,000 volunteers, and effective men, trained, armed, and accoutred, at their own expence, in ſupport of his royal perſon and government. At one o'clock The Park and Tower guns were fired, their Majeſties and the Princeſſes ſoon afterwards went to St. James's palace, where the Queen held a Drawing-room, which was one of the moſt ſplendid and brilliant that has been witneſſed for many years. The converſation of the circle was naturally directed to what had paſſed in the morning; it had afforded an enchanting ſpectacle to every generous Engliſhman, to behold his beloved Monarch in the midſt of thoſe loyal bands, which aroſe for his defence in the moment of danger, and to guard his ſacred life from malice, foreign and domeſtic. It occurred to the exulting and grateful mind, how different at this happy moment is the ſtate of things from the circumſtances which gave birth to the formation of theſe corps. Diſloyalty has been driven into caves and jails. The threat of invaſion has diſappeared, and the ſeas are abandoned by the French. A wiſe and vigorous government, ſeconded by a patriotic people, has averted danger from the land, and driven the enemy from the ocean; while the victorious arms of our allies have re-conquered Switzerland and Italy, and approach the frontiers of that polluted country, whoſe monſtrous crimes have deluged Europe in tears and blood. We know not whether the happy ſtate of public affairs or any other circumſtance, called forth the expreſſion of joy and loyalty in a peculiar manner; but, to whatever cauſe it was owing, his Majeſty's birth-day yeſterday was diſtinguiſhed by an uncommon ſhow of affection, ſpirits, and of that ſplendour which is ſo natural a compliment to a great prince at the head of a proſperous and mighty nation. Hitherto the war has certainly neither diminiſhed the ſpirits nor the wealth of the country, which are no more than fairly repreſented by the gaiety and magnificence of the firſt drawing-room in Europe. About half paſt 2 the Ode was

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performed in the anti-chamber leading to the drawing-room; and his Grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury delivered a congratulatory oration on the happy event. The noble perſonages preſent, excluſive of their Majeſties and the Princeſſes, were the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, Duke and Ducheſs of York, Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, and Gloucester, Princeſs Sophia, the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, the Imperial, Hanoverian, Daniſh, Neapolitan, Portugueſe, Turkiſh, Ruſſian, and American miniſters; the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York; biſhops of Norwich, Lichfield, Saliſbury, Wincheſter, London, Durham, Chicheſter, Meath, and Dean of Wells; the Lord Chancellor, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, Maſter of the Rolls, Attorney and Solicitor General, Lord Chief Juſtice Eyre, and Baron Macdonald, Sir William Scott, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London, a number of officers preſent at the review, and an amazing ſhow of nobility and gentry. The Court did not cloſe till 6 o'clock, and it was paſt 7 before the company had left the palace. The royal family went to the apartments, to ſee the proceſſion of the mail-coaches. The Prince of Wales appeared at one of the windows with the young princeſs, his daughter, in his arms, and afterwards handed her to the King, amidſt the applauding ſhouts of the populace. The royal family then ſat down to dinner.

The ball-room was not crowded with company, though the dancers were unuſually numerous; 23 minuets were danced, and only one country dance. Their Majeſties entered about 9, and were engaged about half an hour in going round the room converſing with the company. The dancing concluded at half paſt 11. Neither the Prince nor Princeſs of Wales, nor Ducheſs of York, were preſent. The illuminations were, as uſual, confined to the public offices, the theatres, ſubſcription houſes, and thoſe of his Majeſty's tradeſpeople, which were ſplendidly decorated.

Friday, June 21.

This day, in purſuance of his Majeſty's gracious intention previouſly intimated to the different Volunteer Corps in and about the Metropolis, he honoured them with his royal inſpection. His Majeſty mounted his horſe at Buckingham houſe at 9 o'clock, and, proceeding by Weſtminſter-bridge, he found, drawn-up between the Aſylum and the Obeliſk, the Surrey Corps, amounting, according to the returns, to 1506.—Having paſſed theſe with the uſual ſalute, his Majeſty entered the City by Blackfriars-bridge. At the Surrey end of the bridge the King was met by the Lord Mayor with the City ſword, which he, according to cuſtom, preſented to his Majeſty, and which was moſt graciouſly returned. The Grenadier Company of the Eaſt London Militia, with Sir Watkin Lewes at their head, formed a guard for the Lord Mayor. His Majeſty, preceded by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs on horſeback, and uncovered, purſued his route along Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, and St. Paul's Church-yard, towards the Royal Exchange. Bridge-ſtreet contained 1054, and St. Paul's Church-yard 1000 Men under Arms. The Royal Exchange and the Bank were next viſited; whence his Majeſty proceeded to the India-Houſe and Tower-hill. Before tracing farther his Majeſty's route, it will be proper to refer to the ſervices of the Light Horſe Volunteers, previous to their being inſpected by him. This Corps formed on their own parade at 8 in the morning. Two ſquadrons of horſe, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Beachcroft, were marched off, and took poſt from Blackfriars-bridge to St. Paul's Church-yard, to keep a clear paſſage for his Majeſty. The centre ſquadron of horſe, with the dismounted ſquadron, conſiſting of three Troops, marched under the command of Lieut.-Col. Boſanquet, for Finſbury-ſquare, where they took poſt upon the right of the Hon. Artillery Company. After his Majeſty had paſſed St. Paul's, the two ſquadrons of Light-Horſe Volunteers returned to Gray's-Inn-lane, where they were inſpected by the Earl of Chatham, and then marched to Iſlington, to receive his Majeſty. Col. Herries, with ſix file, preceded the King about five minutes through the whole of the route, and afterwards received his Majeſty at the head of half the Regiment in Finſbury-ſquare, and again in front of the Cavalry at Iſlington. His Majeſty came from Tower-hill to Finſbury ſquare, which he entered on the South-Eaſt corner. He proceeded along the South-ſide, and firſt paſſed the Light-Horſe Volunteers; and then the Honourable Artillery Company, who had his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales at their head, who is their Captain-General. Several other Corps were drawn up on the Eaſt ſide of the Square. His Majeſty, after paſſing the Corps in the Square, went out by the North-Weſt corner towards Iſlington. The appearance in Finſbury-ſquare was conſidered as particularly brilliant. After paſſing the Corps drawn up at Iſlington, his Majeſty rode on by the new road, and down the Duke of Bedford's private road to the Lord Chancellor's, where an elegant entertainment was prepared. His Majeſty arrived there about one o'clock. About an hour afterwards, her Majeſty and the five Princeſſes, accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, came to the Lord Chancellor's; and the Royal Family then ſat down to their collation. About 3, his Majeſty again mounted, and proceeded down Guild-

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ford-ſtreet to the Foundling-hoſpital. In Guildford-ſtreet were drawn up a Regiment of the Tower Hamlets and Mile-End Volunteers; the latter commanded by Mr. Liptrap. Theſe Corps had drawn themſelves up in Whitechapel in the morning; but, finding his Majeſty could not get ſo far down, they made a forced march, and ranged themſelves in Guildford-ſtreet, that they might have the honour of receiving him as he paſſed. In the ground in front of the Foundling Hoſpital were, the Bloomſbury, the St. Martin's, the Somerſet-place, the Hampſtead, and ſeveral other Corps, drawn up in parallel lines, all of which his Majeſty paſſed. The Queen, with the Princeſſes, entered the ground; and the carriages drawing up to the hoſpital, the whole Royal Family alighted, and viewed the children's apartments, &c. which occupied nearly an hour. On his departure from the Foundling-hoſpital, his Majeſty returned by Guildford-ſtreet, and, ſtriking down to the New Road, galloped by Marybone and Paddington towards Hyde-park. Here were drawn up, to receive his Majeſty, fronting the North gate, the Regiment of Life-Guards, commanded by Lord Cathcart. In a line extending from the North-ſide of the Park towards Hyde-park corner were arranged, the Weſtminſter Cavalry, the St. George's Volunteers, (with the Earl of Cheſterfield at their head), the Royal Weſtminſter, the Knight Marſhal, &c. &c. all of which paid his Majeſty a general ſalute as he approached their colours. After paſſing this line, his Majeſty, with his ſuite, proceeded down Conſtitution-hill to the Queen's palace, which he reached about 5 o'clock. His Majeſty was accompanied by their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Glouceſter, and an immenſe concourſe of General and other officers. The metropolis of the Britiſh Empire never preſented a prouder or more delightful ſpectacle. The ſtreets, windows, and houſe-tops, were every where crowded with people, all vying who ſhould moſt loudly expreſs their feelings of reſpect and affection for his Majeſty's perſon. We will venture to pronounce, that our moſt gracious Sovereign never experienced a day of more heartfelt gratification. Many of the ſpectators aſſembled in the chapel of the Foundling-hoſpital, where the children's hymn, and God ſave the King, were ſung before the whole Royal Family. We witneſſed the tears ſtarting from his eyes. The following is a return of the ſtrength of the Volunteer forces at the different ſtations:—St. George's Fields, 1596.—Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, 1054.—St. Paul's Church-yard, 1000.—Royal Exchange and Bank, 1011.—India-houſe, 500.—Tower-hill, 1038.—Goodman's Fields, afterwards moved to Guildford-ſtreet, 823.—Finſbury-ſquare, 862.—Iſlington, 394.—Foundling-hoſpital, 1230.—Hyde-park, 1700.—Total, 12,208. We are happy in being able to cloſe an account ſo gratifying to our own feelings, by an aſſurance, that ſo far as our obſervation or information went, no accident whatever occurred, though, from the fineneſs of the day, the concourſe of people in the ſtreets, and in every direction, almoſt unprecedented.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1799.	HOME.	NORFOLK.	WESTERN.	MIDLAND.	OXFORD.	NORTHERN.
	L. Kenyon J. Buller.	L. C. Juſtice. B. Hotham.	L. C. Baron. J. Groſe.	B. Perryn. J. Heath	B. Thomſon J. Rooke	J. Lawrence J. Le Blanc
Mon. July 1		Buckingham			Abingdon	
Tueſday 2			Wincheſter	Northampt.		
Wedneſ. 3					Oxford	
Thurſda. 4		Bedford				
Friday 5				Oakham		
Saturday 6		Huntingdon	New Sarum	Linc. & City	Worc. & Cit.	York & City
Monday 8		Cambridge				
Wedneſ. 10	Hertford	Bury St. Ed.			Glou. & City	
Thurſday 11	Chelmsford		Dorcheſter	Nott. & Town		
Friday 12						
Saturday 13				Derby	Monmouth	
Monday 15	Maidſtone	Norw. & city	Exeter & city			
Tueſday 16					Hereford	Durham
Wedneſ. 17				Leic. & Bor.		
Friday 19	Lewes					
Saturday 20				Coventry & Warwick	Shrewſbury	Newcaſtle & town
Monday 22	Croydon		Bodmin			
Wedneſ. 24					Stafford	
Friday 26						Carliſle
Saturday 27			Bridgwater			
Wedneſ. 31						Appleby
Aug. 1			Briſtol			
Fri. 3						

P. 431, a. Sir Charles Lindsey had been cruizing off the coast of Demerary about a fortnight, when he came to anchor about four or five leagues from the mouth of the river, being unwilling to bring his ship into shallow water. He went on shore on Wednesday the 6th of March, and went with his Excellency Governor Beaujon to dine with Mr. Beete, the commissary, with a firm determination to go off to his ship the moment the water began to ebb. The Governor had repeatedly urged him to remain on shore all night, stating the extreme difficulty of his finding the ship, and the great danger of going out at night on that coast, particularly then, the weather being dark and squally, and [illegible] for the pilot, who also [illegible] endeavoured to dissuade him from his intentions. He left Mr. Beete [illegible] at 5 o'clock, just at high water: the ship firing signal guns all night created the first uneasiness respecting him; but nothing was heard with certainty until Friday morning, when a tailor was found nearly expiring on the West sea coast, at an estate called Bienfait, by the Negroes, who gave notice of it to Dr. Perkins, by whose humanity and attention he was so far recovered as to relate, that his name was John Davis, that he was one of 6 men who were in the boat with Sir Charles on Wednesday evening; that they heard the guns and saw the rockets thrown up for signals, but never got sight of the ship; that between 9 and 10 o'clock the boat filled and upset, when Sir Charles and the men got on the bottom of her, where they remained driving about the whole night, with infinite difficulty retaining their situation. In the morning several small vessels passed near them; but, though they made every exertion to make themselves seen, particularly by hoisting a black and a white handkerchief on an oar, they were not able to effect their purpose; that, about 9 o'clock in the morning, a ship (the Queen, of Liverpool) passed pretty near them; and Sir Charles ordered Anth. Hall and John Robinson to swim off with the assistance of the boat's mast, and endeavour to reach her; they did so, but in vain. About noon, finding it impossible longer to remain on the boat, from which they had been frequently washed, they each took an oar, and endeavoured to swim to the land; and that, when he (Davis) last saw his unfortunate captain, he was swimming pretty strong. On Thursday night Davis was thrown on the West coast, where he lay until morning, not having strength to get through the mud: Hall and Robinson were also thrown ashore the same night at the Fellowship, an estate not far from the Bienfait; they have all three been in great danger, but are likely to recover. Neither the body of Sir Charles, nor those of the other three Seamen, were found. Thus perished a brave and amiable officer, in the prime of youth, with all the advantages of birth and fortune, added to those of high reputation in his profession, who fell a sacrifice to his strict attention to his duty; by rather hazarding the perils of a dark night, than sleeping out of his ship, and whose eulogium cannot be better made than by the sincere and heart-felt regret of his officers and seamen.

P. 440, b. Roberjot was born in 1753, and, before the Revolution, was rector of his native place, Maçon. Giving up his clerical function, he married, was made administrator, and soon after member of the National Convention. His missions to Hamburgh, the Hague, and Rastadt, are well known.

Ibid. l. ult. The death of Mr. Whitlock has been contradicted.

P. 446, b. The late Rev. Mr. Poley was not rector of Hartest cum Boxted in his own right, but was presented to it by the Crown.

Births.

May 11. AT Gibraltar, Mrs. George Grey, a son.

20. At Mulgrave castle, Lady Mulgrave, a daughter.

23. At St. Petersburg, the young Grand Duchess, spouse of the Grand Duke Alexander, a princess.

June 1. At the house of Richard Stert, esq. in Clifford-street, the wife of Joseph May, esq. a son.

2. The wife of Charles de Constant, esq. a daughter.

11. In Cumberland-place, the Marchioness of Donegal, a son.

14. At his seat, Kempton-park, the lady of Sir John Chardin Mulgrave, bart. a son.

25. At the Mansion-house, the Lady Mayoress, a son.

Mrs. Davison, of St. James's-squa. a son.

At Brockenhurst, Hants, the wife of Robert Smith, esq. a son.

26. The wife of Joseph Smith, esq. of Hereford-street, a daughter.

Marriages.

1798. *Dec.* 10. AT Calcutta, Sir George-Alexander Leith, bart. brigade-major of the King's troops, in Bengal, to Miss Albina Vaughan, youngest daughter of Thomas V. of Moulsey, Surrey, esq.

1799. *March* 4. Mr. Finch, wine-merchant, to Miss Rolt, both of Deptford, Kent.

At Morpeth, co. Northumberland, Daniel Tedsdale, esq. to Miss Hepple, of Bellasis, in the same county.

5. At Hastings, Sussex, F. F. North, esq. of Hampstead, to Miss Eliza Whitear, daughter of the Rev. Wm. W.

7. Samuel Fox, esq. of Thulston-grange, co. Derby, to Miss Darwin, of Stamford.

Mr. Robert Rochfort Utten, to Miss Rhodes, of Mortimer-str. Cavendish-sq.

At Bath, Abraham Ludlow, eſq. late of the Royal Greys, to Miſs Gibbs.

At Langton, co. Lincoln, Mr. Carrit, of Stickney, grocer, &c. to Miſs Marſhall.

8. Mr. Robert Forman, of the Spread Eagle inn, at Lincoln, to Miſs Anne Collins, of Newark.

11. Richard Reynolds, eſq. barriſter at law, of the Temple, to Mrs. North, widow of Miles N. eſq. of Thurland-caſtle, co Lancaſter, and daugh. of the late Oliver Toulmin, eſq of Cranburn-lodge, co. Dorſ.

Henry Butcher, eſq. of Devizes, to Miſs Terry, of Wincheſter.

At Kingſton, near Taunton, J. T. Groves, eſq. of Scotland-yard, Whitehall, to Miſs Chapman, daughter of Col. C. of the former place.

12. Wm. Collins, eſq. to Miſs Elizabeth Nickleſon Jeffery, eldeſt daughter of John J. eſq. M. P. for Poole.

At Orpington, Kent, T. S. Salmon, eſq. M. D. to Miſs Pratt, daughter of the Rev. H. P. of Orpington.

14. At Lynn, Lieut. col. Hutton, of the 3d regim. of Norfolk militia, to Miſs Jane Bogge, daughter of Tho. B. eſq. of Lynn.

Mr. Monday, of Hull, merchant, to Miſs Tongue, of Golberton, co. Lincoln.

16. John La Touche, eſq. captain in the county of Dublin militia, to Miſs Anne Tottenham, daughter of Charles T. eſq. M. P. for Roſs.

At Margate, Robert Anſtruther, eſq. lieut.-col. of the 68th Regiment of foot, and eldeſt ſon to Sir Robert A. bart. of Balaakie, co. Fife, to Miſs Hamilton, daughter of James H. eſq. late colonel of the guards, and grand-daughter of the late Lord Ann Hamilton.

Mr. T. Dowley, of Bank-ſide, to Miſs Nicholſon, daughter of R. N. eſq. of Loampit-hill, Kent.

At Bath, Charles Park, eſq. major in the 27th foot, to Miſs Jane Gibſon.

Mr W. Collins, of the Strand, to Miſs Sarah Fletcher, of Kingſton, Surrey.

18. Nicholas Adley Copper, eſq. of Santa Cruz, to Miſs Cordelia Briſbane.

20. At Edinburgh, Lieut. J. A. E. Duncumbe, of the Shropſhire militia, to Miſs Jane Douglas, daughter of the late lieut.-gen. D. colonel of the 5th dragoon-guards.

21. At Lynn, Lieut.-col. Hulton, of the 3d regiment of Norfolk militia, to Miſs Jane Bagge, dau. of T. B. eſq. of that place.

23. James Turner, eſq. of the 31ſt foot, to Miſs Eliz. Haigh, of Doncaſter.

24. Mr. Thomas Meſſenger, one of the loyal Leiceſterſhire volunteer yeomanry cavalry, to Miſs Eliz. Morley, youngeſt dau. of Mr. Wm. M. of Sapcote, co. Leiceſter.

25. At Falmouth, Capt. Rob. J. Kinſman, of the Exciſe cutter, to Miſs Suſ Byrne.

James Bellis, eſq. of St. Peterſburg, to Miſs Iſabella Railton, niece of Iſaac R. eſq. of Clapham.

John Wray, eſq. of Hull, banker, to Mrs. Cowper, eldeſt dau. of T. Mitchell, eſq. of Caſtle-grange, co. Roſcommon, Ireland.

Robert Graves, M. D. of Dorcheſter, to Miſs Knight, only dau. of the late Rob. K. eſq. of Chidock, in the ſame county.

26. Mr. Richard Calton, attorney, of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Sophia Golding dau. of Mr. G. ſurveyor, Red-Lion-ſtreet, Holborn.

At Lambeth, James Wilſon, eſq. to Miſs Holbert, dau. of Richard H. eſq of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

At Aberdeen, Jn. Urquhart, eſq. of Craigſton, to Miſs Iſabella Moir, youngeſt dau. of the late George M. eſq. of Scots-town.

27. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Rev. Charles Barton, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, to Miſs Harriet Carrett, third dau. of the late Matthew C. eſq.

At Holme, co. Norfolk, Rev. Wm. Stevens, M. A. maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Sedbeigh, co. York, to Miſs Sarah Vitty, youngeſt ſiſter of Mr. V. attorney of Camb.

28. At St. Hilary, in Cornwall, Rev. Thomas Hutchins, to Miſs Emma Grenfell, ſecond dau. of Paſcoe G. eſq. of Marazion.

At Jeffreſton, co. Pembroke, Rev. Matthew Surtees, rector of North Cerney, co. Glouceſter, to Miſs Allen, dau. of J. Bartlett A. eſq. of Creſſelly, co. Pembroke.

At Clapham, Surrey, Mr. John Coltman, jun. to Mrs. Hodgſon, widow of Capt. Tho. H. of the Earl Cornwallis Eaſt-Indiaman.

30. At Merſham, Charles Verron, eſq. Lieut. of the royal engineers, to Miſs Suſannah Goddard.

Mr. J. D. Fowler, attorney, to Miſs Myrtilla Hoſkins, youngeſt daughter of Abraham H. eſq. both of Burton-upon-Trent.

April 2. At Camberwell, Surrey, Robert Hudſon, eſq. late commander of the Houghton Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs D. Cotton, of Richmond.

Rev. George Moultrie, of Trinity-coll. Camb. to Miſs Fendall, of Great Portland-ſt.

John Dean Paul, eſq. banker, to Miſs Frances-Eleanor Simpſon, youngeſt dau. of Lady Anne S.

4. John North, eſq. of Caroline-ſt. Bedford-ſq. to Miſs Clark, dau. of John C. eſq. of Croſton, co. Northumberland.

Rev. Wm. Blowers, of Lavenham, Suffolk, to Miſs Rebecca Branwhite, dau. of the late Brooke B. eſq. of that place.

Mr. John Tinker, land-ſurveyor, of Ketton, co. Rutland, to Miſs Slade, of Stamford.

George Clarke, eſq. of Bewdley, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Joyce Devey, of Stapleton, Glouceſterſhire.

6. At Wanſtead, John Cooper, jun. eſq. to Miſs Anna-Maria Doorman.

Mr. Abington, of the India-houſe, to Miſs Wood, of Cork-ſtreet.

8. Andrew-Robinſon-Stoney-Bowes-Strathmore-Stopford Palmer, eſq. of Strangh, in the Queen's County, lieutenant

nant of the York fencible infantry, to Miſs Fraſer, dau. of the Rev. Dr. F. of Kirkcubbin. *Belfaſt Journal.*

10. John Barker, eſq. of Wentworth, co. Suffolk, pay-maſter of Chatham barracks, to Miſs Caroline Conyers, youngeſt ſiſter of John C. eſq. of Copped-hall, Eſſex.

11. At Reading, Rev. Edward North, of that place, ſon of the late Capt. John Neale Pledwell N. to Miſs Mary Meſman, alſo of the ſame place.

At Hull, Francis Hall, jun. eſq. to Miſs Bell, dau. of — B. eſq. of Roſs.

At Hovingham, John Boyes, eſq. of Wansford, eldeſt ſon of John B. eſq. of Anlaby, near Hull, to Miſs Kendall, of Noſs, in the North riding of Yorkſhire.

15. At Bath, Edmund Morris, eſq. of Bengal, to Miſs Parry, eldeſt daughter of Richard P. eſq. of Warfield, Berks.

16. Mr. Rochfort, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Dobree, of Holborn.

18. At Send, Surrey, Mr. Woolger, to Miſs Frances Mariner, of Cobham.

Mr. Jn. Atkinſon, of Linc. to Miſs Briggs.

20. At Bath, Aubere Manning, eſq. of Peaſenhall, Suffolk, to Miſs Smith, dau. of Charles S. eſq. of Fairwater, near Taunton, co. Somerſet.

22. Mr. Charles Magnus Thomas, of Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, to Miſs Eliz. Chawner, of Upper Guildford ſtreet.

Mr. Wm. Kirchener, of Prince's-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Emma Cripps, of York.

At Kingſton, Capt. Evelagh, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Carter, eldeſt dau. of Sir John C. of Portſmouth.

At Balgarvy-houſe, Scotland, Capt. John Maitland, of the royal navy, to Miſs Ogilvy, eldeſt daughter of the late Archibald O. eſq. of Inchmartin.

23. In Rutland-ſq. Dublin, the Hon. Joſ. Bourke, dean of Ollory, to Miſs Gardiner.

At Bingley, co. York, the Rev. G. Hutchinſon, of the Collegiate church, Manchester, to Miſs Jackſon, dau. of the late W. J. eſq. of Leeds.

Mr. Wm. Cumberland, to Miſs Bell, both of Leiceſter.

At Biſborough, co. Lincoln, Mr. Robert Stephenſon, common brewer, of Beverley, to Miſs Suſannah Rimby.

Rev. James Sutherland Rudd, B. A. of Queen's college, Cambridge, to Miſs Charlotte Lezard Kentiſh, youngeſt dau. of the late Rd. K. M. D. of Bridlington, co. York.

25. Rev. Thomas Gatkell, one of the maſters of the grammar ſchool in Manchester, to Miſs Anne Rigby, niece of the late Rev. Mr. Oldfield, of that place.

At Durham, Andrew Anderſon, of Tortola, to Miſs H. Hetherington, daughter of R. H. eſq. of the ſame iſland.

Rev. J. Bright, rector of Grafton-Regis, to Miſs Suſannah Battams, of Cottofgrave, co. Northampton.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Lieut. G. H. Gayon, of the marine forces, to Miſs Lucinda Langford, ſecond dau. of late Rev. C. L. of Gr. Maſſingham, Norfolk.

Henry Knuff, eſq. of Highgate, Middleſex, to Miſs Sherer, eldeſt daughter of Joſeph S. eſq. of Southampton.

At Wimbledon, Surrey, Mr. John Martin, of Lower Thames ſtreet, to Miſs Wilcox, of Bread-ſtreet-hill.

Mr. Williams, of Great Ormond-ſtreet, to Miſs Willis, of Anſtey, Hants.

28. At Llanfadarn, near Aberyſtwith, Samuel Milnes, eſq. late captain in the 49th reg. to Miſs Davies, only dau. of the late John D. eſq. of Lloydjack, co. Cardigan.

29. At the houſe of Wm. Ogilvie, in Harley-ſtreet, by ſpecial licence, Charles-George Beauclerk, eſq. to Miſs Ogilvie.

J. Sidney, eſq. of Penſhurſt-caſtle, Kent, to Miſs Harriet Huncoke, of Wingerworth, youngeſt dau. of Sir Henry H. bart.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Trail, of Lifburn, in Ireland, to Lady Frances Charteris, ſecond dau. of the Earl of Wemyſs.

30. Mr. Ginger, bookſeller, of Old Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Stanley, dau. of John S. eſq. of Glenden-lodge, co. Northampton.

May 2. At Hartrow, co. Somerſet, the Rev. T. Sweet, to Miſs Eſcott, eldeſt dau. of the Rev. Bickham, E. of Hartrow.

At Briſſington, T. C. Vanderhorſt, eſq. ſon of the American Conſul, to Miſs Beale, dau. of John B. eſq. of South Carolina.

Mr. D. T. Myers, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Phœbe Crow, of Wilburton, near Cambridge.

6. At Coldwall, Moſes Dawſon Carr, eſq. of Arnandeen, co. Cork, to Miſs Maria Dawſon, ſecond dau. of John D. eſq. of Moſley-hill.

7. Mr. Moſs, muſlin-manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miſs M. Collins.

Mr. Reece, ſurgeon, of Chepſtow, co. Monmouth, to Miſs K. Blackborow, dau. of the late Wm. B. eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex.

At Bath, N. P. Prothery, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Lea, of Upper E. Hayes.

Rev. Mr. Davies, of Glouſton, to Miſs Billings, of Lilton-on-the Hill, co. Leiceſter.

Wm. Ellis, jun. eſq. of Breſtwood-park, near Nottingham, to Miſs Curtois, eldeſt dau. of the Rev. P. H. C. of Branſton, near Linc.

At Radford, near Nottingham, Mr. James Hewitt, factor, of Oxford, to Miſs Pike, of Aſpley.

8. Mr. John Holtham, to Miſs Harely, both of Glouceſter.

9. John Olburn, eſq. of Demerary, to Miſs Mary Tulloh, only dau. of John T. eſq. of Great Caſtle-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſq.

At Inverneſs, the Rev. James Fowler, to Miſs Margaret Grant.

Edwin Sandys, eſq. captain in the firſt Wilts militia, to Miſs Allen, dau. of Michael A. eſq. of Coleridge-houſe, Devon.

Mr. Williams, ſurgeon, of Nottingham, to Miſs Thomſon, of Grantham.

11. Benj. Durcomb, eſq. late of the Weſt-Indies, to Miſs Lee, of Mile-end.

Mr. T. Warrington, of Change-alley, to Miſs Eſther-Eliz. Eaton, of Gracechurch-ſt.

13. At Weybridge, Surrey, the Rev. Mr. Whitehouſe, to Mrs. Ewart, widow of Joſeph E. eſq.

Captain Carſbrook, of the North Gloucester militia, to Miſs Brooke, dau. of Major B. of Gower ſtreet, Bedford-ſq.

At Great Baddow, Eſſex, Jacob Elton, eſq. to Miſs Charlotte Young, of Pondlands.

John Vaſſal, eſq. to Miſs E. Athill, youngeſt dau. of the late James A. eſq. of Antigua.

Mr. Gethen, of Cateaton-ſtreet, to Miſs Williams, of Red-Lion-ſtreet.

Mr. Abel, bookſeller, of Northampton, to Miſs Stanton, of Finedon.

14. At Gloucester, Mr. Tho. Cooke, to Mrs. Triſtran, dau. of the late general, and ſiſter to the preſent Ld. Vct. Barrington.

At Briſtol, Wm. Abraham, eſq. banker, of Bath, to Miſs Elizabeth Salmon, ſecond dau. and co-heireſs of the late Robert S. eſq. of Queen-ſquare, Briſtol.

15. At Chriſt-church, Surrey, Capt. Humfrey, of the royal engineers, to Miſs Chatfield.

16. Mr. John Coape, to Miſs Baldwin, eldeſt dau. of Wm. B. eſq. of L. Brook-ſt.

Mr. John Dunkin, of Beccleigh, Eſſex, to Miſs Francis, of the Paragon, Southwark.

At Liverpool, Wm. Hudſon, eſq. of Dulwich, to Miſs Margaret Dawſon, third daughter of John D. eſq. of Moſley-hill.

18. Tho. Maſon, eſq. of Ratcliffe-croſs, to Miſs Hitch, of North-ſtreet, Poplar.

J. W. Roberts, eſq. lieut. of his Maj. ſty's yeomen of the guard, to Miſs Mary Dod, of Hampton.

19. Mr Mills, ſurgeon, of Nottingham, to Miſs White, of Retford.

21. Cornet Ramſbottom, of the 16th, or Queen's light dragoons, to Miſs Pryor, of Portland place

22. Enſign Douglas, of Bedford ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs C. Arbuthnot, of Tichfield ſtreet.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Major Morton, of the Enniskillen dragoons, to Miſs Pocklington.

At Wakefield, John Gunn, eſq of Parliament ſtreet, to Miſs Alethea Mance, of that place, fourth dau. of the late Francis M. eſq. of Leathley-hall, co York.

At Pulverbatch, co. Salop, Benj. Edwarder, eſq ſon of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Egerton, bart. to Miſs Smith-more, eldeſt dau. of John S. eſq. of Weſt Cheſpiece, in the ſame county.

Mr Benj. Dixey, of Wickham, Eſſex, to Miſs Walker, of Norwich.

At Sheffield, Mr Thompſon, eldeſt ſon of Benj Blades T. eſq. of Hull, to Miſs Jane Bourne, dau. of the Rev. John B. of Spital, co. Derby.

Rev. John Japhcott, rector of Kiſlingbury, near Northampton, to Mrs. Sarah Littlefield, of Lambeth, Surry.

Mr. Benjamin Hall, of Down-ſtreet, Piccadilly, to Miſs Dawſon, of Pall Mall.

Charles Pinfold, eſq. lieut. in the 18th regiment of Guards, to Miſs Williams, of Hill-ſt.

Mr. James Coburn, merchant, of Boſton, N. America, to Miſs Lorimer of the Strand.

Mr. T. Taylor, of Fleet-ſtr. to Miſs Park, of the Curtain-road, Finſbury-ſquare.

Mr. John Carrick, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, to Miſs Anna Stephens, daughter of the late Wm. S. eſq. of Mortimer, Berks.

27. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mr. Tho. Mills, druggiſt, to Miſs Pleaſance, dau. of Iſaac P. eſq. collector of exciſe.

28. Mr. William Allen, chemiſt and druggiſt, Birmingham, to Miſs S. Milward, of Brales, co. Warwick.

29. Rev. J. C. Meſtre, of Apt, in Provence, to Miſs Appeſley, of Piccadilly.

At Vomerſby, co. York, Col. Viſcount de Bruges, a French nobleman, to Miſs Sarah Harvey, of Vomerſby, eldeſt daughter of the late Col. Stanhope H.

30. Lieut.-col. Duffield, of his Majeſty's marine forces, to Miſs Anne-Caroline Bligh, ſecond daughter of Vice-admiral B.

By ſpecial licence, at Curzon-ſtreet chapel, Lord Bagot, to the Hon. Miſs Fitzroy, ſiſter of Lord Southampton.

Lately, the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Landaff, to Miſs Coghlan, ſiſter to the Counteſs of Barrymore.

June 1. At Lambeth-palace, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Hobart, to the Hon. Miſs Eleanor-Agnes Eden, eldeſt daughter of Lord Auckland.

3. Henry Blackwood, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Eliza Waghorn, dau. of the late Capt Martin W.

4. Capt. Matthew-Henry Scott, of the royal navy, to Miſs Pitmock, eldeſt daugh. of James P. eſq. of Weſtbury-houſe, Hants.

6 Lieut. col. Drinkwater, late of the 2d battalion of the 1ſt or royal regiment, to Miſs Congelton, daugh. of the late Chas. C. eſq. of Congelton, in Eaſt Lothian.

7. Rev. J. Awary, of Norton, Wilts, to Miſs Maria May, of Salisbury.

N. Col. Calvert, his Majeſty's adjutant-general, to Miſs Caroline Hammerſley, 2d daugh. of Thos. H. eſq. banker, Pall Mall.

At Kenſington, Mr. Thomas Abbott, of High-ſtreet, St. Giles's, wholeſale ſtationer, to Miſs Kirke, daughter of the late Mr. Joſeph K. nurſery and ſeedſman at Brompton.

At Stoney Stratford, Bucks, James Hunt Holly, eſq. to Miſs Pinckard, of Handley, co. Northampton.

9. Mr. William Barton, to Mrs. Dixon, both of King's Cliffe, co. Northampton.

10. At Bath, the Rev. Dr Gardiner, to Miſs J. Pierſy.

11. At Mary-la-Bonne, Wm. Willoughby Prescott, eſq. ſecond ſon of Sir George P. bart. of Theobald's park, to Miſs Black-

more, ſiſter of T. B. eſq. of Briggins, Herts.

13. Richard Oliver, eſq. of Leyton, Eſſex, to Miſs Braſſey, eldeſt daughter of the late Nathanael B. eſq. of Lombard-ſtr. banker.

13. The Rev. Mr. Diſturnell, rector of Worms hill, Kent, to Miſs Cranke, daughter of Henry C. eſq. of New Bridge-ſtreet, Black friers, auditor general of Bridewell and Bethlehem hoſpitals.

15 William Fowle, eſq. of Durrington, Wilts, to Miſs Everett, eldeſt daughter of Thomas E. eſq. M. P. Bedford-ſquare.

17. Mr. Wm. Smith, merchant, to Miſs Bagſhaw, both of Burton-upon-Trent.

18. At Bath, John Upham, eſq. of Exeter, to Miſs Elizabeth Chapman, daughter of George C. eſq. mayor of Bath.

20. At Eaſton, near Grantham, James Raymond Johnſtone, eſq. of Alva, co. Stirling, to Miſs Mary-Elizabeth Cholmeley, third daughter of Montague C. eſq. of Eaſton, co. Lincoln.

21. Mr. William-Charles Titford, of Biſhopſgate Within, to Miſs Anne Edgar, of Gough-ſquare, Fleet ſtreet, youngeſt dau. of the late Joſ. E. eſq of Yately, Hants.

23. John Savill, eſq. of Bocking, Eſſex, to Miſs Webb, of Norwich.

24. Jonathan Raine, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Price, of Knightſbridge.

26. At St. James's church, Thomas Heathcote, of Embley, co. Southampton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir William H. bar. M. P. for that county, to Miſs Freeman, only dau. of Thomas Edwards F. eſq. deceaſed, late Member for the Borough of Steyning, and grand-daughter of Thomas Edwards F. of Batsford, co. Glouceſter, eſq.

27. At St. Andrew's, Holborn, William Keating, eſq. only ſon of the late Col. K. to Miſs Cameron, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. who keep a boarding-ſchool for young ladies at Enfield.

At Enfield, Mr. Taylor, ſchool-maſter, of Hammerſmith, to Miſs Morris, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. M. ſchool-maſter, of Cheſhunt.

DEATHS.

1798. *Dec.* 23. AT Madras, in conſequence of a wound he received in a duel with Major Allen, of which he languiſhed about a week, Col. Hervey Aſton. He had been engaged in a ſimilar affair of honour, and on the ſame account, with Major Picton, only the day preceding that on which he met Major A. but which was fortunately terminated by each party firing in the air, and a proper explanation taking place as to the offence. Col. A. was married to the lovely Miſs Ingram, daughter of Lady Irnham, and ſiſter to the Marchioneſs of Hertford; to whom and family he has left a fortune of 500*l.* per annum in Derbyſhire and Cheſhire.

1799. *March* 15 At Kingſton, Jamaica, in an advanced age, upwards of 50 years of which he had paſſed on that iſland, John Graham, eſq.

24. At Woodlands, Demerara, G. Robertſon, eſq.

April 22. At Mr. Griffin's, in the Strand, aged 18, Mr. Joſeph Adams, youngeſt ſon of Mrs. Joſeph A. of Ware, Herts, and brother to Mr. A. goldſmith in the Strand.

May... At Totteridge, Herts, the Rev. Mr. Pager, chaplain to the late Lord Rodney, and his private ſecretary during the greater part of his active ſervices on-board the fleet in the Weſt Indies and at St. Euſtatia; from the emoluments of which employments, the ſhare of prize-money, and the appointment of diſtributing it to the ſhips companies under the Admiral's direct command, he made a competent fortune, and ſecured the favour of his patron to his death. Though very much deformed, he was remarkably active, both in body and mind, and particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf for laborious equeſtrian exerciſes. His extraordinary teſtamentary diſpoſition would not have been noticed here, had not one of his friends communicated it to a ſimilar Miſcellany of laſt month. His not ſurviving the lady with whom he had paſſed 20 years in happy union, laid him under a neceſſity of diſcovering that ſhe was his *wife without the ceremony*, &c. He has left a ſon and two charming daughters, in the happineſs and education of whom he was unceaſingly employed.

At Hereford, Mrs. Skinner, relict of Mr. S. prebendary of that cathedral.

2. This day Mr. Ritchens, an opulent farmer at Biddeſtone, Wilts, aged 97, was haſtily conveyed away from his own houſe to Britford, where it was ſoon after ſaid he had died, and was brought back for interment on the 25th; but ſome ſuſpicion ariſing, his body was dug up, and, on examination, ſuppoſed to have been poiſoned.

3. At Leeds, in his 86th year, Mr. Martin Browne, formerly an eminent merchant of that place. By his deſire he was not interred with his own family, who are laid in St. Peter's, but in Mr. Turner's vault St. Paul's, Leeds.

9. In his 70th year, Mr. Jas. M'Intoſh, ſome time miniſter of Moy.

At Kincardine, John Grant, eſq.

11. Mr. Law, confectioner, in St. John's ſtreet, Smithfield. In a fit of infanity he threw himſelf into the New River. The body was taken out about an hour afterwards, and means uſed to reſtore animation, but without effect.

At Bourn, co. Lincoln, aged 64, Mrs. Anne Thorp.

In College-ſtreet, Briſtol, Captain Mac Taggart, of the royal navy, and nephew of J. Mac T. eſq. To this meritorious officer did the brave Duncan confign the arduous taſk of bringing-in the Vryheid, Admiral

de Winter's ſhip, after the glorious victory over the Dutch fleet, off Camperdown; and to the extreme exertion and great fatigue of that undertaking, with only a handful of men, is to be attributed a lingering and dangerous illneſs, which has at length deprived his country of a brave and worthy officer.

12. At her father's houſe at Aſton-Clinton, Bucks, Mrs. Morgan, widow of the Rev. Dr. M. late rector of that parish.

In Charles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Miſs Frances Aſſleck, daughter of the Rev. Mr. A. late of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Gainſborough, co. Lincoln, aged 55, Mr. Wm. Hollyday.

At Loverſall, near Doncaſter, co. York, Henry Overſon, eſq.

At Edinb. Mr. Jo. Forbes, paper-ſtainer.

On-board his Majeſty's ſhip Phœbe, at ſea, by a fall from the rigging, the Hon. Cha. Carleton, 3d ſon of Lord Dorcheſter.

13. At Burton Lazars, co. Leiceſter, aged 90, John North, eſq.

In the Market-place, Leiceſter, aged 82, Mr. Barges, an eminent manufacturer.

After a very long illneſs, Mrs. Franklin, wife of Mr. F. comedian, and daughter of the late Mr. Foſter, attorney, of Stamford.

14. Aged 64, Mr. Leatherland, of Lincoln, formerly an officer in the army.

At his mother's houſe in Charles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, in the 22d year of his age, John Daviſon, eſq.

At Walthamſtow, Miſs Slater, eldeſt daughter of the late Gilbert S. eſq. of Low Layton, Eſſex.

At Cheſham, Bucks, Hon. Mrs. Poulett.

15. At Nurſted houſe, near Peter field, Hants, the youngeſt daughter of Col. Hugonin, of the 4th or Queen's own dragoons.

16. At Great Melton, in his 20th year, Mr. Henry Cornelius, of Craig's court.

17. In Blackfriers-road, William Hill, eſq. many years in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Surrey.

18. At Holt, the Rev. William Tower Johnſon, rector of Beeſton Regis and Barningham Norwood, both co. Norfolk; LL.B of Chriſt's college, Cambridge.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Emly, relict of the Rev. G les E. M. A. formerly of Mildenhall, Suffolk.

20. Mr. Jacob Waſe, peel-maker, in the Grange road, Bermondſey.

At Richmond, Miſs Mary Dundas, eldeſt daughter of David D. eſq. ſerjeant-ſurgeon to the King.

Gilbert Francklyn, eſq. of Aſpeden-hall, near Buntingford, Herts.

Suddenly, on-board the Scorpion gun-boat, in Poole harbour, Lieut. Tho. Bell.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, Miſs Mary Obbinſon, d ughter of Mr. O. druggiſt.

At Smeaton, near Northallerton, in his 63d year, the Rev. Thomas Joy, B. A. vicar of Grinton, co. York.

In St. John's ſquare, Clerkenwell, aged 63, the Rev. Joſeph Towers, LL. D. formerly a bookſeller in Fore-ſtreet, but, under the patronage of certain Diſſenting-miniſters, he was encouraged to apply himſelf to literature, and the profeſſion of a divine. In 1774 he was choſen paſtor of a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Highgate; and, 1778, was elected, four years after, one of the miniſters of Newington green meeting, in conjunction with Dr. Price, till the Doctor was called to Hackney; and he held that ſituation, as afternoon-preacher, at his death. In 1779 the Univerſity of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of LL. D. He publiſhed

A new edition of Cæſar's Commentaries, with an Engliſh tranſlation, 1755.

A Review of the genuine Doctrines of Chriſtianity, 1763, 8vo.

Enquiry into the Queſtion, Whether Juries are or are not Judges of Law as well as of Fact? With a particular Reference to a Caſe of Libel, 1764.

A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Nowell, Principal of St. Mary Hall, King's Profeſſor of modern Hiſtory, occaſioned by his very extraordinary Sermon before the Houſe of Commons, January 30, 1772.

A Letter to Dr Samuel Johnſon, occaſioned by his late Political Publications; with an Appendix, containing ſome Obſervations on a Pamphlet publiſhed by Dr. Shebbeare, 1774.

A Sermon for the Charity-ſchool, on Matt. v. 47, 1777, 8vo.

Obſervations on Mr. Hume's Hiſtory of England, 1778.

Oration at the Interment of the Rev. Caleb Fleming, D. D. 1779.

A Vindication of the Political Principles of Mr. Locke, in Anſwer to the Objections of the Rev. Dr. Tucker, Dean of Glouceſter, 1782.

Obſervations on the Rights and Duties of Juries in Trials for Libels; together with Remarks on the Origin and Nature of the Law of Libels, 1785 *?

An Eſſay on the Life, Character, and Writings, of Dr. Samuel Johnſon, 1786, 8vo, principally intended as a reviſal of his writings.

Thoughts on the Commencement of a new Parliament; with an Appendix, containing Remarks on the Letter of Mr. Burke on the Revolution in France, 1790.

Dialogue between an Aſſociator and a well-informed Engliſhman, on the Grounds of the late Aſſociation and the Commencement of the War with France.

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* "In proſecuting this ſubject he diſcovers much warmth, uſes many unneceſſary repetitions, and has frequently recourſe to anonymous authors, which, in diſquiſitions of this nature, cannot be entitled to much regard." *Critical Review.*

Remarks

Remarks on the Conduct, Principles, and Publications, of the Association at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand for preserving Liberty and Property against Republicans and Levellers.

An Examination into the Nature and Evidence of the Charges brought against Lord William Ruſſel and Algernon Sydney, by Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. in his Memoirs of Great Britain, 1730.

A Dialogue between Two Gentlemen, concerning the Application to Parliament for Relief in the Matter of Subſcription to the XXXIX Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England.

All theſe tracts, together with the "Review of the Doctrine of Chriſtianity," were reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo. 1796.

Dr. T. wrote alſo the firſt 7 of the 10 volumes of "Britiſh Biography," publiſhed 1786.

Memoirs of the Life and Reign of Frederick III. King of Pruſſia, 2 vols. 1788.

An Oration delivered at the London Tavern, Nov. 4, 1788, on Occaſion of the Commencement of the Revolution, and Completion of a Century from that great Event (LVIII. 1096).

He aſſiſted Dr. Kippis in the new edition of the "Biographia Britannica," though the Doctor no where formally acknowledged his aſſiſtance; he wrote all the articles ſigned T. He is ſuppoſed to have been the editor of the laſt edition of the "Britiſh Plutarch;" and was ſaid to have been engaged in writing a continuation of Hume's "Hiſtory of England;" but that plan, it is believed, was laid aſide. "As a compiler, he had great merit. His tracts are marked by an attachment to the intereſts of religion and virtue, but are written on Whig principles, and are characteriſtic of a politician more addicted to warmth than ſtrict moderation can approve." (Literary Memoirs of Living Authors.) "They are diſtinguiſhed by a clear and forcible, more than a brilliant, ſtyle; his obſervations are rather direct and pointed than moralizing or ſententious; his ſubjects are, for the moſt part, popular and intereſting; and he treats them commonly in an earneſt, popular, and intereſting manner." (Critical Review, 1796.) The "Illuſtrations of Prophecy," reviewed LXVIII. 405, are generally aſcribed to a ſon of Dr. T. keeper of Dr. Williams's library in Red Croſs-ſtreet, Barbican.

20. Shot himſelf through the head, at his lodgings on the parade at Cork, Lieut.-col. Cleghorn, of the Royal Meath militia. The verdict of the coroner's jury being Lunacy, his body was privately interred, without thoſe military honours which, under any other circumſtances, his known loyalty would have entitled him to.

21. On Forty-hill, Enfield, in her 53d year, after an illneſs of three days, the lady of Wm. Cooke, major, formerly in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice at Madras, and lord of the manor of Hothorpe, in Northamptonſhire, a hamlet of the adjoining pariſh of Theddingworth, co. Leic.

In London, of the gout in his ſtomach, Mr. Cooke, glover, &c. of Leiceſter, a tradeſman of great reſpectability.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, Mr. William Farley, youngeſt ſon of Thomas F. eſq. of Henwick-hall, near Worceſter; a meritorious young officer in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company. He was firſt mate of the Princeſs Amelia, lately burnt in her homeward bound voyage, but eſcaped that unfortunate cataſtrophe, in which a great part of the crew periſhed. In addition to this calamity he was taken priſoner, on his return home, and carried into France, where the ill treatment he received, joined to the anxiety and fatigue he before experienced, brought on a decline, which ended in his death.

E. C. Gregory, eſq. of Leman-ſtreet, Goodman's fields.

22. At Mansfield, co. Nottingham, of a decline, Thomas Gould, eſq. ſon of the late Edward G. eſq. of Mansfield Woodhouſe.

James Mackenzie, eſq. of Woodſtock.

Mrs. Mitchell, wife of the Rev. Edward M. of Bruton, co. Somerſet.

24. At Edinburgh, Dunbar Douglas Earl of Selkirk and Baron Stair.

At Burntiſland caſtle, Scotland, in his 9th year, Robert Campbell Beatſon, eſq. only ſon of Robert B. eſq. of Kilrie.

25. At Trinity-college, Cambridge, after a lingering illneſs, Wm. Baines, B. A.

Mr. Pickard, keeper of the county-gaol of Leiceſter.

26. At Edinburgh, in his 85th year, James Burnet, of Monboddo, eſq. commonly called Lord Monboddo, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice; promoted to the bench in 1767. His firſt publication was a "Diſſertation on the Origin and Progreſs of Language, 1773," 6 vols. 8vo; 2d edit. 1774; aſcribing the invention of alphabetical writing to the Egyptians. When he was ſo near the fountain-head, he might as well have ſuppoſed it an immediate communication from the Deity. He publiſhed alſo a work in 5 vols. 4to, juſt completed in a 6th, intituled "Antient Metaphyſicks;" a performance remarkable for a ſurpriſing mixture of penetration and genius with the moſt abſurd whim and conceit. He ſtrenuouſly maintains that the Ourang Outan is a claſs of the human ſpecies, and that his want of ſpeech is merely accidental. We remember it was ſaid, that Maupertuis died juſt as he was going to make monkeys talk. He alſo endeavours to eſtabliſh the reality of

of the existence of mermaids, and other fictitious animal.

Charles Wigglesworth, esq. attorney, and lieutenant of the Louth infantry, by whom he was attended to the grave and interred with military honours.

27. Aged 66, Mrs. Anne Lumley, wife of Mr. Edw. L. of Great Dalby, co. Leic.

Capt. Thomas-William Moore, late consul of Newport, Rhode-island.

At Briſtol hot wells, aged 15, Miſs Ximenes, only daughter of David X. esq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Near St. Michael's church, Stamford, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Lowe, widow.

In Charles-ſt. St. James', ſq. Mrs. Turner.

28. At Falmouth, aged 90, Philip Webber, esq. formerly an eminent attorney.

At Cambridge, aged 99, Mary Howlett.

Aged 83, Mrs. Bloodworth, widow of Mr. Tho. B. of Empingham, Rutland.

At Aſhbourne, co. Derby, in his 84th year, greatly reſpected, Mr. Barnes.

At Liverpool, aged 100, John M'Kee, joiner.

At Tottenham, aged 96, Mrs. Morland.

George Merrick Ayſcough, esq. barriſter at law, of the Inner Temple.

The Hon. John Tufton, brother of Earl Thanet, and M. P. for the borough of Appley. He was a gentleman of conſiderable abilities and extenſive information; of a ſocial turn, but did not ſuffer convivial enjoyment to divert him from his ſtudies. His diſpoſition was ſingularly placid and modeſt—a diſpoſition that he probably would never have been able ſo thoroughly to ſubdue as to be capable of taking an active part in public affairs, otherwiſe his talents might have been employed to his own honour and the advantage of his country. His purſuits in literature were of the abſtracted kind, which gave a gravity to his manner, though a ſpirit of freedom and good humour were really eſſential qualities in his nature, however they might be obſcured by diffidence. It may be mentioned, as one ſtriking proof of this gentleman's worth, that, though a delicate reſerve in his habits prevented him from taking any pains to conciliate attention, he was much eſteemed and reſpected by companions of various and oppoſite qualities. Having been an œconomiſt, without, however, the leaſt tincture of parſimony, it is ſuppoſed that his patrimonial inheritance was much increaſed. Few men, who have paſſed through life in ſo quiet and unobtruſive a manner, ever raiſed ſo many friends; and very few, indeed, can drop into the grave more deſervedly regretted.

29. After a long illneſs, aged 79 the Rev. Thomas Cornthwaite, of Trinity-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1742, M. A. 1746; vicar of Hackney, Middleſex, 46 years, having ſucceeded Dr. Rob. Wright in 1753. He was alſo curate of Mortlake, Surrey. "The patronage of the vicarage of Hackney is, properly ſpeaking, veſted in the rector; but it has long been cuſtomary for the incumbent, immediately upon his preſentation, to grant the patron a leaſe of the rectorial manor of Grumbalds, by virtue of which he preſents alſo to the vicarage." Lyſons's Environs of London, II. 474. The preſent rector is the Rev. Peter Beauvoir.

30. At Bruton, co. Somerſet, the Rev. Edward Mitchell.

At Lea, near Gainſborough, aged 40, Sir Edmond Anderſon, bart.

31. In her 40th year, after her lying-in, Mrs. Saunders, ſecond wife of Dr. William S. of Broad-ſtreet buildings.

Lately, at Gibraltar, much lamented and regretted by all his friends and brother-officers, Lieut. F. Browne, commander of his Majeſty's gun-veſſel Urchin. He was a brave, intrepid officer, and a gentleman poſſeſſed of all thoſe eminent qualifications which ſo greatly diſtinguiſhed his uncle, the late unfortunate Major Charles Vallotton, of the 56th regiment.

At Paris, of apoplexy, the celebrated dramatiſt Peter Auguſtin Caron de Beaumarchais, who, in conformity with a requeſt he had ſome time ſince made, was buried in his own garden.

At Kingsfort, co. Meath, Ireland, the ſeat of Richard Chaloner, esq. Miſs Thomaſine Herbert, fifth daughter of the late Counſellor Edward H. M. P. for Tralee, and niece to the Earl of Dyſart.

At Edinburgh, in his 77th year, the Rt. Hon. Robert M'Queen, esq. of Braxfield, lord juſtice clerk of Scotland.

At Stirling, Provoſt Henry Jaffray.

At Cleve, co. Glouceſter, Mrs. A. Buſby, daughter of J. B. esq. late of Woodſtock, co. Oxford, and niece to the late Sir Rob. Cocks, of Dumbleton, co. Glouc.

In a few days after, at her houſe in Bath, Mrs. E. Buſby, ſiſter of the above lady.

At Glouceſter, aged 58, Mr. Thomas Cook, an eminent land ſurveyor, and pupil of the late Capability Browne; in following whoſe ſteps, in the improvement of pleaſure-grounds, he was thought more particularly happy, as hath been ſtrongly exemplified on that ſpot which, under the direction of the late Lord Le Deſpencer, he had the honour of improving at Weſt Wycombe, during many of the laſt years of his lordſhip's life, who, in teſtimony of Mr. C's ſkill in that line, was pleaſed to leave him, by his laſt will, an annuity of 50l. per annum. He had the misfortune to loſe his right arm by an experiment he was making with an engine, of his own invention, for the purpoſe of cutting wedges for the ſhipping during the American war. He has left a widow and two ſons, the eldeſt a member of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, and lately married to Mrs. Tridrain,

Triſtram, widow of the late Rev. Mr. T. and ſiſter to the Lord Viſcount Barrington; and the youngeſt is a lieutenant in the North Gloucester militia.

Rev. Henry Carver, LL D rector of Bredicote, co. Worc. prebendary of Lichfield, and archdeacon of Surrey. The rectory is in the gift of the Dean of Worceſter.

At Wolſingham, co. Durham, aged 81, the Rev. Edward Wilſon, vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees, and formerly rector of Washington, in the ſame county.

At the houſe of a relation, near Southampton, the Rev. Charles Burton Philipſon, of Peterborough. He changed his paternal name of Wright when he married a niece of Gen. Philipſon, whoſe ample fortune and collection of pictures and books he inherited. He has left a widow and 10 children.

At Guiſborough, in Cleveland, the learned Dr. Flintoff.

Aged 66, the Rev. Richard Prieſt, rector of Reepham with Kerdiſton, Norfolk.

At Dunmow, Eſſex, after a few days illneſs, the Rev. Aaron Wickens.

Rev. Joſhua Earnſhaw, minister of Oſſett, near Wakefield; B. A. of Chriſt's college, Cambridge, 1746.

At Biſhopſthorpe, aged 92, Mrs. Eliz. Tennant, relict of the late Henry T. eſq. of Shrewſbury.

Mrs. Fountain, relict of Joſeph F. eſq. alderman of Leeds.

The eldeſt daughter of G. W. Thompſon, eſq. of Biſhopſhill, co. York.

At Ockbrooke, co. Derby, aged 77, Mr. Edward Battelley, father of Mr. Robert B. draper, Derby.

Mr. Wells, an eminent farmer and grazier at Holme, near Newark.

At Saltfleetby, aged 77, Mr. Js. Webſter.

At Athwick, three old women, Jane Gould, Betty Stock, and Anne Clare, all of the ſame pariſh, whoſe united ages amounted to 265 years, all of whom died on the ſame day.

At Woodborough, Wilts, in an advanced age, Mrs. Dyke, relict of the late Jerome D. gent. In this lady were united all the mild and amiable qualities which reflect a peculiar luſtre on the female character. Meek, humane, and charitable, her utmoſt endeavours were uniformly exerted to promote the happineſs of others.

At Camberwell, Surrey, aged 88, Mrs. E. Pettingal.

At Paddington, in her 25th year, Mrs. Margaret Waud, wife of Mr. W. confectioner, New Bond-ſtreet.

In Park-ſtreet, Lieut.-col. O'Reilly.

In Percy-ſtreet, Mrs. Pierſon, eldeſt ſiſter of Peter P. eſq. F. A. S.

June 1. At Albrighton, co. Salop, near Wolverhampton, much regretted, George Crump, eſq. many years ſurgeon there.

At Cheltenham, co. Glouceſter, in his 53d year, Mr. Richard Cruttwell, of Bath, printer, &c. A conſcientious performance of his duty towards God, and an unbounded benevolence towards his fellow creatures, were his rules of action in every relation of his ſtate and ſituation. If we conſider him in a profeſſional point of view, the deſervedly-celebrated Bible of Bp. Wilſon, 3 vols. 4to, which he printed, and the extenſive circulation of the Bath Chronicle, which his own unremitted exertion raiſed to its preſent reſpectability, are monuments of his ſuperior ſkill and perſevering induſtry. But, if we view him in the more endearing lights of a neighbour, a father, and a Chriſtian, his memory takes a farther hold on our regard and reſpect. His friendſhip was warm, ſincere, and active; his heart, tender and affectionate; his religion pure and practical. This, indeed, was a principle which he never loſt ſight of, amid the hurry of buſineſs, or in the quiet of domeſtic enjoyment; genuine, fervent, and ſincere, it animated him with hope in the hours of affliction, enabled him to bear the pains and languor of a tedious illneſs with calmneſs and reſignation, and, when the night of the grave opened upon him, to repoſe his head on the pillow of death in tranquillity and peace.

Murdered, Lieut.-col. Shadwell, of the 25th light dragoons. He was a native of Caſtlebar, in Ireland, and, by his merit as a ſoldier, had riſen from the ranks; he was, a few years ſince, adjutant to the Prince of Wales's regiment of dragoons; was always deemed a ſtrict diſciplinarian; and to an indiſcreet zeal ſeems to have ſacrificed a life fitted for higher duties in his country's ſervice. — The following facts tranſpired before the coroner's inqueſt: That the colonel, ſuppoſing two men going along the Kentiſh road, near Wrotham, to be deſerters, walked up to them, and began to examine them, and, on receiving very impertinent anſwers, collared one of them, and aſked him for his furlough; the ruffian replied, "I'll ſhew you my furlough, and be d—d to you," and, drawing a piſtol from his pantaloon pocket, ſhot the colonel immediately through the heart; that a farmer, who was fortunately going about one of his fields adjoining the road, with his fowling-piece, ſeeing the colonel fall, and the two men walk haſtily off, purſued them to the gate of a wood, when the murderer halted, and began to recharge his piſtol in great haſte; whereupon the farmer leveled his gun at his head, and, though it was loaded only with ſmall ſhot, wounded him ſo ſeverely in his face, that he found no difficulty in ſecuring him; that, ſome other perſons now coming up, the other man was ſoon purſued and alſo taken. The verdict of the jury was wilful murder againſt both.

In his 74th year, Mr. William Breſley, corn-chandler, Norwich.

2. At his father's houſe in Welwyn, Herts, Daniel Spurgeon, jun. eſq.

At Bath, Arthur Blennerhaſſett, eſq. of Ballſeedy, co. Kerry, Ireland.

At Enfield, aged 84, Mrs. Standen.

At his houſe at Hampton, Mr. Colomb, the favourite and confidential ſervant of the late Lord Orford (vol. LXVIII. 261).

3. At Edmonton, Mrs. Toll, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. curate of that parith.

At Cheſhunt, advanced in years, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. Brookland, a reſpectable corn-chandler and baker, but had for ſome years retired from buſineſs.

At Cheſhunt, aged 8, the eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Mr Cogan, ſchoolmaſter.

At Gainſborough, in conſequence of an injury he received ſome time ſince by a cart running againſt him, Mr. Woodcock, of the Hop Pole.

Aged 84, Charles Poole, eſq. of Somergang, formerly an alderman of Hull, and a deſcendant of Sir William de la Pole, who built the Charter-houſe in that town, about the year 1356.

At Bath, James Poyas, eſq.

4. At Colby, aged 78, the Rev. Henry Bryant, rector of that place and vicar of Langham Regis, Norfolk; of St. John's college, Cambr. B. A. 1749, M. A. 1753.

At Hertford, Richard Iſles Byron, eſq.

5. At Thornton, near Horncaſtle, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Weſt.

Mrs. Knowlys, wife of William K. eſq. of Edmonton.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Newman, miſtreſs of the boarding-ſchool for young ladies.

At his houſe in Hereford, Samuel Johnſon, eſq. attorney, and treaſurer of the county of Hereford.

At Poſt-Witham, co. Lincoln, in his 36th year, Mr. William Hewerdine, who formerly diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a bon-vivant, a ſpeaker at moſt of the debating-ſocieties, a writer of facetious and convivial ſongs, and for his verſatility of character at maſquerades.

6. At his ſon's houſe near Epping, Elijah Goff, eſq. of Broad-ſtreet, St. George's in the Eaſt.

On Merrow common, near Guildford, Surrey, in her 104th year, Mrs. S. Battey, who had been ſeveral years confined to her bed, but was perfectly ſenſible to the laſt. She was born at Effingham, in that county, April 19, 1696; and buried with her huſband, in Merrow churchyard, on the 10th.

7. Of a decline, in his 21ſt year, at his father's houſe at Enfield, Mr. Nanny, jun. clerk to Mr Lee, ſolicitor.

At Lady Fermanagh's, May-place, Kent, aged 79, Mrs Sarah Mahon.

Mr. Robert Scholes, game-keeper to the Duke of Ancaſter.

At Saikeld-lodge, in Cumberland, aged 28, Mrs Lacy, wife of Samuel L. eſq. and eldeſt daughter of B. B. Thompſon, eſq. of Hull.

In his 69th year, Richard Ward, eſq. of Salhouſe, co. Norfolk, lieutenant-colonel of the Eaſt Norfolk regiment of militia. During 19 years of his earlier life he ſerved his king and country as an officer of dragoons, and for the laſt 21 years in the militia of his county. The good order and reputation of the Eaſt Norfolk regiment was his favourite and anxious ſtudy, in which he had ſo happy a faculty of enforcing diſcipline and regularity of behaviour amongſt the men, that, whilſt they ſubmitted to his command, they revered him as a father. In the intervals of military engagement he acted in the commiſſion of the peace and as a deputy-lieutenant; and in every ſtation, military or civil, moſt deſervedly poſſeſſed the reſpect, eſteem, and love, of all with whom he acted, or over whom he held authority. An happy conjunction of good qualities, an high ſenſe of honour, ſtrict integrity of principles, politeneſs of manners, ſweetneſs of temper, and uniform benevolence, actuated by a ſtrong underſtanding, could not fail to render him ſtill more amiable and dear in proportion as the cloſer relations of private life called forth the goodneſs of his heart.

8. At her ſon-in-law's, at Walthamſtow, aged 73, Mrs. Sophia Faeſch.

At his houſe at Clapton, aged 80, Mr. Bowman, of Lombard-ſtreet, banker.

In Old Quebec ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, in his 69th year, Mr. Francis Bouvills.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty ſupper, aged 96, Mr. Jonathan Gibbons, of Alwarby, co. Lincoln, gardener to Sir Thomas Whichcote.

At Gainſborough, aged 75, Mrs. Urquhart, a dowager lady, and mother to the preſent vicar of that place.

In his 50th year, the Rev. Simon Adams, vicar of Ubbeſton, and rector of Bedfield, co. Suffolk. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B. A. 1771, M. A. 1774.

At Clifton, Mrs. Sarah Fletcher, who put an end to her life by hanging herſelf with her pocket-handkerchief, which ſhe faſtened to a ſmall piece of cord, and affixed it to the curtain rod of the bedſtead in which ſhe uſually ſlept. After a full inveſtigation of the previous conduct of the deceaſed, and the derangement of her mind appearing very evident, from the teſtimony of the gentleman at whoſe houſe this unfortunate affair happened, as well as from many other circumſtances, the jury, without heſitation, found a verdict of Lunacy. Her huſband is an officer in the navy, and now on his paſſage to the Eaſt Indies.

Joah Bates, eſq. of John-ſtreet, King's-road, one of the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's

Majesty's customs, and a director of Greenwich hospital. He received his education at Eton, where his musical talents (for at that early period they had displayed themselves) particularly recommended him to the attention of Mr. Geo. Graham, one of the assistants in that college; a man whose elegant scholarship and polite acquisitions had introduced him to the friendship of the principal literary characters of his day. He became the voluntary tutor of Mr. Bates, who, when the business of the Pupil-room was over, was encouraged to indulge his musical propensities at Mr. Graham's harpsichord. This disposition, however, did not interrupt his school studies; and he proceeded in them, esteemed by his masters, and beloved by his associates, till he left them all for the University of Cambridge. Here he was affectionately patronized by Dr. Smith, the master of Trinity College, and the friend of Sir Isaac Newton. He was among the first Mathematicians of his age; and had directed his knowledge to the profound parts of musical composition, and the perfection of musical instruments. His volume on *Harmonics* is well known to be the most learned treatise on that subject which has appeared in any language. With such an Instructor and such a friend, (for we believe that, in the latter part of Dr. Smith's life, he lived entirely with him,) Mr Bates possessed and improved the invaluable opportunity to perfect his knowledge of harmony, and to attain that reputation for musical erudition which distinguished his life. We are disposed to believe that, among other circumstances very honourable to both, his kind friend recommended him to the notice and patronage of a nobleman, whose knowledge and love of musick was well known, and who, at that time, possessed the power, and, as it proved, the inclination, to procure for Mr. Bates such an independent situation, as enabled him to cultivate and enjoy the science, which he loved and adorned. It is our hope also, that we have not been misinformed, when we represent him as having been honoured by his Majesty's gracious favour and protection. We do not suspect that any modern professor will take offence at the opinion, that Mr. Bates surpassed the most learned musicians of his time in the theory of music; and that his practical excellence on the instrument which he preferred was peculiar to himself—it was the Organ.—The quirks and quibbles which are the boast of modern performers; the rapidity of finger, and power of transition, which have caused music to be defined *the art of executing* difficult things; the legerdemain of playing, which indeed gives *des notes, mais rien que des notes*; that kind of performance, we will not call it music, which Dr. Johnson wished to be impossible; were considered by Mr. Bates as very inferior acquisitions. His object of attainment was that combination and succession of tones, that production of harmony and grace of melody, which, when enforced by a certain touch, gives to inarticulate sounds an universal language, and produces the predetermined effect on the mind. His organ performance was, therefore, grand and impressive. With a power of finger to execute in perfection whatever was worthy of execution, he made that noble instrument breathe the genuine, awful harmony for which it is constructed. Whether he sought to express the solemn Dirge, the animating March, the sacred Hymn, or the full Chorus, he could so transfuse his knowledge and feeling into it, as to astonish and delight, to soothe and to elevate. It must be remembered, by all who were present at the several Commemorations of Handel in Westminster Abbey, how much those wonderful performances were indebted to this great musician. He not only arranged and assorted that stupendous band, but controlled its performance by his superior judgment and commanding execution. By the truth and power with which he enforced the predominant tones of the organ, he alone, without any assistance from a *Maestro di Capella* to give the time, may be said to have compressed a thousand vocal and instrumental performers into one voice and one instrument. To him, also, we believe, may be ascribed the undeviating correctness and energy of the choral performances at the Concert of Antient Music. It is almost superfluous to add, that the object of his musical veneration was Handel—a composer as superior to most of the favourite Musicians of the present day, as Briareus, with his hundred hands, to an itinerant juggler with his pliant fingers. We do not know whether Mr. Bates amused himself with composition: We hope he did; and that such musick as he must have produced, though hitherto withheld, by his modesty, from public praise, will now be permitted to receive it. As a domestic individual, he was amiable in his manners, pleasing in his conversation, and of considerable scholastic attainments. His equanimity was rare; and it has been related of him, that on the evening of the day when the Albion-mills, of which he was a considerable proprietor, were destroyed by fire, he assisted at a concert, with his usual spirit and attention. Mr. Bates married a lady, whose vocal powers are well known, and who added as much harmony to his life as melody to his music.

9. At Paris, aged upwards of 60, the celebrated Chevalier St. George, renowned for fencing and other bodily exercises.

At his seat at Farleigh castle, Mrs. Houlton, wife of Joseph H. esq.

At Leicester, aged 51, Mr. E. Webb, chandler. He possessed strong natural abi-

lities,

ladies; and his companionable qualities were always highly diſtinguiſhed, particularly an originality of ſatire, which, though keen, always carried with it the balm of good-humour. He early imbibed a love of freedom, and ſteadily, on all occaſions, in the ſphere in which he moved, maintained with ſpirit the cauſe of civil and religious liberty; a friend to the Britiſh conſtitution, he avoided the extremes of ariſtocratic and democratic prejudice, and, like a true patriot, paſſing by the little views of party, he looked only to the good of the whole. But, more than this, he was the good father of a large family, an affectionate huſband, and the friend of the diſtreſſed.

10. At his houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare, Beilby Thompſon, eſq. of Eſcreek, co. York.

At Anderſton, near Glaſgow, Mr. John Freeland, linen-printer.

This afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the Duke de Sorentine, a Sicilian nobleman, who has reſided in this country ſome years, went into Lowthorn's coffee-houſe, St. George's Fields, and ſent the waiter with a note to Count de Lambert, in Lambeth-road. He then deſired to have a private room; and was ſhewn into one up ſtairs. A ſhort time had only elapſed when the miſtreſs thought ſhe heard the report of a piſtol; but, not being certain, ſhe waited the arrival of the ſervant before ſhe ſent up ſtairs; who, on entering the room, found the duke in an arm chair dead, and the piſtol with which he had ſhot himſelf lying at his feet. Count de Lambert arrived ſoon after; and obſerved, that he had ſaved his life twice at a former period, when he had attempted a ſimilar act. The Count made a particular enquiry after a pocket-book, which he was certain would be found about the deceaſed, as it contained ſome ſecret matter that he would never diſcloſe either to his wife or friend; but it could not be found. The duke reſided in Charles-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, and had been married to a reſpectable Engliſh lady a few months. The Coroner's Inqueſt have ſince brought in a verdict of Lunacy. It is ſuppoſed that embarraſſment in his affairs led him to commit this raſh act.

11. Drowned in the Hope, going from Graveſend to Southend, aged 22, the Rev. Thomas Pritchard, curate of Prittlewell, Eſſex, lately married to Mrs. Price, a widow lady of that place, aged 53, with a fortune of 50,000l. Alſo, Lieut. T. Kemp, of the volunteers of that town; Miſs Sarah Lacell, niece, and Miſs Jones, couſin, to Mrs. Pritchard; and two boatmen, brothers, named Sutton. The young ladies were remarkably handſome, particularly Miſs Lacell, who was about 25 years old.

Aged 50, Mrs. Sanders, relict of Mr. John S. bookſeller, of Derby.

At Mertmore, Bucks, aged 73, Theed Pearſe, eſq. a bachelor, whoſe family will long be remembered there as well as by all his friends. He was moſt highly eſteemed by every perſon who had the pleaſure of knowing him; and, being the only ſurvivor of the male branch of his family likely to be reſident in his little village, where he had been a conſtant and uniform promoter of every good work, and where there is no one at preſent his equal in ſucceſſion, his loſs will be particularly felt by his neighbours, and by the poor moſt ſeverely.

12. At her houſe in Clement's-row, Iſlington, Mrs. Clements, many years a reſident there.

At Burford, of a decline, Miſs Mary Cravalle, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. C. ſurgeon there.

In Groſvenor-ſtreet, Other Windſor Hickman, Earl of Plymouth, Lord Hickman, a vice-preſident of the Welſh charity, and F. R. S.; born May 30, 1751; ſucceeded his father 1771. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Hewel grange, co. Worceſter.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 75, G. Mercer, eſq.

At Baſingſtoke, the Rev. J. Lyford, late fellow of Queen's college, Oxford.

At Barnet, the Rev. Mr. Stringer, formerly rector of St. Paul's, Philadelphia.

At Hackney, in his 19th year, Mr. Auguſtus Keppel Parker, only ſon of the late Mr. Wm. P. of Fleet-ſtreet, common councilman, and proprietor of the General Advertiſer, once a reſpectable news-paper, but long ſince annihilated.

13. At Rottingdean, whither ſhe went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Herbert, ſiſter of the Earl of Carnarvon, and bedchamber-woman to her Majeſty.

At Burton-on-the-Woulds, co. Leiceſter, aged 70, Mr. Matthew Steele.

Mrs. Hutton, wife of Wm. H. eſq. of Gate-Burton, near Gainſborough.

At Hull, very ſuddenly, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. R. hoſier.

Of a pulmonary conſumption, which is thought to have originated from exceſſive application to buſineſs, Mr. George Sael, bookſeller, in the Strand, at the age of 38. By unremitting integrity, punctuality, and diſpatch, he formed for himſelf a connection in the wholeſale line, no leſs honourable than advantageous. In gathering up the rarities of Antiquarian literature, his diligence was known to moſt modern collectors; while his various publications for the mental culture and moral guidance of youth have found their way into numerous reſpectable ſeminaries of education throughout the kingdom. Theſe publications, we underſtand, were chiefly edited by Mr. Park, author of "Sonnets and Miſcellaneous Poems," 1797. Had the life of Mr. S. been prolonged, he could not have left behind a fairer character; though, to a ſorrowing widow and her numerous

faſt

fant off-pring, his premature decease must be very afflictive.

14. Mr. Gamble, of Barnoak, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Burghley, Mr. William Haggerston, many years porter to the Earl of Exeter.

After a few days illness, the Rev. Mr. Barnard, of Litcham.

At his house in Berkeley-square, greatly and deservedly lamented by a numerous acquaintance, as also by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor, Sir John Nelthorpe, of Scawby, co. Lincoln, bart. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Hen. Nelthorpe, a major in the 3d regiment of Lincolnshire militia.

At Lochend, in Scotland, Sir Patrick Warrenden, bart.

At her son's house, the parsonage, at Weston Favell, near Northampton, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Knight, widow of the Rev. Robert Knight, late rector of that parish, and last surviving sister of the excellent and celebrated James Harvey, formerly rector of the said parish. It is but justice to say that she much resembled her brother and family in the goodness of her disposition; that she was a sincere Christian; and "an Israelite indeed, in whom was no guile."

15. In Queen-square, Mr. Frederick Hunter, of the Navy-office, son of John H. esq. of the same office.

At Dartford, Kent, —— Lintott, formerly shoemaker and innkeeper in that town, but, from misfortunes, &c. reduced to be beadle of that place. He was going into the poor-house in 1792, when, getting a sixteenth share of a prize of 30,000l. in that lottery, he paid all his debts, put his family into respectable lines of business, and lived comfortably on the interest.

At Dulwich, in her 59th year, Mrs. Anne Palmer, wife of James Palmer, esq. treasurer of Christ's hospital.

16. In Mortimer street, Cavendish-squ. of a decline, Miss Anne Dollen Ross, you. dau. of the late Peter R. esq. of Dominica.

Mrs. Mary Pickford, wife of Mr. Thomas P. of Martin's lane, Cannon-street.

At Woodcroft-house, near Peterborough, Mr. Large, sen. His death was occasioned by a blow which he received on the head whilst inspecting Earl Fitzwilliam's thrashing-machine.

Aged 86, Mrs Rebecca Greenham, widow, of Metheringham.

17. Mr. Sharpless, of Godmanchester. While angling in the Ouse, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, to which he had been subject, and fell into the river. Immediate aid was applied, agreeably to the rules of the Humane Society, but, unfortunately, without effect. Mr. S (who was of the Quaker persuasion) succeeded to a great part of the late Mr. Gray's large fortune, and may truly be styled a respectable, charitable young man.

At Kensington, in her 85th year, Mrs. Jane Mackenzie.

18. At Westgate-house, Bath, the Hon. Lucy Grey, aunt to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

At Pentonville, Mrs. Chamberlaine, wife of Mr. C. surgeon, of Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell.

19. Mr. Samuel Mozley. He went to bathe in the river Trent, near Gainsborough, and was unfortunately drowned.

At Mansfield, aged 83, Jn. Litchfield, esq.

Aged 83, Thomas Gape, esq. of the parish of St. Michael's, St. Alban's; of which town he may be truly said to have been one of the most antient and respectable inhabitants. He was eldest son and heir of William G. esq. who was sheriff of the county of Hertford, 1738, and died June 12, 1742, aged 51, the descendant and representative of a numerous family, several of whom have been in the commission of the peace, mayors, and members of parliament, for the town of St. Alban's, since Henry G. who was mayor 1554 (being the second year that the town was empowered by charter to elect a mayor), and buried in St. Michael's church in 1558. He had long been grievously afflicted with the stone, the pains of which he bore with so much patience and magnanimity, that his friends seemed to feel more for him than he did for himself. The illness which ended his life came on with a shivering fit about a week before his death; but his faculties continued, and he at length calmly breathed his last in the bosom of his family. He married, in August, 1743, the Hon. Jane Grimston, eldest surviving daughter of William, the first Lord Viscount Grimston of the kingdom of Ireland, who died July 15, 1763, aged 44, leaving issue four sons and one daughter: 1. William, who died Aug. 7, 179[illegible], aged 46; 2. Thomas, an officer in the army, who died in Ireland; 3. Joseph, who died May 9, 1775, aged 25; 4. Rev. James Carpenter G. some time of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1777, M. A. 1780, chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, vicar of St. Michael's in St. Alban's, and of the adjoining parish of Redbourne, who succeeds to the family estates. He married a daughter of Mr. Fothergill, some time partner with the celebrated Mr. Boulton, of Soho, near Birmingham, by whom he has seven children. The daughter is married to Mr. Bridenake, late of London, merchant, by whom she has a son and a daughter. The family, having at one time resided in the abbey parish, caused a spacious and excellent vault to be erected in the consistory court behind the high altar in the abbey church (the formation of which, in the year 1703, is said to have been the accidental cause of the discovery of the stairs leading to the famous vault of

Humphrey,

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester), in which the body of Mr. G. was depoſited, with thoſe of his father and mother, his wife, two of his ſons, and many others of his relations.

20. At Brompton, in her 9th year, Miſs Sophia Coombe, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. of Hertfordſhire.

At 2 o'clock in the morning, the Rev. Richard Murray, D. D. provoſt of Trinity-college, Dublin. He had been, for about 3 weeks paſt, viſibly declining in health, and his death was immediately preceded by a fit of ſhivering, and ſomething, as is ſuppoſed, of an apoplectic affection. On the 15th he attended a board; but, for the firſt time ſince his provoſtſhip, was abſent from chapel on Sunday the 16th. Next day he was again ſufficiently recovered to take an airing to the Rock; but the hope which this apparent ſtrength excited was, by the melancholy event which ſucceeded, proved to be an afflicting deception. The provoſtſhip was never filled by more piety and learning; and it cannot depreciate ſurviving talent and virtue to ſay, that Dr. M. has not left behind him a better ſcholar or a better man.

21. At Kenſington gravel-pits, Mrs. Simmons, wife of Tho. S. eſq. late of Brentwood, Eſſex.

22. Found dead in his bed, the ſon of Capt. Kitſon, of Northampton-row, Cold Bath fields. He ſeemed in perfect health when he retired to reſt.

In his 77th year, by hanging himſelf in his bed-chamber, Mr. Gregg, a maſter-tailor, who had inhabited an apartment under the New chapel, Spring-gardens, Charing-croſs, 40 years.

24. Mr. Joſeph Brooks, one of the aleconners of the city of London.

25. Suddenly, Mr. Samuel Underwood, attorney, late of Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand.

At Littleton, co. Middleſex, in his 91ſt year, Thomas Wood, eſq.

26. About 2 o'clock in the morning, at his palace at Cuddeſden, the Right Rev. Edward Smallwell, D. D. biſhop of St. David's in 1783; and tranſlated thence to Oxford in 1788; canon alto of Chriſt Church; and rector of Batſford, co. Glouceſter. Though his lordſhip's death was rather ſudden, he had been a conſiderable time afflicted with a dropſical complaint.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office BREVET. To be colonels in *Jan.* 12. the army, and to take rank as ſuch ſo long only as their reſpective regiments of militia ſhall remain embodied for actual ſervice: Col. the Right Hon. William Lord Milſintown, of the North Lincolnſhire militia; Col. George Earl of Buckinghamſhire, of the 3d regiment of Lincolnſhire militia.—*Staff.* Col. Henry *Calvert*, of the Coldſtream foot guards, to be adjutant-general to his Majeſty's forces. Lieut.-col. Wm. Wyndyard, of the Coldſtream foot-guards, to be deputy adjutant-general to the ſaid forces, *vice* Calvert. Capt. James Mackenzie, of the 82d foot, to be major of brigade to the forces in South Britain, *vice* Hardyman, who reſigns. Capt. Allan Cameron, of the 66th foot, to be major of brigade to the ſaid forces, *vice* Maxwell, who reſigns.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Hoſpital-mate James Carpue, to be ſurgeon to the forces, *vice* Newman, dec.—*Garriſon.* Col. Charles Crawford, of the 2d dragoon-guards, to be lieutenant-governor of Tynmouth and Clifford's fort, *vice* Home, appointed lieutenant-governor of Edinburgh caſtle.

War-office, Jan. 19. *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon William Holmes, from the 5th foot, to be garriſon-ſurgeon of Quebec, *vice* Stone, dec.

Dublin-caſtle, Jan. 22. Sir John Macartney, of Leſh, co. Armagh, created a bart.

St. James's, Jan. 23. Gen. Sir William Fawcett, K. B. ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt hon. privy-council.

Dublin-caſtle, Jan. 23. Right Rev. Dr. Hugh Hamilton, biſhop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, tranſlated to Ollory, *vice* O'Beirne, now biſhop of Meath; and the Rev. Matthew Young, D. D. promoted to the united biſhoprics of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, *vice* Hamilton.

Right Hon. Iſaac Corry, to be chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, *vice* Parnell.

St. George Daly, eſq. to be his Majeſty's prime ſerjeant at law, *vice* Fitzgerald.

Downing ſtreet, Jan. 26. Thomas Barclay, eſq. appointed his Majeſty's conſul-general for the Eaſtern States of America.

War-office, Jan. 26. *Brevet.* Col. Sir Jn. Morſhead, bart. of the Devon and Cornwall Miners, to be colonel in the army, and to take rank as ſuch ſo long only as the ſaid miners ſhall remain embodied for actual ſervice.—Major Thomas Vincent Reynolds, of the 30th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.—*Staff* Col. Donald Macdonald, of the 55th foot, to be brigadier-general in the iſland of Guernſey only. Capt. Drigue Morgan, of the 36th foot, to be major of brigade to the forces, *vice* Cameron.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon Alexander Lawrie, from the half-pay, to be garriſon-ſurgeon at Tobago, *vice* Sharmon, who exchanges. Surgeon John Horne, from Grenada, to be garriſon-ſurgeon of St. Vincent's, *vice* Pearſon, dec. Apothecary John Henry, to be garriſon ſurgeon of Grenada, *vice* Horne. G. A. Ballie, garriſon-mate from St. Vincent's, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Henry.

Dublin-caſtle, Jan. 26. Right Rev. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, biſhop of Meath, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honorable privy-council.

Queen's-houſe, Jan. 31. Charles Fauquier, eſq. to be page of honour to her Majeſty, *vice* Rooke.

War-office, Feb. 5. Geo. Wardell, M. D. to be phyſician to the forces.

Downing ſtreet, Feb. 9. Charles Arbuthnot, eſq. to be his Majeſty's conſul-general in Portugal.—Alexander Cockburn, eſq. to be his Majeſty's agent and conſul to the Circle of Lower Saxony, and to the free Cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck.

War-office, Feb. 9. *Staff.* John Gordon, gent. to be aſſiſtant-commiſſary of ſtores and proviſions in the iſland of Dominica.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 13. Thomas Boulden Thompſon, eſq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 14. Admirals of the Blue, Sir Chaloner Ogle, knt Right Hon. Samuel Viſcount Hood, Sir Rich. Hughes, bart. John Ellio', eſq. Right Hon. William Lord Hotham, Joſeph Peyton, eſq. John Carter Allen, eſq. Sir Charles Middleton, bart. Sir Richard King, bart. Philip Affleck, eſq. Right Hon. John Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. Right Hon. Adam Viſcount Duncan, to be Admirals of the White.—Vice-admirals of the Red, Richard Braithwaite, eſq. Philip Coſby, eſq. Samuel Corniſh, eſq. John Briſbane, eſq. Charles Wolſeley, eſq. Samuel Cranſton Goodall, eſq. his Royal Highneſs William-Henry Duke of Clarence, Sir Richard Onſlow, bart. Robert Kingſmill, eſq. Sir George Bowyer, bart. Sir Hyde Parker, knt. Benjamin Caldwell, eſq. Hon. William Cornwallis, to be Admirals of the Blue.—Vice-admirals of the White, William Allen, eſq. John Macbride, eſq. George Vandeput, eſq. Charles Buckner, eſq. John Gell, eſq. William Dickſon, eſq. Sir Alan Gardner, bart. to be Admirals of the Blue.—Vice-admirals of the Blue, Robert Linzee, eſq. Sir James Wallace, knt. William Peere Williams, eſq. Sir Thomas Paſley, bart. John Symons, eſq. Sir Thomas Rich, bart. Sir Charles Thompſon, bart. James Cumming, eſq. Sir John Colpoys, K. B. Skeffington Lutwidge, eſq. Archibald Dickſon, eſq. George Montagu, eſq. Thomas Dumareſq, eſq. Rt. Hon. George Lord Keith, K. B. James Pigott, eſq. Hon. William Waldegrave, to be Vice-admirals of the Red.—Rear-admirals of the Red, Thomas Mackenzie, eſq. Thomas Pringle, eſq. Sir Roger Curtis, bart. Henry Harvey, eſq. Robert Man, eſq. Sir William Parker, bart. Charles Holmes Everitt Calmady, eſq. John Bourmaſter, eſq. Sir George Young, knt. John Henry, eſq. Richard Rodney Bligh, eſq. Alexander Græme, eſq. George Keppel, eſq. Samuel Reeve, eſq. to be Vice-admirals of the White.—Rear-admirals of the White, Robert Biggs, eſq. Francis Parry, eſq. Iſaac Preſcott, eſq. John Bazeley, eſq. Chriſtopher Maſon, eſq. Thomas Spry, eſq. Sir John Orde, bart. William Young, eſq. James Gambier, eſq. Andrew Mitchell, eſq. Charles Chamberlayne, eſq. Peter Rainier, eſq. Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue.—Rear-admirals of the Blue, John Stanhope, eſq. Chriſtopher Parker, eſq. Philip Patton, eſq. Charles Morice Pole, eſq. John Brown, eſq. John Leigh Douglas, eſq. William Swiney, eſq. Charles Edmund Nugent, eſq. Charles Powell Hamilton, eſq. Edmund Dod, eſq. Right Hon. Horatio Lord Nelſon, K. B. Thomas Lenox Frederick, eſq. Sir George Home, bart. Sir Charles Cotton, bart. to be Rear-admirals of the Red.——The under-mentioned captains were alſo appointed flag-officers of his Majeſty's fleet, viz. Captains Matthew Squire, Roddam Home, John Thomas, to be Rear-admirals of the Red.—Captains James Brine, John Pakenham, Sir Eraſmus Gower, knt. John Holloway, John Blanket, George Wilſon, Sir Charles Henry Knowles, bart. Hon. Thomas Pakenham, Robert Deane, Cuthbert Collingwood, James Hawkins Whitſhed, Arthur Kempe, Smith Child, Right Hon. Lord Charles Fitzgerald, Thomas Taylor, John Thomas Duckworth, to be Rear-admirals of the White.—Captains John Knowles, John Willett Payne, Sir Robert Calder, bart. James Richard Dacres, Hon. George Berkeley, Thomas Weſt, James Douglas, Peter Aplin, Henry Savage, Bartholomew Samuel Rowley, Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. George Bowen, Robert Montagu, John Fergulſon, Edward Edwards, Sir John Borlaſe Warren, bart. and K. B. to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 14. Edward Thornborough, eſq. Sir William George Fairfax, knt. and Sir James Saumarez, knt. to be colonels of his Majeſty's marine forces, *vice* Hon. Thomas Pakenham, Hon. George Berkeley, and John Thomas Duckworth, eſq. appointed flag-officers of the fleet.

Whitehall, Feb. 19. Ralph Lord Lavington, of the kingdom of Ireland, K. B. to be captain-general and governor in chief in and over the iſlands of Nevis, St. Chriſtopher, Montſerrat, Antigua, Barbuda, Anquilla, and all other countries and plantations in America, commonly called or known by the name of The Charibbee Iſlands, *vice* Major-gen. Ch. Leigh.

War-office, Feb. 19. *Staff.* Capt. James Muter, of the 42d foot, to be major of brigade to the forces in the iſland of Minorca, *vice* Trant, promoted. Capt. Richard Pigott, of the 14th light dragoons, to be major of brigade to the ſaid forces.—*Garriſon.* Capt. Charles Snell, of the 58th foot, to be fort-major of Fort St. Philip, in the iſland of Minorca. John Geddes, late ſerjeant in the 51ſt foot, to be town-adjutant of Mahon, in the ſaid iſland.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Joſeph

Joſeph Baſſan, gent. to be garriſon-ſurgeon at Sheerneſs.

War-office, Dublin-caſtle, Feb. 20. *Garriſon.* Edward Fitzgerald, eſq. late major of the 57th foot, to be town-major of Limerick, *vice* Bindon, dec.

Hon. George Napier, appointed examinator and comptroller of army accounts in Ireland.

Whitehall, Feb. 25. George Granville Leveſon Gower (commonly called Earl Gower), called to the Houſe of Peers, by the title of Baron Gower, of Stittenham, co. York.

Whitehall, Feb. 26. Frederick Earl of Carliſle, appointed lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the Eaſt riding of the county of York, and of the town and county of Kingſton upon Hull, *vice* the Duke of Leeds, dec.

War-office, Feb. 26. *Staff.* Brevet major William Lumſden, of the 55th foot, to be major of brigade to the forces in the iſland of Guernſey, *vice* Donnellan, who reſigns. James Laughnan, eſq. to be commiſſary of muſters to the forces in the Eaſt Indies, *vice* Strachey, reſigned. Richard Yeldam, eſq. to be commiſſary of muſters to the forces on the coaſt of Coromandel, *vice* Jarvis, dec.—*Garriſon.* Major-gen. Thomas Murray, to be lieutenant-governor of the garriſon of Portſmouth, *vice* Lieut.-gen. Cuyler, who reſigns.

St. James's, March 1. George-John Earl Spencer, created a knight of the Garter, *vice* Duke of Leeds, dec.

St. James's, March 6. John Bodenham, eſq. of Diſcoed, to be ſheriff of the county of Radnor, *vice* Price.

St. James's, March 13. Lord Hawkeſbury, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council.

James Durno, eſq. of Atrochie, late conſul at Memel, knighted.

War-office, March 19. *Staff.* Major Alex. Stewart, of the 42d foot, to be quarter-maſter-general to the forces ſerving in Minorca, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, *vice* Oakes, who reſigns.—*Hoſpital ſtaff.* —— Moore, M. D. acting inſpector of hoſpitals, to be inſpector of hoſpitals in Portugal, *vice* Robertſon, removed to Minorca. —— Fielder, acting purveyor, to be purveyor to the hoſpitals in Portugal, *vice* Patrick, removed to Minorca. Surgeon Henry Worth, from the 1ſt foot-guards, to be ſurgeon to the Savoy, *vice* James, who retires on half-pay.—*Garriſon.* —— Moodie, D. D. to be chaplain of the garriſon of Stirling caſtle, *vice* Innes, who reſigns. Lieut. —— Holland, to be barrack-maſter in the garriſon of St. John's iſland, *vice* Lyons, ſuperſeded.

Whitehall, March 26. Rev. George-William Lukin, LL. D. and prebendary of Weſtminſter, to be dean of Wells, *vice* the late Francis Seymour, dec.; and the Rev. Thomas Cauſton, to be a prebendary of Weſtminſter, *vice* Lukin, reſigned.

Rev. James Kirkpatrick, preſented to the church and pariſh of Kirk Owan, in the preſbytery and county of Wigton, *vice* Dickſon, dec.

Whitehall, March 30. George Canning, eſq. appointed one of the commiſſioners for managing the affairs of India.

St. James's, April 3. Sir George Yonge, bart. K. B. took the oaths on being appointed governor and commander in chief of the Cape of Good Hope, *vice* Earl Macartney, reſigned.

War-office, April 9. *Hoſpital ſtaff.* Garriſon-ſurgeon —— Henry, to be garriſon-ſurgeon in the iſland of St. Vincent, *vice* Horne, who exchanges. Garriſon-ſurgeon —— Horne, to be garriſon-ſurgeon in the iſland of Grenada, *vice* Henry, who exchanges.—*Brevet.* To be colonels in the army, and to take rank as ſuch ſo long only as their reſpective regiments ſhall remain embodied for actual ſervice: Col. John Kemys Tynte, of the Weſt Somerſetſhire militia; Col. John Strode, of the Eaſt Somerſetſhire militia; Col. John Colby, of the Royal Pembrokeſhire militia.

Downing-ſtreet, April 13. The Earl of Elgin, to be his Majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary at the Sublime Porte.

Thomas Jackſon, eſq. to be miniſter plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia.

James Talbot, eſq. to be ſecretary of legation at the Court of Stockholm.

Juſtinian Caſamajor, eſq. to be ſecretary of legation at the Court of Peterſburg.

Anthony Merry, eſq. to be conſul-general in the dominions of the Kings of Denmark, Sweden, and Pruſſia.

War-office, April 16. *Staff.* Col. John Skerret, of the late 7th Weſt-India regiment, to be brigadier-general to the forces in the iſland of Newfoundland. Capt. John Lawrenſon, of the 18th light dragoons, to be major of brigade in North Britain, *vice* Imrie, who reſigns.—*Hoſpital ſtaff.* Apothecary — Tucker, to be ſurgeon to the forces.

Whitehall, April 23. His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, created Duke of Kent, and of Strathern, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and Earl of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland.

His Royal Highneſs Prince Erneſt Auguſtus, created Duke of Cumberland, and of Teviotdale, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and Earl of Armagh, in the kingdom of Ireland.

War-office, April 23. *Staff.* Col. the Hon. Cochrane Johnſtone, of the 8th Weſt-India regiment, to be brigadier-general in the Leeward Iſlands only.

Whitehall, May 3. John Harriſon, eſq. to be one of the commiſſioners for victualing the royal navy.

Whitehall, May 10. Thomas Hayward, eſq. knighted.

The

The Earl of Leven and Melvill, appointed his Majeſty's high commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotld.

Wm. Macleod Bannatyne, eſq. appointed one of the lords of Seſſion in Scotland, *vice* Lord Swinton, dec.

War-office, May 10. Lieut.-gen. his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent, appointed a general in the army.

St. James's, May 14. Philip Lybbe Powys, jun. eſq appointed clerk of the cheque to the Band of Gentlemen-penſioners, *vice* Hayward, reſigned.

Whitehall, May 17. His Royal Highneſs Gen Edward Duke of Kent, K. G. to be general and commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in North America, *vice* Gen. Preſcott.

Whitehall, May 20. David Rae, eſq. of Eſkgrove, one of the lords of Seſſion, and a ſenator of the College of Juſtice, appointed his Majeſty's juſtice clerk in Scotland, *vice* M'Queen, reſigned.

War-office, June 4. *Staff.* Col. George Moncrieffe, of the 90th foot, to be brigadier-general to the forces ſerving in the Mediterranean only. Major Kenneth Mackenzie, of the 90th foot, to be deputy adjutant-general to the ſaid forces, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. Major John Duncan, of the royal artillery, to be deputy quarter-maſter general to the ſaid forces, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. Serjeant J. Mitchell, from the 2d battalion Royals, to be provoſt-marſhal to the ſaid forces.

St. James's, June 5. Their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, ſworn of his Majeſty's privy-council.

Downing ſtreet, June 11. Francis Drake, eſq. to be his Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary to the Elector Palatine, and miniſter to the Diet at Ratiſbon.

Whitehall, June 22. Claud Irvine Boſwell, eſq. appointed one of the lords of Seſſion in Scotland, *vice* Lord Monboddo, dec.; and Neil Ferguſon, eſq. advocate, to be ſheriff-depute of Fife and Kinroſs, *vice* Boſwell.

St. James's, June 26. Chriſtopher Pegge, M. D. reader of anatomy in the Univerſity of Oxford, and major of the Oxford Univerſity Aſſociation, knighted.

Civil Promotions.

LORD Grenville, elected governor of the Levant Company, *vice* the Duke of Leeds, dec.

John Vaughan, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, barriſter at law, and recorder of Leiceſter, called to the degree of ſerjeant at law.

Rev. W. Stevens, to be maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Sedbergh, co. York, *vice* Hull, dec.

Richard Budd, M. D. elected treaſurer of the Royal College of Phyſicians of London, *vice* Sir Lucas Pepys, reſigned.

Mr. Richard Hollier, elected upper city-marſhal of London, *vice* Clark, dec.; and Mr. Philip Holdſworth, elected under marſhal, *vice* Hollier.

Mr. John Pratt appointed organiſt of King's College chapel, Cambridge, and Charles Hague, B. M. elected profeſſor of muſick in that Univerſity, both *vice* Randall, dec.

Robert Watts, M. A. vicar of St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, librarian of Sion college, *vice* Clements, dec.

Mr. Holland, elected ſurveyor to the Hon. Eaſt India Company, *vice* Jupp, dec.

Rev. C. Moſs, appointed precentor of Wells cathedral, *vice* Ireſon, dec.

Rev. J. H. Browne, elected maſter of Hingham grammar-ſchool, *vice* Buck, dec.

Rev. W. Pares, LL. B. rector of Narbro', appointed (by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington) commiſſary of his eccleſiaſtical peculiar exempt juriſdiction of Grooby, co. Leiceſter; and the Rev. Robert Martin, B. A of Anſty, appointed ſurrogate of the ſame juriſdiction.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

REV. Mr. Warren, Great Torrington perpetual curacy, Devon.

Rev. Robert Nares, M. A. F. A. S. collated to a canon-reſidentiaryſhip in Lichfield cathedral.

Rev. Richard Knight, Huiſh R. Devon.

Rev. William Smith, Shaugh and Sampford Spiney perpetual curacies, Devon.

Rev. Thomas Sheepſhanks, rector of Wimpole, co. Cambridge, Aſpeden R. co. Herts, *vice* Hull, dec.

Rev. Rich. Dewſnop, M. A. Fordham V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Shepherd, elected lecturer of St. Giles in the Fields, *vice* Falkner, dec.

Rev. Mr. Webb, of Oxford, to be a minor canon of St. Paul's, *vice* Hicks, reſigned.

Rev. Edward Cooper, Hamſtal Ridware R. co. Stafford, *vice* Johnſon, dec.

Rev. Stephen Demainbray, B. D. Broad Somerford R. Wilts, *vice* Tonkin, dec.

Rev. Wm. Radford, Lupford R. Devon.

Rev. Thomas Hooper Morriſon, Launcell's V. Cornwall.

Rev. Tho. Hutchins, New Chapel cure, Plymouth dock.

Rev. James Furneaux, St. Budeaux cure, near Plymouth.

Rev. Wm. Butcher, M. A. Ledgate R. co. Suffolk, and Burrow Green R. co. Cambridge, *vice* Palmer, dec.

Rev. Wm. Fothergill, D. D. Charlton-upon-Otmoor R. co. Ox. *vice* Murthwaite, dec.

Rev. J. Slatter, M. A. Cumner V. Berks, *vice* Hakewill, dec

Rev. Joſeph Gaſcoyne Littlehales, Condicote R. co. Glouceſter.

Rev. Thomas Lloyd, B. A, Marden V. near Hereford, *vice* Pearce, reſigned.

Rev Robert Norris, M. A. Aldborough R. co. Norfolk.

Rev.

Rev. Philip Hunt, St. Peter R. Bedford.

Rev. Thomas Hammond, M. A. Quiddenham R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Ch. H. Hall, Kirk Bramſworth R. near Doncaſter.

Rev. W. B. Stevens, D.D. Kingſbury V. co. Warwick.

Rev. John Taylor, M. A. Sparſholt V. Berks, *vice* Brown, dec.

Rev. D. Croſſman, rector of Blagdon and Weſt Monkton, co. Somerſet, to be a prebendary of Wells.

Rev. Charles Barker, B. D. ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford, and prebendary of Wells, to be ſubdean of that cathedral.

Rev. Charles Barker, B. D. Henſtridge V. co. Somerſet.

Rev. John Barnes, M. A. Tendring R. Eſſex, *vice* Cooke, dec.

Rev. Charles Hall, Kirkbramwith R. co. York, *vice* Deane, dec.

Rev. Leonard Sedgwick, Brafferton V. co. York, *vice* Wilſon, dec.

Rev. Thomas Walker, ſacriſt of Wolverhampton collegiate church, to be lecturer thereof, *vice* Elliſon, dec.

Rev. Thomas Burton, M. A. Raſtrick perpetual curacy, in the pariſh of Halifax, co. York.

Rev. Morgan Cove, LL.B. Eaton-Biſhop R. near Hereford, *vice* Rev. John Lindeman, M. A. reſigned, who ſucceeds Mr. Cove in Sithney V. co. Cornwall, which he reſigns.

Rev. Thomas Rigby, of Bramcote, Beeſton V. near Nottingham.

Rev. William Williams, M. A. maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, collated to a prebendal ſtall in the cathedral of Landaff.

Rev. Wm. Robinſon, Bodenham V. co. Hereford, *vice* Bewicke, dec.

Rev. ——— Yalden, Weſton-on-the-Green V.

Rev. John Sunderland, M. A. St. Mellons with Lanidern V. co. Monmouth and Glamorgan.

Rev. William Bradley, B.A. Aldborough V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Chambers, M.A. Spernall R. co. Warwick, *vice* Thomas Chambers, dec.

Rev. Walter King, D.D. Aller R. co. Somerſet, *vice* Mappletoft, reſigned.

Rev. Joſeph Cotman, Sharnbrook R. co. Leiceſter.

Rev. C. Millard, jun. appointed reader of St. Peter's Mancroft, *vice* Buckle, reſigned.

Rev. Wm. Biſhop, M. A. Wedmore living, with Maperton R. co. Somerſet.

Rev. J. Charleton, M. A. Olveſton and Elburton united livings, co. Glouceſter.

Rev. John Smith, Silkſton V. co. York, *vice* Phippe, dec.

Rev. John Goodair, Cawthorne living, *vice* Phipps, dec.

Rev. Edward Garwood, Heſſle V. co. York, *vice* Bowman, dec.

Rev. Robert Gray, vicar of Faringdon, Berks, Craike R. co. Durham, *vice* Bowman, dec.

Rev. Howel Holland Edwards, M.A. of Pennant, Eglwsfaſt, Llanrwſt conſolidated R. and V. co. Denbigh.

Rev. Richard Hoblyn, M. A. All Saints and St. Leonard's RR. with the perpetual curacy of St. Botolph, Colcheſter, *vice* Bree.

Rev. William Jones, jun. Lachingdon R. Eſſex, *vice* Cuthbert, dec.

Rev. Henry Nicholas Aſtley, M.A. Bintree with Themilthorpe R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Hornſby, M.A. ſecond portion of Waddeſden R. Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Douglas, inſtalled archdeacon of Wilts, *vice* Coham, dec.

Rev. Joſeph Milward, Denby perpetual curacy, co. Derby, *vice* Carr, dec.

Rev. Charles de Guiſſiordiere, Great Berkhamſtead R. *vice* Jefferies. He holds alſo the rectory of Newington Butts, Surrey, and Quebec chapel, London.

Rev. Wm. Pares, Selſton V. co. Notts.

Rev. John George, B. D. Aſton-Clinton R. Bucks, *vice* Morgan, dec.

Rev. John White, B. A. Hargrave R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Swann, B.A. Carleton le Moorland and Stapleford VV. co. Lincoln, *vice* Seldon, dec.

Rev. George Wilſon, Didlington V. with Colveſton R. annexed.

Rev. George Wilſon, Eccles R. in the dioceſe of Ely.

Rev. Samuel Parlby, Market Weſton R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Edward Willes, collated to one of the Coomb prebendal ſtalls in Wells cath.

Rev. C. Johnſon, South Brent V. co. Somerſet, *vice* Clements, dec

Rev. John Jones, M. A. Biddenham V. co. Bedford.

Rev. Richard Baker, elected reader in the pariſh-church of St. James, Bury, Suffolk.

Rev. Richard Wilſon, B. D. Marton V. co. York, *vice* Lipyeatt, dec.

Dispensations.

REV. Philip Monypenny, M. A. to hold Hadlow V. with Benenden V. both co. Kent.

Rev. S. Gatehouſe, M.A. to hold North Cheriton R. with Charlton Adam V. both co. Somerſet.

Rev. James Camplin, to hold Stoodly R. Devon, with Combeflorey R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Wm. Biſhop, M.A. to hold Wedmore living with Maperton R. both co. Somerſet.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. Drury-Lane.

1. The Rivals—Feudal Times.
2. Much Ado about Nothing—Ditto.
4. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto.
5. The Caſtle Spectre—The Apprentice.
7. The School for Scandal—Feudal Times.

9. The

9. The Belles' Stratagem—Feudal Times.
11. Hamlet—Ditto.
12. The Caſtle Spectre—High Life below [Stairs.
14. As You Like It—Feudal Times.
16. The Country Girl—Ditto.
18. Hamlet—Ditto. [Pay—Ditto.
19. The Child of Nature—The Devil to
21. As You Like It—Feudal Times.
23. Twelfth Night—Ditto.
25. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
26. The Jealous Wife—Ditto.
28. As You Like It—Ditto.
March 2. *The Secret*—Ditto.
4. Ditto—Ditto. — 5. Ditto—Ditto.
7. Ditto—My Grandmother.
9. Ditto—High Life below Stairs.
11. Ditto—Feudal Times.
12. Ditto—Ditto. 14. Ditto—Ditto.
16. Douglas—Ditto.
25. The Secret—Ditto.
26. Iſabella—Ditto.
27. The Secret—Ditto. 29. Ditto—Ditto.
29. Ditto—The Shipwreck.
30. The Stranger—Bon Ton.
April 1. The Secret—Feudal Times.
2. Macbeth—The Devil to Pay.
3. The Secret—No Song No Supper.
4. As You Like It—The Humouriſt.
5. The Secret—The Adopted Child.
6. The Stranger—My Grandmother.
8. Love for Love—*The Twins; or, Is it he or his Brother?*
9. Meaſure for Meaſure—Feudal Times.
10. The School for Scandal—The Prize.
11. The Grecian Daughter—Shipwreck.
12. The Secret—High Life below Stairs.
13. Douglas—The Citizen.
15. As You Like It—Blue Beard.
16. Love for Love—Ditto.
17. The Funeral—Feudal Times.
18. Hamlet—Silveſter Daggerwood—The Village Lawyer. [Beard.
19. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Blue
20. Jane Shore—Ditto.
22. *The Eaſt Indian*—The Romp.
23. *The Caſtle of Montval*—Blue Beard.
24. Will and No Will—*Trials of the Heart*—The Wedding-Day. [The Deſerter.
25. As You Like It—Will and No Will—
26. The Caſtle of Montval—Blue Beard.
27. The Inconſtant—The Deſerter.
29. The Caſtle of Montval—Blue Beard.
30. The Clandeſtine Marriage—Ditto.
May 1. The Eaſt Indian—The Shipwreck.
2. The Child of Nature—Blue Beard.
3. *Firſt Faults*—Catharine and Petruchio.
4. The Tempeſt—Bon Ton.
6. The Caſtle of Montval—Blue Beard.
7. The Caſtle Spectre—The Priſoner.
8. The Siege of Belgrade—Telemaque.
9. The Belles' Stratagem—Silveſter Daggerwood—The Miſer.
10. The Caſtle of Montval—Blue Beard.
13. Ditto—Ditto.
14. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Ditto.
15. The Caſtle of Montval—The Prize.
16. The Caſtle Spectre—The Deſerter.
17. As You Like It—No Song No Supper.
18. The Inconſtant—High Life below Stairs.
20. Mourning Bride—Cath. and Petruchio.
21. The Caſtle Spectre—The Shipwreck.
22. The Caſtle of Montval—Adopted Child.
24. *Pizarro*—My Grandmother.
25. Ditto—The Deaf Lover.
27. Ditto—The Virgin Unmaſk'd.
28. Ditto—The Apprentice.
29. Ditto—The Humouriſt.
30. The Secret—Blue Beard.
31. Pizarro—The Purſe.
June 1. Ditto—Silveſter Daggerwood.
3. Ditto—The Shipwreck.
4. Ditto—The Virgin Unmaſk'd.
5. Ditto—The Wedding-Day.
6. Ditto—The Apprentice.
7. Ditto—The Humouriſt.
8. Ditto—The Prize.
10. Ditto—The Firſt Floor.
11. Ditto—My Grandmother.
12. Ditto—The Shipwreck.
13. Ditto—Catharine and Petruchio.
14. Ditto—The Adopted Child.
15. Ditto—The Purſe.
17. Ditto—High Life below Stairs.
18. Ditto—The Iriſh Widow.
19. Ditto—The Apprentice.
20. Ditto—The Adopted Child.
21. Ditto—Catharine and Petruchio.
22. Ditto—The Humouriſt.
24. Ditto—The Purſe.
25. Ditto—No Song No Supper.
26. Ditto—My Grandmother.
27. Ditto—The Iriſh Widow.
28. Ditto—Catharine and Petruchio.

Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Laugh when you can—The Magic Oak.
2. Ramah Droog—The Jew and the Doctor—The Mouth of the Nile.
4. The Miſer—Guardian—Magic Oak.
5. The Votary of Wealth—Ditto.
7. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
8. A Grand Selection of Sacred Muſick.
9. The Votary of Wealth—The Magic Oak.
11. Laugh when you can—Ditto.
12. The Votary of Wealth—Ditto.
13. Meſſiah.
14. Lovers' Vows—The Magic Oak.
15. Second Grand Selection of Sacred Muſ.
16. The Votary of Wealth—Magic Oak.
18. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
19. Ramah Droog—Ditto.
20. Third Grand Selection of Sacred Muſ.
21. The Votary of Wealth—Magic Oak.
22. Acis and Galatea—*Ode on St. Cecilia's Day*
23. Ramah Droog—The Magic Oak.
25. Laugh when you can—Ditto.
26. The Votary of Wealth—Ditto.
28. Ramah Droog—Ditto. [Muſick.

March 1. Fourth Grand Selection of Sacred
2. Lovers' Vows—Oſcar and Malvina.
4. The Votary of Wealth—Ditto. [Ditto.
5. Inkle and Yarico—Britiſh Fortitude—
6. Fifth Grand Selection of Sacred Muſick.
7. Ramah Droog—The Jew and the Doc-
8. Meſſiah. (tor.

9. Lovers

9. Lovers' Vows—Oſcar and Malvina.
11. Laugh when you can—Ditto.
12. The Votary of Wealth—Ditto.
13. Sixth Grand Selection of Sacred Muſick.
14. The Heir-at-Law—Oſcar and Malvina.
15. Seventh Grand Selection of Sacred Muſ.
16. *Five Thouſand a Year*—Divertiſement—Catharine and Petruchio.
25. Ditto—Ditto—The Magic Oak.
26. Ramah Droog—Ditto. [Ditto.
27. Divertiſement—Five Thouſand a Year—
28. Laugh when you can—Ditto.
29. The Flitch of Bacon—Five Thouſand a Year—Ditto.
30. Lovers' Vows—The Magic Oak.

April 1. Ramah Droog—Ditto.
2. Five Thouſand a Year—*The Old Cloathsman*—The Tobacconiſt.
3. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto.
4. Five Thouſand a Year—The Magic Oak.
5. Ramah Droog—Ditto.
6. Abroad and at Home—The Priſoner at Large—*Fun and Frolick; or, Sailors' Revels.* [Magic Oak.
8. Fun and Frolick—*The Birth-Day*—The
9. Alexander the Great—Lock and Key.
10. A Divertiſement—The Birth-Day—The Jew and the Doctor.
11. Ditto—Ditto—The Magic Oak.
12. *The Count of Burgundy*—Three Weeks after Marriage—Netley Abbey.
13. A Divertiſement—The Birth-Day—Raymond and Agnes. [Agnes.
15. Alexander the Great—Raymond and
16. Wild Oats—*Sunſhine after Rain—The Jolly Crew; or, Tars at Anchor.*
17. The Birth-Day—Ditto—Raymond and
18. Ditto—Divertiſement—Ditto. [Agnes.
19. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—*The Princeſs of Georgia.*
20. The Birth-Day—The Jew and the Doctor—Raymond and Agnes.
22. Ramah Droog—Raymond and Agnes.
23. The Iron Cheſt—The Follies of a Day.
24. The Birth-Day—The Spoil'd Child—Raymond and Agnes.
25. Ditto—The Jew and the Doctor—Ditto.
26. The Way to Get Married—Britiſh Fortitude—Lock and Key.
27. *What is She?*—The Flitch of Bacon.
29. Ditto—The Magic Oak. [Paradox.
30. Falſe and True—The Son-in-Law—The

May 1. What is She?—The Poor Soldier.
2. Ditto—The Magic Oak.
3. Abroad and at Home—*The Vanguard; or, Britiſh Tars regaling after Battle*—Tom Thumb.
4. The Birth-Day—*The Horſe and the Widow*—Albert and Adelaide.
6. Richard the Third—The Magic Oak.
7. The Road to Ruin—*Togg in Tribulation*—Poor Vulcan.
8. The Birth-Day—The Horſe and the Widow—Albert and Adelaide
9. What is She?—Ditto—Raymond and Agnes. [vers' Quarrels.
10. Romeo and Juliet—The Paraſol—Lo-
13. Inkle and Yarico—Harlequin's Chap-
14. Macbeth—The Adopted Child. [let.
15. K. Henry the VIIIth—Hartford Bridge.
16. The Birth-Day—The Horſe and the Widow—Albert and Adelaide.
17. Laugh when you can—Netley Abbey.
18. The Iron Cheſt—Catharine and Petruchio—*Tell Truth and ſhame the Devil.*
20. What is She?—The Farmer.
21. The Votary of Wealth—Cymon.
22. The Buſy Body—The Highland Reel.
23. The Horſe and the Widow—The Birth-day—The Jew and the Doctor.
24. Every One has his Fault—No Song No Supper. [lick.
25. Secrets Worth Knowing—*Fortune's Frol-*
27. Ramah Droog—Raymond and Agnes.
28. Life's Vagaries—The Norwood Gipſies.
29. Wild Oats—The Iriſh Mimick.
30. The Horſe and the Widow—Lovers' Vows—The Spoil'd Child.
31. The Lie of the Day—Lock and Key—The Midnight Hour.

June 1. The Way to Get Married—The Vanguard—The Virgin Unmaſk'd.
3. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—The Honeſt Thieves.
4. Laugh when you can—Hartford Bridge.
5. The Horſe and the Widow—Inkle and Yarico—The School for Arrogance.
6. Abroad and at Home—Round Tower.
7. The Merchant of Venice—*The Brilliants*—Comus. [ment.
8. The Votary of Wealth—A Divertiſe-
10. Ramah Droog—The Birth-Day. [ter.
12. Lovers' Vows—The Jew and the Doc-

June HAY-MARKET.

15. Peeping Tom—*Family Diſtreſs*—The Village Lawyer. [Surprize.
17. A Mogul Tale—Ditto—The Agreeable
18. The Dead Alive—Ditto—The Children in the Wood. [Large.
19. The Purſe—Ditto—The Priſoner at
20. Inkle and Yarico—Fortune's Frolick.
21. Village Lawyer—London Hermit—D°.
22. The Jealous Wife—Fortune's Frolick.
24. The Heir-at-Law—The Lying Valet.
25. The Flitch of Bacon—Ways and Means—Fortune's Frolick.
26. Inkle and Yarico—Peeping Tom.
27. The Jealous Wife—The Jew and the Doctor. [tune's Frolick.
28. The London Hermit—Roſina—For-

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 21, to June 25, 1799.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	913	1747	Males	802	1567
Females	834		Females	765	

Whereof have died under two years old 443

Peck Loaf 3s. 1d.

Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ½ per pound.

Between					
2 and 5	127	50 and 60	154
5 and 10	73	60 and 70	139
10 and 20	46	70 and 80	115
20 and 30	100	80 and 90	28
30 and 40	156	90 and 100	9
40 and 50	196	103	1

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	64	6	37	8	34	8	35	10	43	8
Surrey	65	0	00	0	37	8	36	0	45	6
Hertford	60	5	00	0	35	7	37	6	47	1
Bedford	62	1	00	0	00	0	33	6	44	2
Hunting.	59	7	00	0	33	6	33	9	37	11
Northam.	58	4	36	0	33	6	29	2	38	4
Rutland	61	6	40	0	34	0	32	6	42	0
Leiceſter	61	5	00	0	33	2	30	7	39	10
Notting.	62	9	39	0	36	0	31	7	50	6
Derby	62	6	00	0	31	6	30	0	47	4
Stafford	63	1	00	0	38	8	29	7	45	6
Salop	61	6	52	9	40	3	28	9	46	2
Hereford	61	3	49	7	34	9	30	4	37	10
Worceſt.	56	8	24	4	34	0	27	2	34	5
Warwick	63	1	00	0	39	4	33	0	41	3
Wilts	57	8	00	0	33	4	30	8	44	0
Berks	60	8	00	0	34	10	35	2	45	9
Oxford	59	11	00	0	33	4	30	4	39	5
Bucks	60	0	00	0	35	0	32	3	39	0
Montgom.	65	6	00	0	36	9	32	2	00	0
Brecon	70	11	54	4	39	8	22	4	00	0
Radnor	60	7	00	0	32	0	25	0	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

64	1	42	9	35	8	30	2	42 5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	62	4	29	0	33	4	34	9	39	9
Kent	62	0	00	0	32	6	35	10	42	9
Suſſex	63	0	00	0	34	0	35	0	00	0
Suffolk	58	6	00	0	32	8	32	10	37	6
Cambrid.	58	6	00	0	28	0	27	5	41	11
Norfolk	56	10	35	0	30	5	35	4	38	•
Lincoln	58	3	44	0	32	8	29	4	39	4
York	56	7	45	4	34	10	29	2	41	2
Durham	65	2	00	•	28	0	30	2	00	0
Northum.	57	7	38	0	31	6	28	2	39	2
Cumberl.	66	4	46	0	34	10	25	7	00	•
Weſtmor.	77	1	45	4	39	0	26	10	00	•
Lancaſt.	68	2	00	0	39	5	27	7	45	5
Cheſter	62	6	00	0	00	0	31	1	47	6
Flint	68	10	00	0	46	9	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	72	2	00	0	00	0	26	9	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	75	8	40	0	43	4	20	0	48	•
Merioneth	74	8	52	6	48	0	30	9	00	0
Cardigan	70	6	52	0	42	11	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	61	9	00	0	42	10	00	0	00	•
Carmarth.	80	0	00	0	46	0	21	0	00	0
Glamorg.	73	6	00	0	37	4	24	8	00	0
Glouceſt.	61	5	00	0	34	8	34	11	40	0
Somerſet	67	1	00	0	35	6	30	6	42	0
Monm.	68	1	00	0	37	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	69	0	00	0	29	0	25	6	00	•
Cornwall	70	4	00	0	34	6	26	6	00	0
Dorſet	64	3	00	0	31	6	32	8	45	6
Hants	63	4	00	0	33	0	32	1	45	11

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	60	4	42	9	34	1	33	2	42	8
2	58	6	42	9	31	10	31	0	39	0
3	56	10	35	0	30	5	30	2	36	8
4	56	8	44	0	32	8	29	0	38	4
5	61	0	38	0	30	7	28	8	39	2
6	70	8	48	4	35	11	26	1	42	5
7	66	6	42	9	39	5	28	9	45	11
8	73	1	46	3	44	11	25	0	48	0

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	70	3	52	0	41	9	22	2	42	5
10	65	3	42	9	35	3	32	8	40	8
11	69	8	42	9	33	8	26	3	42	5
12	63	9	42	9	32	7	32	5	45	9
13	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	46s. to 50s.	Middling	40s. to 42s.
Seconds	43s. to 45s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.
Thirds	36s. to 42s.	Common ditto	16s. to 19s.
Horſe Pollard	17s. 6d. to 0s.		
Bran	17s. 6d. to 0s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 42s. 1d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	11l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	11l. 0s. to 12l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	10l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	9l. 15s. to 10l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	16l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	9l. 15s. to 10l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 14s. 0d. to 4l. 10s. 0d.	Aver. 4l. 2s. 0d.	
Straw	2l. 8s. 0d. to 2l. 14s. 0d.	Aver. 2l. 11s. 0d.	

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending June 19, 1799, is 65s. 5d. ½ per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, June 24. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 4½d.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 86s.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool, 45s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 41s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

Cafsmajor 538
Cafsy 170
Caffilis 435
Caffell 165
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THE WELSH WEDDING.

"My truth-telling Muse shall inform you
what there is [herris;
Transfected upon the great lakes of Llan-
Exhibit a picture, in which will be found
A wedding—and life painted in the back-
ground."

AMONG the rocks of Llanberris,
where foot comes not nigh,
Nor eye sees their summit, except a bird's
eye; [fight
Nor aught in the prospect appears to the
But water and mountain, yet they give de-
light, [you go,
Quite silent, for miles, through these regions
Except when the surly wind chuses to blow.
Robust are the females; hard labour
attends them; [who offends them.
With the fist they could knock down the man
Here liv'd *Peggy Evans*, who saw ninety-two,
Could wrestle, row, fiddle, and hunt a fox
too; [hood tells,
Could ring a sweet peal, as the neighbour-
That would charm your two ears—had
there been any bells;
Enjoy'd rosy health, in a lodging of straw;
Commanded the saw-pit, and wielded the
saw; [find her,
And, though she's deposited where you can't
I know she has left a few sisters behind her.
A pair now approach'd to the altar to join,
The youth, fresh as morning; the maid five
foot nine; [might trace,
In her person the best of all charms you
For innocent modesty shone in her face;
And in the beholder 'twould cause a sur-
prise, [should rise.
Such a lass from the lakes of Llanberris
Still, as I survey'd her again and again,
Applauded sincerely the choice of the
swain; [could I see,
Though on the priest's surplice no spot
I thought the young couple as spotless as he.
All parties seem'd pleas'd when the fast
knot was tied, [bride;
The parson got money, the youth got a
Five miles rather Eastward, from *Llanfare*,
we go, [y Glow.
To dine with the bride and groom at Cwn
Arriving, I crept through a hole call'd a
door, [on the floor.
Some stones were laid down, and some not,
The whole was one dark room, with three
windows so small,
That the light down the chimney quite
outstript them all. [cares,
But this great relief came to soften their
Neither sober nor drunk could they tum-
ble down stairs. [it appear,
Two beds grac'd the mansion, which made
That cleanliness, prudence, and order,
reign'd there. [to view,
The tables and cupboards, which, open'd
Shew'd the hand of Industry had polish'd
their hue.
The shelves, and their crockery, both china
and delph,
Were clean, and were orderly rang'd on the
shelf. [bestow'd,
Dad, *Mam*, and nine children which Fortune
In harmony liv'd in this darksome abode;
Nor can we consent to call those people
poor, [from the door.
Where Prudence steps in, and bars Want
A fire of square peat, and sufficiently
dry'd, [fast wides,
Was spread on the hearth, and at least four
Over which took their station six kettles or
more, [their store;
Which promis'd a feast, when they open'd
And round this flat furnace, to keep them
quite hot, [—God knows what.
Were plac'd twelve more vessels, which held
Four cooks, in short bed-gowns, attend by
desire, [fire.
Like the *witches* in Macbeth, to stir up the
Forty trenchers, with dull knives, and
forks made no brighter,
Were spread on some napkins, which once
had been whiter, [more,
Supported by planks, forty feet long, or
Completely were rais'd on the graft, out of
door. [offer,
But here we are bound the word *table* to
That our verse's great dignity never may
suffer. [plated,
The *table* prepar'd, and the cooking com-
'Twas perfectly needful the guests should
be seated. [great art;
Loose boards were erected on stones, with
But proving too hard for a certain broad
part,
A number of cushions were instantly made,
But not with a needle—No; form'd with
a spade, [the common
The finest of ling, root and branch, from
Par'd off, prov'd a cushion for both man
and woman.
Now folks, male and female, came in by
whole dozens,
Of neighbours, acquaintance, of friends,
and of cousins.
It excited surprize, from a region of rocks
That orderly people should issue by flocks.
Black stockings, blue cloaks, and men's
hats all admire,
Which appear'd to be every female's wear.
They eyed one another. Then their
eyes threw,
A singular stranger, which nobody knew.
But, like the Welsh fashion, I mean in the end,
With all the civility with'd by a friend.
While many a longing eye glanc'd at the
board, [word!
The word *dinner* sounded — acceptable
It drew, as the sun-beams are drawn to a
focus, [pocus.
The magnet draws filings. *Bryflaw*, hocus
Five butt's of boil'd beef, of a gigantic size,
On the board took their station, with joy
and surprize;

On

On theſe cloſe attended, as guards rang'd for pleaſure,
As many maſſ'y peas as would heap a ſtrike meaſure; [ple:
With cabbage a pyramid, much like a ſteeAll theſe were ſurrounded with thirty-eight people. [along,
Salt, bread, butter, muſtard, we'll let paſs
As quite inſufficient to grace a gay ſong.
Man 's born to misfortunes, while lodg'd here below;
Of this *Job* has teſtified, ſome years ago.
An able young female my left hedg'd up tight,
And another as buxom protected the right,
When the board which we ſat on too feeble was found [the ground
To ſupport Wales and England—we fell to
The girls ne'er regarded their fall of a wa-
But I was invited to one rather nifer, [ſer,
When lo, a ſmart ſhow'r, in the midſt of our prey,
Pour'd inſtant upon us, and drove us away;
While all our proviſions, unguarded by man,
Were baſted complete, by a ſop in the pan.
The moment arriving when dinner was o'er, [more—
Our places were taken by thirty-eight
And then a third ſet, nearly equal to theſe,
Sat down to the cabbage, the beef, and the
Beſides about fifty remaining behind, [peas;
Who ſtuck to the tankard, for none of them din'd. [ſinner,
And now an old diſh open'd wide at each
As if it would ſay—"Pay a ſhilling for dinner."
I ſee Mr. Bumper is ready to think
"A fig for your boil'd butt', 'tis nought without drink." [about it;
Have patience, dear ſir, you ſhall know all
I'm certain I ne'er ſaw a wedding without it. [von had ſeen,
Eight ſtrike of brown malt, which Caernar-
And coſt the bride's father two pounds and fourteen, [one man mad,
Was brew'd into drink that would make
But given a ſecond would make his heart glad. [pretty ſoon;
Each quart brought back ſix pence, and that
His *cot* was a public-houſe that afternoon.
The glaſs going round—No—the *mug*, I ſhould ſay,
The lads and the laſſes began to look gay,
To ſmile on each other, to toy, and to ſpoke;
I *was* an obſerver, and not a word ſpoke.
The *Bard* in a rapture his harp handled ſoon, [tune;
And twang'd with his fingers, to try if in
The people ſelected, and pairing began,
Each laſs was indulg'd with the choice of her man; [ſeen
Than *Amazons*, more than like Fairies, were
Full thirty gay couple to dance on the green.
Joy held his firm ſtation till morning was come; [nymph home.
Each ſwain had the pleaſure to take his
In ſuch jovial evenings the fire of love catches, [freſh matches?
And what can tend more to bring forward
With the ſcene much delighted, the Muſe took her flight, [night.
And left the young pair to the joys of the

Birmingham. W. HUTTON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 30.

SIR WILLIAM WAKE, who built the new houſe of Courtenhall, in Northamptonſhire, in 1776 (ſee p. 29), got an act of parliament for veſting in him and his heirs the free-ſchool houſe, dwelling-houſe for the maſter and uther, cloſe, and other premiſes thereunto belonging, upon the conditions therein mentioned. Probably it ſtood in the way of his intended new houſe. The title of the act does not explain whether he was to build a new ſchool, &c. elſewhere. This ſchool was finiſhed by Sir Samuel Jones in 1680, and endowed with 80l. a year for the maſter, and 20l. for the uſher, beſides a houſe for each. See Bridges's Northamptonſhire, I. 354.

P. 173. For *horſe*-factor r. *hop*-factor.

The inſertion of the death of the archdeacon of Surrey, p. 531, was a miſtake. The gentleman deceaſed was, as you have ſtated, the Rev. *Henry* Carver, LL. *D.* The Rev. *John* Carver, LL. *B.* prebendary of Worceſter, is the archdeacon of Surrey, and is ſtill living. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 30.

SUBJOINED to the Preface to vol. LXVII. p. iv. are ſome obſervations and corrections by Scrutator. He particularly remarks, that the confuſed ſtatement, p. 521, col. 1, relative to the rectory of Newington, wants explanation. The perplexity has probably ariſen from an erroneous Chriſtian name being given, in vol. LXVI. p. 809, to the firſt rector Billingſley, his proper name being not *Philip* but John. In the London Magazine, 1736, p. 221, it is noticed, that John Billingſley was preſented, by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Newington; ſee alſo p. 646, of the ſame Magazine, where he is called *John*. I term him the firſt rector Billingſley, becauſe it appears from the Magazine of 1756, p. 365, that *Philip* Billingſley, M. A. had a diſpenſation to hold the rectory of Newington with the rectory of Swincombe, in Oxfordſhire. Qu. Was not *Philip* B. the ſon of *John*? and might not the archbiſhop, at the requeſt of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, admit the reſignation by the father in favour of his ſon (who, by his Chriſtian name, it ſhould ſeem was the chancellor's godſon)? or preſent the ſon, through the ſame intereſt, on a vacancy by the death of the father; which, I imagine, might be the caſe? W. and D.

I SEND you, Mr. URBAN, a chart of all the fatal diſeaſes and caſualties in London, during ſeventy-ſix years, from 1701 to 1776, inclusive.

Ague	574
Fevers, malignant, ſpotted, ſcarlet, and purple	256,085
Small-pox	151,570
Meaſles	13,866
Quinſy, ſore throat	1,297
Pleuriſy	3,525
Rheumatiſm	1,408
Gout	3,236
Conſumption	285,928
Chin cough, hooping cough, cough	9,573
Aſthma and Phthiſick	34,341
Apoplexy and ſuddenly	15,152
Palſy	3,544
Lethargy	526
Megrims	23
Headach	77
Lunatick	3,876
Spleen and vapours	125
Riſing of the lights	2,074
Stoppage of the ſtomach	9,465
Vomiting and looſeneſs	2,074
Cholic, gripes, and twiſting of the guts	29,710
Flux	971
Bloody flux	745
Worms	1,691
Jaundice	8,909
Gravel, ſtone, and ſtrangury	3,205
Diabetes	125
Dropſy and tympany	70,506
Livergrown	269
French pox	5,965
Scurvy	226
Evil	2,360
Leproſy	195
Raſh	341
Itch	84
Childbed	17,057
Abortion and ſtill-born	46,831
Chrisoms and infants	1,771
Carried forward	552,290

Brought forward	992,260
Miſcarriage	152
Convulſions	492,761
Headmold-ſhot and water in the head	6,355
Teeth	89,847
Thruſh	6,034
Scald-head	75
Rickets	6,569
Inflammation	3,061
Impoſthume	2,130
St. Anthony's fire	241
Gangrene and mortification	13,438
Canker	580
Cancer	2,475
Sores and ulcers	2,071
Fiſtula	1,025
Burſten and ruptures	1,225
Swelling and wen	139
Killed by falls, bruiſes, fractures, and other accidents	4,820
Self-murder	2,869
Murdered	539
Stabbed, killed, wounded, ſhot, &c.	60
Executed	2,010
Drowned	7,043
Burnt	493
Scalded	191
Stifled, ſuffocated, and ſmothered	276
Overlaid	3,799
Found dead	2,082
Grief	421
Frightened	45
Surfeits	933
Starved	223
Exceſſive drinking	1,222
Bleeding	597
Poiſoned	40
Bit by mad dogs and cats	38
Bedridden	265
Aged	139,248
Total	1,787,483

If this be the ſtate of human kind and its depopulation in the city of London, whoſe inhabitants are computed at nearly one million*; what proportion does it bear to the inhabitants of the *whole iſland*; and what to thoſe of the GLOBE?

WHAT IS MAN? Q.

A METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY for 1799, at GREAT YARMOUTH.

	dry days	Wet	s & se	se & sw	sw & w	w & nw	nw & n
January	17	14	3	16	10	10	2
February	10	18	8	5	8	8	4
March	22	9	10	5	3	13	3
April	12	18	6	7	8	14	3
May	19	12	10	4	2	9	3
June	22	8	2	9	5	17	3
July	16	15	5	9	9	8	3
Auguſt	16	15	2	20	8	1	3
September	14	16	10	11	5	4	3
October	15	16	3	16	8	4	3
November	13	17	6	12	12	0	3
December	18	13	2	11	6	22	3
	194	171	67	118	82	98	38

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

				Medium.
January	from 34	to 43		36
February	44	— 53		42
March	32	— 48		40
April	32	— 50		44
May	46	— 62		55
June	55	— 68		60
July	58	— 75		66
Auguſt	62	— 70		66
September	55	— 69		62
October	50	— 60		53
November	39	— 56		48
December	26	— 49		37
Medium for 1799		o 50¾.		609

The coldeſt medium known for many years.

* Dr. Brakenridge, about 1757, calculated the number of inhabitants of London, at *eight* perſons in a houſe, to be 751,800; Dr. Price, 671,581; of which one-thirtieth *die* yearly; and half the number born die under three years.

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May	19	12	10	4	2	9
June	22	8	2	9	5	17
July	16	15	5	9	9	8
Auguſt	16	15	2	20	8	1
September	14	16	10	11	5	4
October	15	16	3	16	8	4
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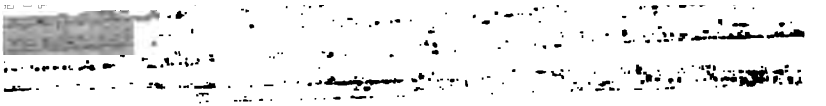
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